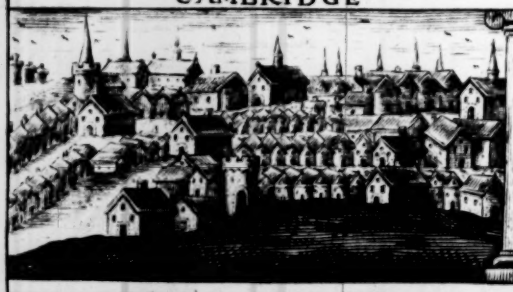
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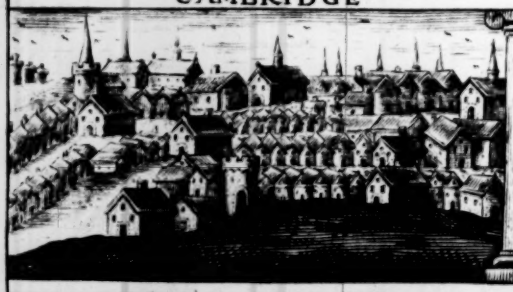


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THE
PREFACE,
By way of Introduction to the Right Knowledge of our Language.

THe very Summe and Comprehenſion of all Learning in General, is chiefly reducible into thoſe two grand Heads, *Words* and *Things*; and though the latter of theſe two be, by all men, not without juſt cauſe, acknowledged the more ſolid and ſubſtantial part of Learning; yet ſince, on the other ſide, it cannot be denied, but that without *Language* (which is as it were the *vehiculum*, or conveyancer of all good Arts) *Things* cannot well be expreſſed or publiſhed to the World, it muſt be neceſſarily granted, that the one is little leſſe neceſſary, and an inſeparable concomitant of the other; for, let a Subject be never ſo grave, never ſo uſefull, carry in it never ſo clear and perfect a demonſtration; yet if it be not pertinently worded, and urged with a certain power and efficacy to the underſtanding, but in a forced, tumultuous, or disjoynted phraſe, it will either not be underſtood, or ſo ſlightly, and with ſuch indifference regarded, that it will come ſhort of working that effect which it promiſed to it ſelf. And it is a thing mainly obſervable, that all thoſe ancient Authors that have written the beſt things, have left them to poſterity in the pureſt and moſt genuin Language. Among the *Greeks*, Who have better deſerved of the World for the excellency of their Works, than *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*? Who among the *Latins* have been more famous than *Livie*, *Cicero*, *Saluſt*? Nor have all theſe been leſſe admired for the properneſs and elegancy of their ſtyle, than for the Nobleneſſe of the things they delivered; neither have there been wanting of our own Nation, eſpecially in theſe latter Ages, thoſe, who were not only juſtly eſteemed to ſtand in competition with the beſt of the Ancients, for the verity and ſoundneſſe of their matter; but, have alſo refined our Language to that heighth, that, for elegance, for fluency, and happineſſe of expreſſion, I am perſwaded it gives

not place to any Modern Language, ſpoken in *Europe*; ſcarcely to the Latin and Greek themſelves. Now as for that ſubtle diſtinction uſed by ſome, between a Language and a Speech, I look upon it rather as an over-curious nicety, than any conſideration of ſerious weight or moment; nor can I be induced to believe otherwiſe, but That whatever kind of ſermocination is generally uſed in any Country may very properly be termed a Language; for if the commixture of a Language, eſteemed the moſt ancient with that of a bordering, or invading Nation cauſe it to degenerate into a Speech, even the Latin Tongue will hardly be exempted from that denomination, ſince it is no hard matter to prove that even that alſo deſcended from a Language yet more ancient; foraſmuch as that Latin which was ſpoken immediately after the expulſion of the *Roman* Kings, when the League was made between *Rome* and *Carthage*, was ſo altered in the time of *Polybius* which was 350 years after, that it was hardly to be underſtood; and from the time of *Romulus*, we muſt needs think it ſuffered a farre greater change: yet it was ſo farre from being thought corrupted by this alteration, that it was judged not to have come to its ἀκμὴ or flouriſhing height of elegance, untill the Age wherein *Cicero* lived. And if the change which is introduced by time, not only to deprave, but refine a Language, much more will the alteration that is made by the interſperſion of forrein words, eſpecially coming from the more Southerly and civil Climats, conduce to the ſweetning and ſmoothing of thoſe harſh and rough accents, which are peculiar to the moſt Northerly Countries. And beſides, to find out the Original, and moſt unchanged Languages, we muſt have recourſe as far backward as the confuſion of *Bable*, which was the firſt nativity of Tongues; and ſo make a vain ſearch for things which perhaps are no where now extant.

True it is indeed, that *Scaliger* reckons up about eleven ſeveral Tongues (others fourteen) ſpoken in *Europe*, which have no affinity or intermixture one with another; the chief whereof, not to mention the Greek and Latin (which are now no native, but acquired Languages) are the *Teutonick* or *Dutch*, the *Slavonian*, the *Cantabrian*, the old *Britiſh*, or *Coltick*: theſe are commonly called Mother-Tongues, and thoſe which are any way compounded of any of theſe Mother-Tongues, or derived from them, ſome think fit to call Dialects; although, notwithſtanding this compoſition or derivation, ſuch a vaſt diſtance may be ſeen between them, as renders them unintelligible to each other: whereas indeed a Dialect is but the ſelf-ſame Language, ſpoken in ſeveral Provinces of the ſame Nation, with ſome ſmall difference; as the pronouncing of a vowel either broader, or finer, or ſome little variation of a word, or ſyllable, in ſuch a manner the people of *Sommerſet-ſhire* ſpeak differently from thoſe of *Middleſex*, yet both may very well be underſtood of each other; and ſo the people of *Florence* from thoſe of *Rome*: No otherwiſe in the Greek Language, did the *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Attick* and *Æolick* Dialects differ from one another.

But, not to inſiſt any longer upon ſo nice a point, my intention is, as an Introduction to the particular ſcope and deſign of this Book, to ſpeak ſomething in general of the Original of our Engliſh Tongue; of the Baſis, or Foundation of it; of the reaſon of its ſeveral changes,

changes, and how far it participates of other Languages, and of the peculiar Idiome or propriety thereof.

That, what was originally ſpoken in this Nation, was the Ancient Britiſh Language, needs not to be doubted; nor is it improbable what ſome affirm, that it was very near, if not altogether, the ſame with the *Gallick*, or *Celtick*, ſince both theſe people were by the ancient Greeks called by one common name, *Celtæ*: beſides if we conſider the ſolid arguments of *Verſtegan*, and thoſe that have writ moſt judiciouſly, concerning the Original of the *Britans*, nothing ſeems to me more conſonant to truth, than that the *Britans* anciently deſcended from the *Gaules*, and that *Brutus* rather a *Gallick*, than a *Trojan* Prince, changed the name of *Albion*, into that of *Britain*: but certain it is, that of this ancient *Britiſh*, there remains ſcarcely any track or footſtep in the language ſpoken at this day in the main part of *England*, but hath remained intire from the *Saxon* Conqueſt to this very time in that part, which is commonly called *Cambro-Britania*, or *Wales*; to which being a mountanous Country, & ſtrong for defence (and which only of all the reſt of the Iſland was left unconquered by the *Saxons*) a great number of the Native Inhabitants betook themſelves by flight, preſerving both their ancient race and ſpeech, which from the Country *Wales*, is now called *Welſh*. In the ſame manner the *Cantabrian*, or ancient tongue of *Spain*, notwithſtanding the frequent invaſions of that Country by the *Carthaginians*, *Moors*, *Romans* and *Vandals*, is yet preſerved in *Biſcay*, *Guipuſcoa*, and *Navarre*; and in the mountains of *Granata*, called *Alpuxarras*, the *Arabick* is ſtill retained, together with the off-ſpring of the *Moors*, that in times paſt poſſeſſed the greateſt part of *Spain*; as alſo, in *Armorica* or *Britany*, in *France*, the old *Gallick* is ſpoken at this day, which very near reſembling the *Welſh*, is a great argument of the ancient affinity of theſe two Tongues.

From this ſo totall a ſubverſion of the *Britiſh* Empire by the *Angli* or *Angloſaxons* followed as totall a ſubverſion of the *Britiſh* language, and even of the very name of *Britain*, (which from the ancient habitation of the *Saxons* near the *Baltick* Sea, was named *Anglia*, or *England*) a thing which was neither effected by the *Roman*, nor the *Norman* Conqueſt; for neither the Provincial Latin could extinguiſh the Native *Britiſh*, nor the *French*, brought in by King *William's* followers, the *Saxon* which was then in uſe: for it is obſervable, that where the Conquerours over-power the former inhabitants in multitude, their language alſo by little & little prevailes over that of the Country; otherwiſe, it waſts and ſpends it ſelf till it be in a manner utterly loſt, like a ſmall quantity of water thrown upon a heap of ſand. Since therefore theſe *Saxons* were a people of *Germany*, and their ſpeech very little, if at all differing from the reſt of the *Germans*; 'tis hence evident that our language derives its Original from the *Dutch* or *Teutonick*, which ſeems to be of greater Antiquity than any other language now ſpoken in *Europe*, and to have continued the ſame without any conſiderable alteration, & in the ſame Country where it was firſt planted, through a long tract of many ages. For not to urge the opinion of *Goropius Becanus*, who affirmeth it to have been the firſt language of the world, and ſpoken by *Adam* in *Paradiſe*; it is certainly the common conſent of moſt *Authentick* Writers, that the *Dutch* tongue

ſtill in uſe, and poſſeſſing a large compaſſe of ground, is no leſſe ancient than the very firſt coming in of the *Teutones* into *Germany*, under the conduct of *Tuiſco*: which is no wonder, if we conſider the *Teutones*, or *Germans*, being the very firſt people that ever inhabited *Germany*, have continued in the poſſeſſion of it to this very day uncorrupted, unſubdued, and (as their language, ſo themſelves) unmixed with any forraign Nation. Nor is the large extent of this language leſſe conſiderable; for as much as it is ſpoken throughout all *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Swethland*, *Belgia*, the Iſland of *Thule*, now called *Iſland*; and divers of the Northern Iſles, beſides thoſe places into which it hath ſpread it ſelf by conqueſt, as into *Gallia* by the *Franks*, and by the *Saxons* into this Iſland, where it yet remaineth in a very great meaſure.

And though our Engliſh tongue hath of late ages entertained ſo great a number of forraign words, that in every age it ſeemeth to ſwerve more and more from what it was originally; yet if we compare it diligently with the Dutch, we ſhall ſoon find, that almoſt all the chief materiall words, and thoſe which are oftneſt uſed in the moſt familiar, and vulgar diſcourſe, are all, either meer Dutch, or palpably derived from the Dutch. For example, the moſt primitive and uncompounded words, appellatives, the names of naturall things, animalls, vegetals, as *Earth*, *Heaven*, *Winde*, *Oak*, *Man*, *Bird*, *Stone*, &c, words that imply a relation, as *Father*, *Brother*, *Son*, *Daughter*; Pronouns, and Monoſyllable Verbs, as *Mine*, *Thine*, *This*, *What*; *Love*, *Give*, beſides all numerals, particles, conjunctions, and the like.

Concerning theſe words it is very remarkable, that moſt of them conſiſting but of one ſyllable; nevertheleſſe, the things that are underſtood by them, are as ſignificantly expreſſ't, as the ſame things in other tongues, are by words of two, or more ſyllables; as the word *Good* is as proper as either Ἀγαθὸς in Greek, or *Bonus* in Latin, a matter of no ſmall advantage: for if that ſentence be judged moſt praiſeworthy, that containeth moſt matter in feweſt words; why may we not commend that word, which conſiſting of feweſt ſyllables, is yet of as great force, as if it had more. No leſſe conſiderable is the proper and moſt pertinent ſignification of ſome words, which are produced by the coalition, or clapping together of two of theſe monoſyllables into one, as the word *Wiſdom*, which is compounded of theſe two words *Wiſe*, i. e. Grave, Sage, Prudent, and the old Saxon word *Dome*, i. e. Judgment, or ſentence, ſince wiſdome may moſt properly be ſaid to be the reſult of a Grave, and ſolid judgement.

By this that hath been ſaid it is evident, that the Saxon, or German tongue, is the ground-work upon which our Language is founded; the mighty ſtream of forraign words, that hath ſince *Chaucer's* time broke in upon it, having not yet waſh't away the root: only it lyes ſomewhat obſcur'd, and overſhadow'd like a Rock, or Fountain overgrown with buſhes.

Whether this innovation of words, deprave, or inrich our Engliſh tongue, is a conſideration that admits of various cenſures, according to the different fancies of men. Certainly, as by an invaſion of ſtrangers, many of the Old Inhabitants muſt needs be either ſlain, or forced

forced to fly the Land; ſo it happens in the introducing of ſtrange words, the old ones in whoſe room they come, muſt needs in time be forgotten, and grow obſolete; ſometimes indeed, as Mr. *Cambden* obſerves, there is a peculiar ſignificancy in ſome of the old Saxon words, as inſtead of fertility, they had wont to ſay *Eordſwela* which is as much as, the wealth, or riches of the earth: yet let us not bewail the loſſe of them for this, for we ſhall find divers Latin words, whoſe Etymology is as remarkable, and founded upon as much reaſon; as in the word *intricate*, (which comming from *Tricæ*, i. e. thoſe ſmall threads about Chickens legs, that are an encombrance to them in their going) ſignifieth *Intangled*. And it is worth the taking notice, that although divers Latin words cannot be explained, but by a Periphraſis, as *Inſinuation*, is a winding ones ſelf in by a little and little; yet there are others, both French and Latin that are match't with Native words equally ſignificant, equally in uſe among us, as with the French *denie*, we parallel our *gainſay*; with the Latin *reſiſt* our *withſtand*; with *interiour inward*, and many more of this nature: So that by this means theſe forrainers inſtead of detracting ought from our tongue, add copiouſneſſe and variety to it. Now whether they add, or take from the ornament of it, it is rather to be inferred to ſenſe and fancy, than to be diſputed by arguments. That they come for the moſt part from a language, as civil as the Nation wherein it was firſt ſpoken, I ſuppoſe is without controverſie; and being of a ſoft and eeven ſound, nothing ſavouring of harſhneſſe, or Barbariſm, they muſt needs mollifie the tongue with which they incorporate, and to which though of a different nature, they are made fit and adapted by long uſe. In fine let a man compare the beſt Engliſh now written, with that which was written three or four ages ago, and if he be not a doater upon Antiquity, he will judge ours much more ſmooth, and grateful to the ear: for my part, that which ſome attribute to *Spencer* as his greateſt praiſe, namely his frequent uſe of obſolete expreſſions, I account the greateſt blemiſh to his Poem, otherwiſe moſt excellent; it being an equall vice to adhere obſtinately to old words, and fondly to affect new ones.

But not to dwell any longer upon their Apology, I ſhall now for the clearer Method proceed to the diviſion of them. There are not many Nations in *Europe*, ſome of whoſe words we have not made bold with, as all of us together have borrowed from the ancients in great abundance. Some we take from the *Italians*, as *Abaſe*, *Abone*, *Abbord*, *Baluſtrade*, *Balcone*, ſome from the *Spaniſh*, as *Abandon*, *Envelope*, *Diſembogue*, *Chapin*; many from the French, as *Deſire*, *Deny*, *Command*, *Embelliſh*, *Emboſſement*. Among the ancient languages, we have from the Greek not a few, as thoſe that end in μα with us end in *m*, as ἐπίγραμμα *Epigram*, ἐνθύμημα *Enthymem*; thoſe in ον with us in *t*, as ἐπίθετον *Epithet*; thoſe in ος, with us end in *er*, as Ἀστρόλογος, Aſtrologer; thoſe in ασις with us in *aſt*, as παράφρασις *Paraphraſt*; thoſe in ιστὴς in *iſt*, γυμνοσοφίστὴς *Gymnoſophiſt*; thoſe in ικος in *ick*, as *Dramatick*, thoſe in ισκος in *isk*, as Baſilisk, thoſe in αφον, or αφος in *aph*, as *Chirograph Paragraph*, thoſe in αρχα, in *arch*, as monarch, thoſe in ια, in *y*, or *ie*, as *Philoſophy*, *Rhapſodie*; thoſe in ισμος, or ισμα in *iſm*, as *Syllogiſm*,

giſm, *Sophiſm*: alſo their verbs in ιζω, with us end in *ize*, as καυτηριάζειν to *Cauterize*; in imitation of which, ſome, out of a pretty Capricchio, have given common words the ſame termination, as *enfranchiſe*, *ſpiritualize*, *wantonize*. The next thing to be obſerved of Greek words, is their manner of compoſition. They are either compounded of theſe following Prepoſitions, as (1) ἀνα, correſpondent to the Latin *Re*, which in compoſition ſignifieth *again*, as *Anaphora Reductio*, or bringing back again, 2 ἀντι, which, compunded with another word, implyes an oppoſition, as *Antiperiſtaſis*, an oppoſing of any quallity againſt its contrary, 3 ἀμφι, *both wayes*, or *about*, as *Amphibious*, i. e. living upon either element, land, or water, 4 ἀπο, which in compoſition ſignifies a contrariety, as from κάλυψις, a hiding, *Apocalypſis*, a revealing, 5 δια, which implying a *dilating*, or a dividing, as *Diæreſis*, a dividing of one ſyllable into two, 6 κατα, anſwering in compoſition to the Latin, *De*, as *Cataphora*, a carrying downward, 7 ἐπι, or *upon*, as *Epitaph*, an inſcription upon any ones Tombe, 8 ἐκ, or ἐξ, *out*, as *Ectype*, a thing taken out of another Copy, 9 ἐν, *in*, or *inward*, as *Engaſtrimith*, one that ſpeaks inwardly, 10 μετα, which implyes a changing, as *Metamorphoſis*, a changing of ſhapes, 11 παρα, which implyes a compariſon, as *Parabola*, a ſtory brought for a ſimilitude, 12 περι, about, as *Peripherie*, a carrying about, 13 πρω, *before*, as *Prodromus*, a fore-runner, 14 προς, *to*, or *toward*, as *Proſtheſis*, an adding unto, 15 ὑπο, *under*, as *Hypogaſtrick*, the lowermoſt part of the belly, 16 ὑπερ, above, as *Hyperphyſical*, that which is above nature. Or elſe of other words, as πρῶτος, firſt, πολὺς, many, ψεύδος, falſe, and the privative α, for example, *prototype*, an Original or firſt Copy; *Polygon*, a figure that hath many angles or corners, *Pſeudomartyr*, falſe witneſs, or counterfeit Martyr; *Atrophy*, a want of the nutritive faculty: theſe are the moſt material, and all that are in uſe in our Tongue.

But for the Latin words they will require a larger account to be given of them; theſe are the main body of our Army of forraign words; theſe are ſo numerous, that they may well be thought to equall, if not exceed the number of our ancient words; onely, here is the difference, That theſe are the more eſſential, thoſe the more remote, and rather the ſuperſtructure, than the foundation. Of theſe Latin words there are many (as alſo ſome of the French, and others before mentioned) that by long cuſtome are ſo ingrafted, and naturalized into our tougue, that now they are become free denizons, without any difference, or diſtinction between them and the Native words, and are familiarly underſtood by the common ſort and moſt unlearned of the people; as *nature*, *fortune*, *member*, *intend*, *inform*, *invent*, and the like; others there are, which though frequently written, and uſed in common diſcourſe by the politer ſort, and infranchized at leaſt, if not naturalized; are not yet ſo very trite, as to be underſtood by all, ſince divers ingenious perſons, addicted to the reading of books, are nevertheleſſe unacquainted with the Latin, and other forraign Languages, and ſo are at a loſſe, when they meet with unuſual words, and ſome people if they ſpy but a hard word, are as much amazed, as if they had met with a Hobgoblin, and theſe are they more eſpecially, the cognizance whereof is one part, though not the greateſt of this Deſign,

but

but that there are in the book ſome words ordinary and trite enough, for I thought it better in ſuch a caſe as this, rather to exceed, than to be too ſparing, ſince an exuberance is eaſilier cut off, than a defect ſupplyed. I had thought once to have omitted this branch of our following work, as having been performed by others before, and that not without ſome diligence; but I thought it not enough to have added many more things than were yet ever thought on, but alſo to have the quinteſſence of what ever was offered at before, in another caſt and better method, that it might be a compleat work, and not wanting in any thing that could be deſired in a deſign ſo uſefull to the Nation; beſides, that even of theſe ſorts of words there were many wanting before, which were requiſite to be inſerted, many not ſo properly rendered as was convenient, divers cram'd in by the head and ſhoulders without any diſtinction, but as if they had been as good as the beſt; whereas in works of this Nature men ought to flye all Pedantiſms, and not raſhly to uſe all words alike, that are met with in every Engliſh Writer, whether Authentick, or not: this is a bad example to the unadmoniſh't Reader, and might incourage him to ſuck in Barbariſm as ſoon as Elegance, but by long experience out of a continued courſe of reading the beſt Authours, and converſation with the better ſort of company, to examine throughly what words are natural, and legitimate, and what ſpurious and forc't; nor is it proper to quote an Authour for a word that long cuſtome hath ſufficiently authoriz'd, but either ſuch as are grown out of uſe, or ſuch as are uſed only upon ſpeciall occaſions, or as terms of Art; and not upon the credit of every one neither, nor to quote any modern, or trivial Author for words uſed by thoſe more ancient, or of greater credit: I do not deny indeed, but that there are many words in this book (though fewer than in other books of this kind) which I would not recommend to any for the purity, or reputation of them; but this I had not done, but to pleaſe all humours; knowing that ſuch kind of words are written, and that the undiſtinguiſhing ſort of Readers would take it very ill if they were not explained, but withall I have ſet my mark upon them, that he that ſtudies a natural and unaffected ſtyle, may take notice of them, to beware of them, either in diſcourſe, or writing; and if any of them may have chanc't to have eſcap't the Obeliſck (as ſuch a thing may happen in ſpight of diligence) there can ariſe no other inconvenience from it, but an occaſion to exerciſe the choice and judgement of the Reader, eſpecially being forewarned, who if he have a fancy capable to judge of the harmony of words, and their muſical cadence, cannot but diſcern when a word falls naturally from the Latin termination, when forc't and torn from it, as *Imbellick*, which might indeed come from *Imbellicus*, if any ſuch word were, but how they can handſomely deduce it from *Imbellis*, is hard to reſolve: if this be bad *impreſcriptible* is worſe, being derived, neither I nor any body elſe know how, ſince *Præſcriptum* is the neareſt they can go: nor leſſe to be exploded is the word *Suicide*, which may as well ſeem to participate of *Sus* a Sow, as of the Pronoun *Sui*: there are alſo worth the pains of avoiding certain kind of Mule-words, propagated of a Latin Sire, and Greek Dam, ſuch as *Acrilogie*, *Aurigraphy*, and others *ejuſdem farinæ*; for the avoiding of which abſurd

words I know no better meanes, than, To be converſant in the beſt Author, whether of the preſent or foregoing ages.

Now for thoſe words that are of a right ſtamp, and currant among us, that they may orderly be diſtinguiſh't by their Terminations, and not be known at randome, meerly, and by chance; I ſhall ſhew exactly how they are formed from the Original Latin words, and reduce them into certain Claſſes, or Ranks, where note that the Characteriſtick of a word always conſiſts in the end, or termination.

Firſt, Our Adjectives are formed from the Latins, either by caſting away the Final *us*, as from *Promptus* Prompt, from *Juſtus* Juſt, or changing *us* into *ed*, as *Infatuatus*, Infatuated; or into *ous* as *Obvius*, Obvious; ſometimes into *an*, as *Plebeius*, Plebeian; or by changing *ilis* into *ile*, as from *Agilis*, comes Agile, from *facilis*, facile; *ax* into *acious*, as *efficax*, efficacious; *bilis*, into *ble*, as *tractabilis* tractable, *Docibilis* Docible; *alis* into *al*, as *Orientalis* Oriental; *ans*, or *ens*, into *ant* or *ent*, as *conſtans* conſtant, *eloquens* eloquent; *or* into *our*, as *inferior* inferiour; *rius* into *ry*, as *contrarius* contrary, *Tranſitorius*, Tranſitory.

Secondly, Noun Subſtantives derived from Adjectives, Participles, Verbs or otherwiſe; of which, thoſe that in Latin end in *tas*, with us end in *tie*, or *ty*, as *Imbecillitas* Imbecillity, *Probabilitas* Probability; *antia* into *ance*, or *ancy*, as *ſubſtantia* ſubſtance, *reluctantia* reluctancy; *entia* into *ence*, or *ency*, as *confidentia*, confidence, *eminentia*, eminency; *ura* into *ure*, as *commiſſura* commiſſure; *udo* into *ude*, as *magnitudo* magnitude; *or* into *our*, as *Author* Authour; words ending in *tio*, of which there are a great number, have *n* added at the end, as *ſeperatio* ſeperation, *repletio* repletion, *inſtructio* inſtruction, *ambitio* ambition; ſometimes *us*, or *um*, is taken away from the latter end, as *Conventus* a Convent; *Argumentum* an Argument, *Articulus* an Article, *Monſtrum* a Monſter: To one or other of theſe terminations, almoſt all Nouns whatſoever be reduced:

Thirdly, for our Verbs, ſome there be that may moſt aptly, and with beſt eaſe be formed from the indicative *Mood*, Preſent *Tenſe*, of the Active voice; as from *Informo* to Inform, and from *contendo* to contend, from *præſcribo* to preſcribe, from *contemno* to contemn, from *alludo* to allude: Some fall more kindly from the Infinitive Mood, as from *convincere*, to convince, from *reducere* to reduce, becauſe of the melting of the *e*: but there are other Verbs, ſuch as from *Colligere* collect, from *inſtruere* inſtruct, from *conſulere* conſult, from *invenire* invent, which cannot without much conſtraint, be reduced either from the Indicative, or Infinitive Mood but ſeem much more probably, by their near reſemblance, to be formable from the Participle Paſſive, as *Collectus*, *Inſtructus*, *Conſultus*, *Inventus*. In like manner may all thoſe Verbs that come from the firſt Conjugation of the Latins (whereof a great multitude are of late years grown in uſe) be formed, as to *coacervate*, to *conſummate*, to *aggravate*, &c. from *Coacervatus*, *Conſummatus*, *Aggravatus*, rather than from the Infinitive *coacervare*, *conſummare*, *aggravare*, for as much as the final *t* ſeems to be the Characteriſtick letter; there are alſo ſundry other Verbs that appear to have been moſt anciently received, and moſt inured to our Language, which be-like, were had from the Latins at the ſecond hand; we taking them from the French, as they from the Latin, as chiefly

chiefly thoſe that end in *y* or *ie*: for example, to *ſignifie*, to *glorifie*, to *mollifie*, which we borrow from the French, *ſignifier*, *glorifier*, *mollifier*, and they from the Latin, *ſignificare*, *glorificare*, *mollificare*; beſides thoſe both Verbs, and Nouns, which we borrow from the French meerly, as to *refreſh*, to *diſcourage*, to *diſcharge*, to *furniſh*, to *garniſh*, to *refrain*, *deſpite*, *diſtreſs*, *hoſtage*, *menage*, *&c.*

Fourthly, Concerning our Adverbs, there needs no more to be ſaid but this, that whereas in Latin they moſt commonly end in *è*, or *èr*, we retain our old termination *ly*, as for *ſucceſſive*, we uſe *ſucceſſively*, for *diligenter*, *diligently*, theſe muſt be underſtood to be ſuch only as are derived from Noun Adjectives, for which the ordinary Adverbs of time, place, *&c.* our tongue meddles not. As for thoſe in *tùs*, as *divinitùs*, and in *im*, as *confertim*, *viritim*, &c. we cannot expreſs them by one word, except *partim*, i. e. partly.

Fifthly, and laſtly, there are a ſort of words, and expreſſions, which we take from the Latins, whole, and entire without any diminution, or change, either in the ſame nature, as *Cicero*, and ſome of the Latin Writers do from the Greeks (as namely, when they had not a ſignificant word of their own, wherewith handſomely to expreſs what they intended) or elſe when a word falls not naturally into our termination; as in the words *elogium*, and *encomium*: for the firſt indeed we ſay indifferently, either an *elogium*, or an *elogie*, but with *encomium* we do not yet make ſo bold, as to ſay an *encomie*, and to render it in Engliſh would be to tedious a *circumloqution*. As, to ſay a ſpeech made in praiſe of another man, and therefore it is better to uſe the very word *encomium*; ſo *Privado* in Spaniſh, *Inamorato* in Italian, retain their own terminations with a better grace than any change could bring them; *Privad*, or *Inamorat*, not ſounding ſo agreeably to the ear: alſo, by a certain odd, and ſtrange conſtruction, we oftentimes turn a Latin Verb, and ſomtimes a ſentence into an Engliſh Noun; eſpecially with the help of an Article, as to give a *Bene diſceſſit*, to ſing *Lachrymæ*, ſuch a one was charged with a *Noneſt Inventus*, and many more of this nature, very acceptable to ſuch as delight to have their writings and diſcourſes larded with old ends of Latin; this manner of expreſſion comes ſomewhat near that Grammar Rule, where a whole clauſe comes before, or followes a Verb; and many times denotes the beginning of ſome publick form of words, of this ſort are the Latin names of divers Writs, conſiſting of a tedious ſentence, which put me in mind of the Spaniard, whoſe long name made him to be taken for a great company of men together.

I ſhall conclude this diſcourſe of our Latin-derived words, with the manner of their compoſition as I did before, in my mention of the Greek words, and this I do, that the Reader may not be puzled at the miſſing of every compound word, ſo long as he knowes of what words they are compounded; it is therefore to be noted, that they differ not in their compoſition from the Original Latin words; being alwayes joined with one of theſe following Prepoſitions *a*, or *ab*, from, or away, as *Verſion* being a turning, *Averſion* is a turning from, *duction*, a leading, *abduction* a leading away; *ad* to, wherein *d* is commonly changed into the ſame Letter, that the word to which it is joined begins with, as from *plica-*

tion

tion being compounded with *ad*, ariſeth *application* an applying, not *adplication*; *de* from, or of, as *detruncation* a cutting off: the reſt are *e*, *ex*, *extra*, *in*, *dis*, *contra*, *ob*, *per*, *ſub*, *ſupra*, & *ultra* Seldom it is that according to the manner of the Greeks, a Noun is joined in compoſition with a Verb, or one Noun with another, onely the word *ſemi* is often uſed, which, in compoſition, implyes as much as half, as *ſemicircular* being in the form of a half-Circle.

This is as much as needs to be ſaid of forraign words, in reſpect of their dependence upon our tongue, and their frequent uſe in ſpeaking and writing. I might in the next place proceed to as ample an account of the words of Art, which I count the more curious part of the deſign, and that which was moſt wanting; but in regard to do this handſomely, would require a particular diſcourſe of the Arts, and the diviſion of them; and becauſe there is ſomething elſe intended of that nature; I ſhall paſſe them over briefly.

The words which we uſe in moſt Arts, are taken from one or other of thoſe languages abovementioned. In thoſe which are commonly called the liberal Arts, we borrow a very conſiderable number from the Greek; in Rhetorick, all the Tropes, and Figures, as *Synechdoche*, *Ironie*, *Metonymie*; in Logick, *Enthimeme*, *Sorites*, and the word *Logick* it ſelf; in Phyſick, *Eupepſie*, *Dyſcraſie*, and the names of moſt diſeaſes; in Aſtronomie, *Antipodes*, *Pereſcians*, and the word *Aſtronomie*, it ſelf, and ſo in divers other Arts. In Aſtrology, many from the *Arabicks*, as the names of the moſt conſpicuous Starres in each Conſtellation, *viz.* *Aldebaran*, *Alnath*, and ſome in Aſtronomy as *Nadir*, *Almicantarats*. In ſundry of the Mathematicall Arts, and the politer ſort of *Mechanicks*, we have many words from the *French*, and *Italians*, as in Architecture, and Fortification, *Pilaſter*, *Foliage*, *Cupulo*, *Parapet*, &c. All our Terms of Heraldry, we have chiefly from the *French*, as *Couchant*, *Saliant*, *Engrailled*; and alſo in Jewelling, in-laying, Painting, as *Carrat*, *Naif*, *Boſcage*, *Affinage*, *Marquetry*, &c. But for the Handy-crafts, and ſeveral of thoſe which are called *Artes Serviles*, they have their Terms peculiar only to themſelves, &c. ſuch as are known to few but the ſeverall Profeſſors, as the names of Tools, and Inſtruments belonging to all kind of Manufactures, of which to the attaining but of one tenth part, the ſearch of an age would ſcarce ſuffice, but very many of the chiefeſt are to be found in this Book. Of this nature alſo are the Terms uſed by Seamen, as *Abaft*, *Afmoſt*, *Larboard*, to *ſpring* a *Leak*; by Hunters and Forreſters; as *Lappiſe*, *Forleloin*, *Bloudy-hand*, *Dogdraw*, &c. of both which laſt, there are likewiſe not a few.

The laſt conſideration of words is our proper Names, which have hitherto being wanting in *Engliſh*, and under theſe are comprehended both Mythology, Hiſtory, and Geography, to which may be added the explication of *Hebrew*, and *Saxon* names.

As for Orthography, it will not be requiſite to ſay any more of it, than may conduce to the Readers direction in the finding out of words, which is, that we ma ny times uſe a ſingle *e*, where the Latins uſe an *æ*, or an *œ*, as *preparation* for *præparation*, *Amebean* for *Amœbæan*; but if the *æ*, or *œ* be but obſerved, it is not amiſs, ſome uſe either indifferently: in the ſame manner *i* is uſed for *y*, as *Limphatick* for *Lymphatick*; *o* for *u* as *ſecondine*, for *ſecundine*.

Thus

Thus I have, in as brief a Method as I could deviſe, run through the whole Oeconomy of our forraign words, and have ranged them all into their ſeverall orders and diſtinctions; ſo that there is ſcarce any word, but may be reduced to one or other of them, for I thought it in vain to Publiſh to the world a *Dictionary* of hard Terms, if I did not withall lead men the way to the right uſe of it, that they might inform themſelves diſtinctly, and not ſit down contented with a confuſed notion of things. In this work, which for the generality of it, muſt ſtand the bront of many a curious inquiſition, both for the preſent, and future ages, I regard not my own fame equal to the renown and glory of the nation, which cannot but be much advanced by ſuch like indeavours: and as I am not conſcious to my ſelf to have been wanting in induſtry; ſo I ſhall be ready without any difficulty, to acknowledge what ever overſight I may be fairly convinced of; Provided I may ſcape ſuch Cenſures, as have any thing of the Pedant in them: nor ſhall I think it enough to have come off fairly here, without ſuddenly attempting other things of equal concernment with this preſent deſign, which I commend to the judgement of the learned, the ingenuity of thoſe that are enclined to learning, and the fortune of that entertainment, which the World ſhall think fit to give it.

Edward Phillips.

The Names of thoſe learned Perſons of this Age, Eminent in, or Contributory to, any of thoſe Arts Sciences or Faculties contained in this following Work.

Antiquities,	*William Dugdale.* *Elias Aſhmole.*	Eſquires.
Phyſick,	Dr. *Gliſſon.* Dr. *Wharton.*	
Law Terms,	Mr. *John Hern.*	
Chirurgery, and Anatomy,	Mr *William Molins.*	
Chymiſtry,	*Robert Boyle* Eſquire.	
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A A.

Aaron, the ſon of *Amram*, and brother of *Moſes*, he was the firſt High-Prieſt of the Jews, being choſen to that dignity by the budding of his Rod, the word ſignifies in Hebr. a Teacher, or Mountain of fortitude.

Aaron, a great Emperour of the *Saracens*, who leading into *Aſia* an Army of 300000. men, compelled *Nicephorus* the Greek Emperour, to make peace with him, on ignominious and diſhonourable terms.

A B.

Aba, a Tyrant of *Hungaria*, who being ſlain by his own ſubjects, and buried in the next Church, not long after was digged out of the earth again; where being found with his winding-ſheet, and other cloaths uncorrupted, and unchanged, and all his wounds cured, he was honoured with a nobler burial, and his bones tranſlated to a Monaſtery, built by himſelf, and there interred.

Abacus, a term of Architecture (from ἄβαξ, a ſquare board or table) that quadrangular piece, accompanied with a Cimmacium, which ſerves inſtead of a Corona or drip to the Capitol, and ſupports the neather face of the Architrav.

A B.

Abaddon, an Hebrew word ſignifying a deſtroyer, and uſed in the New Teſtament for the Divel, who is a bad one.

Abæ, a Town of *Phocis*, a Province in *Greece*, which was not deſtroyed by *Philip* of *Macedon*, becauſe the people were known never to have committed ſacriledge.

Abea, a Town in the Bay of *Meſſena*, wherein was the moſt ancient Oracle of *Apollo*, burnt at length by the Army of *Xerxes*.

Abagas Can, King of the *Tartars*, he, having recovered the Dominion of the *Turks*, and taken *Parvana* Governour of *Turcia*, becauſe he betrayed it to the *Soldan* of *Egypt*, cut him in pieces, boyled him among his other viands and eat him.

Abalus, an Iſle in the *German* Ocean, in which it is reported, that their are Hills from which doth drop great ſtore of Amber.

To *Abandon*, (*Ital.*) to forſake; alſo to reſign ones ſelf up wholly to any prevailing paſſion.

†*Abannation*, or *Abannition*, (*Lat.*) a puniſhment inflicted by the *Greeks* upon the

committers of Man-ſlaughter, namely the baniſhing them for a twelve-moneths ſpace.

Abantias the Iſle of *Eubea* near *Bœotia* in the *Mediterranean* Sea, ſo called from the *Abantes*, a people which coming out of *Thrace*, inhabited there.

Abarimon a Countrey in *Scythia*, near the Mountain *Æmaus*, the people are very ſalvage, and although their feet are reverted or turned backward, yet are they exceeding ſwift.

Abarſtisk, (old word) inſatiable.

Abas, the ſon of *Metanira*, whom *Ceres* turned into a Lizard, becauſe he laugh'd at thoſe divine rites, which his mother inſtituted to her worſhip; alſo the twelfth King of the *Argives*, being the ſon of *Lynceus* by his wife *Hypermneſtra*, he was the Father of *Prœtus* and *Acriſius*, and Grandfather of *Perſeus* that freed *Andromeda*.

To *Abaſe*, (*Ital.*) to bring low.

Abaft, (a term in Navigation) when any thing is done or placed toward the ſtern, in reſpect of any that are towards the ſtem.

To *Abate*, to make leſs. In our common Law it ſignifieth to enter into an inheritance before the right heir take poſſeſſion with intent to keep the ſaid heir out of it.

Abatement, a term in Heraldry, being an accidental mark annexed to Coat-armour, denoting a ſtain in the bearer.

Abatos, an Iſland in *Egypt*, in the Mariſhes of *Memphis*, where King *Oſiris* was buried.

Abawed, (old word) daunted, aſhamed.

Abba, a word uſed in holy Scripture, and ſignifieth in the *Syriack* tongue, Father.

Abbington, ſee *Abington*.

To *abboord* (*Ital.*) to approach near the ſhore, alſo to grapple with a ſhip.

Abbot, a ſpiritual Governour over a religious houſe of Monks from the *Syriack* word *Abba* i.e. *pater*.

To *Abbreviate* (*Lat.*) to abridge, to make ſhort.

Abdals, a kind of religious people among the *Perſians*, who make profeſſion of poverty, and lodge in Churches, they derive their name from *Abdala*, father of *Mahomet*.

Abdalmatalis, the Grand-father of *Mahomet* a Man of ſo rare a beauty, and perfect compoſure, that he won the admiration and love of all the women that ſaw him.

Abdelmonus, a King of *Africa*, whoſe Father was a Potter; to whom, while he was a young man, *Aventumerth*, a famous Aſtronomer, foretold that he ſhould obtain the Kingdom, and afterward aſſiſted him in the compaſſing of the deſign.

Abdera, a Town of *Thrace*, where *Democritus* was born, the people whereof are counted a fooliſh people.

Abdevenam, the head of the twelfth Manſion, a term in Aſtrology.

Abdi, the father of *Kiſh*, who was the father of *Saul* the firſt King of *Iſrael*, the word ſignifies in *Hebr.* my ſervant.

To *Abdicate*, (*Lat.*) to renounce or refuſe. In the civil Law, to *Abdicate* is contrary to diſinherit, hence comes the word *Abdication* which is contrary to adoption.

Abdiel, (*Hebr.*) a ſervant of God, or a cloud of Gods ſtore.

Abdolonymus, a certain Gardiner of *Sydon*, by a long deſcent continuing of the blood Royal, whom *Alexander* the Great, after he had taken that Citie, cauſed to be proclaimed King thereof.

Abdomen, in Anatomy, ſignifies all that part of the belly that contains the natural bowels, being compoſed of a skin, fat, eight muſcles, and the *peritonæum*.

To *Abedge*, (old word) to abide.

Abel, the name of *Adams* ſecond ſon, who was ſlain by his brother *Cain*, the word ſignifieth in Hebrew *vanity*, alſo the name of a place, and ſignifieth in Hebrew mourning.

Abeiance, (French word *Abaier* to bark at) a term in common Law, ſignifying a kind of hope or expectation, thoſe things being ſaid to be in *Abeiance* which are not in any mans preſent poſſeſſion, but appertain to ſome one or other that muſt next enjoy or poſſeſs them.

Abent, (old word) a ſteep place, or hanging Hill.

Aberconwey, *q.* the mouth of *Conwey*, a Town in *Caernarvonſhire*, built upon the mouth of the River *Conwey*, by *Edward* the firſt, out of the ruines of an old Town, called *Caerhaen*, *i.* ancient Citie, in Latin *Conovium*.

Aberfraw, a Town in the Iſle of *Angleſey*, anciently a very famous place, and the Royal ſeat of the Kings of *Guineth*, or *North-Wales*.

Abergevenny or *Abergenny*, a Town in *Wales*, ſo called, becauſe it is ſituate at the very meeting of the Rivers *Uſk*, and *Gebenny* or *Gobanny*, it is called in Latin *Gobanium*, and is fortified with a very ſtrong Caſtle, which hath been the ſeat of many great Lords and Earles.

Aberration, (Lat.) a going aſtray.

Abeſſed, (old word) caſt down, humbled.

Abetting, (old word) a ſetting on, or incouraging to that which is evil.

*To *Abgregate*, (Lat.) to deſperſe, as it were to lead out of the flock.

Abhorrency, (Lat.) a loathing, or hating.

Abidſt, (old word) ſuffered,

Abia, the daughter of *Hercules*, and Nurſe to *Hyllus*, the ſon of *Hercules* by *Deianira*, ſhe lived in a City called *Ira*, which afterward ſhe named by her own name, and built a Temple in it,

Abiah, (*Hebr.* the will of the Lord) the Son of the Prophet *Samuel*, alſo the Son of *Rehoboam* King of *Judah*; the latter is alſo called *Abiam*, (*Hebr.* the father of the Sea.)

Abiathar, (*Hebr.* father of the remnant; or of contemplation, or excellent Father.) the ſon of *Abimilech*, who eſcaped the hands of *Saul*.

Abject, (*Lat.*) vile, or baſe, as it were caſt away.

Abiezer, (the fathers help) one of King *Davids* thirty Champions or Worthies.

Abigail, a Womans name in the Old Teſtament, who was the Wife of *Nabal*, and afterwards of King *David*, and ſignifieth in *Hebrew*, a Fathers joy.

Abii, a people in *Scythia*, who live without any houſe, and provide for nothing: *Homer* calleth them the moſt juſt people.

Ability, (*Lat.*) power, ſtrength.

Abimelech, (*Hebr.* my father the King, or chief Father) the King of *Gerar*, who thinking *Sarah* to have been *Abrahams* Siſter, would have married her. It was alſo a general name of the Kings of the *Philiſtines*, as *Cæſar* of the *Roman* Emperours, alſo *Gideons* Son who ſlew ſeventy of his Brethren, and made himſelf Tyrant over *Iſrael*.

Abington, or *Abbendon*, a pleaſant Town ſituate upon the River *Iſis* in *Bark-ſhire*, and ſo called, as ſome ſay, from one *Abben*, an *Iriſh* Heremit, or rather from an *Abbey*, built here by *Ciſſa*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, whereas in old time it had been called *Sheoveſham*.

Abinteſtate, (*Lat.*) without a will.

Abiſhag, (*Hebr.* the fathers error) a fair young Virgin who lay with King *David* in his age, to cheriſh and warm him.

Abiſhai, (*Hebr.* the fathers reward) one of King *Davids* Champions, the ſon of *Zerviah*.

Abit, (old word) dwelleth.

To *Abjudicate* (*Lat.*) to give away by judgment.

To *Abjure*, (*Lat.*) to forſwear, alſo in Common-Law it is to forſake the Realm for ever, rather than come to trial of Law, that is when he who hath committed felony, and thereupon fled to a Church, Sanctuary, or Priviledged place, is put to his choice, whether he will abjure the Realm, or ſtand to his trial: this Law was made by King *Edward* the Confeſſor, but is not now in force.

Ablactation, (*Lat.*) a weaning, alſo a kind of grafting, when the Cyon remaines on its own ſtock, and the ſtock you graft together, till ſuch time as they are ſurely incorporated, at which time the Cyon is cut from its own, and lives only by the other ſtock.

Ablaqueation, (*Lat.*) a taking away the earth from, or uncovering the roots of trees, it is a word particularly uſed in Agriculture or Husbandry

Ablation, (*Lat.*) a taking away.

Ablative Caſe, in *Grammar* is the ſixth Caſe by which a *Noun* is declined, and is ſo called, becauſe it is uſed in actions of taking away.

† *Ablecticks*, (*Lat.*) adorned, or garniſhed for ſale, as *ablecta ædes*. *Plaut.*

Ablegation, (*Lat.*) a ſending away.

Ablocation, (*Lat.*) a letting out to hire.

Ablution, (*Lat.*) waſhing away, in *Chymiſtry* it ſignifieth a waſhing in water whatſoever matter is to be cleanſed from its groſs impurity.

Abnegation, (*Lat.*) a ſtiff denying.

Abner, (*Hebr.* the fathers Candle) the ſon of *Ner Saul's* unkle, and Captain General of King *Saul's* Army.

Abnodation, (*Lat.*) untying of knots, alſo pruning of Trees.

Abœocrites, a Captain of the *Bœotians*, who with a thouſand of his men, was ſlain neat *Cheronea*, in a fight againſt the *Ætolians*.

Abogen, (*Saxon*) bowed.

Abolition, (*Lat.*) an abrogating, or utterly deſtroying.

Abomination, (*Lat.*) an abhorring, or deteſting.

Aboord, (a Term in *Navigation*) within the Ship.

Aborigines, a people brought into *Italy* by *Chamexenus* the *Egyptian Saturn*, and thought to have been the moſt antient people of *Italy*.

Abortion, (*Lat.*) miſcarrying in Women, or the birth of a Child ſo long before its time, that it is in no capacity to live.

Abraham, (*Hebr.*) the father of a great multitude, he was the ſon of *Terah*, and ſtiled in *Scripture* the father of the faithful; his hiſtory ſee at large in *Geneſis*. He was at firſt called *Abram*, which is in *Hebr.* a high father.

Abraſamins, a ſort of Enchanters among the *Indians*.

Abraſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhaving or paring away.

Abravanus, a River in *Galloway* in *Scotland*, now called *Rian*.

Abric, a Term in *Chymiſtry*, ſignifying Sulphur.

Abricot, or *Aprecock*, (*French*) a certain ſort of plums, requiring much of the Suns warmth to ripen it ſoon enough.

To *Abridge*, (*French*) to make ſhort, to abreviate.

Abrogation, (*Lat.*) an aboliſhing, a repealing or making void a Law, which was in force before.

Abrotanum, (*Greek*) the name of an *Athenian* woman, the mother of *Themiſtocles*,

alſo the herb *Southernwood*, which provoketh the Terms, and helpeth ſhortneſs of breath.

Abrupt, (*Lat.*) ſuddenly breaking off.

Abſalom, or *Abiſhelom*, (*Hebr.* the fathers peace, or reward) King *Davids* ſon by *Maacha*; in his rebellion againſt his Father he came to an untimely end.

Abſceſſion, (*Lat.*) a withdrawing away.

Abſciſſion, (*Lat.*) a cutting away.

Abſconſion, (*Latin*) a hiding out of the way.

Abſis, (a Term in *Aſtronomy*) is, when the Planets moving to their higheſt, or their loweſt places are at a ſtay. The high *Abſis* is called the *Apogæum*, the low *Abſis* the *Perigæum*.

To *Abſolve*, (*Lat.*) to pardon, acquit, or diſcharge.

Abſolute (*Lat.*) perfect, as it were finiſhed.

Abſolution, (*Lat.*) a pardoning.

Abſonant, (*Lat.*) diſagreeing in ſound, or ſounding from the purpoſe.

To *Abſorb*, (*Lat.*) to ſup up all.

Abſoris, a Town built by the *Colchians*, when they were ſent with *Abſyrtus* in purſuit of *Medea*.

Abſtemious, (*Lat.*) temperate, ſober.

Abſtention, (*Lat.*) the keeping back of an Heir from the poſſeſſion of his land, a Term in Law.

Abſterſive, (*Lat.*) cleanſing. In Medicine the *abſterſive* quality is that, which ſeveral plants and other phyſical Ingredients have from the *Niter* in them.

Abſtinence, (*Lat.*) temperance.

Abſtorted, (*Lat.*) wreſted by force.

Abſtract, (*Lat.*) ſeparated, or drawn away, alſo a ſmall book, or writing, taken out of a greater; alſo a Term in *Logick* ſignifying any quality as it is taken abſtracted or excluded from its ſubject.

† To *Abſtrude*, (*Lat.*) to thruſt away.

Abſtruſe, (*Lat.*) dark, obſcure.

Abſurd, (*Lat.*) fooliſh, void of ſenſe or wit.

Abus, the name of a great and famous River in *York-ſhire*, commonly called *Humber*, whence *Northumberland* took its name.

Abyſſe, (*Greek*) a bottomleſs pit.

Abyſſini, a people in *Æthiopia*, in the Subjection of *Preſter John*, who is called in the *Æthiopian* language *Neguſch Chauvarianni*, *i. e.* Apoſtolick Emperour, and is accounted one of the Chief Monarchs of the World.

A C.

Acacalis, a Nymph by whom *Apollo* had two ſons, *Philarides* and *Philander*.

Acacia, the gum of the Thorn *Acacia*, or binding Bean-tree, very hard to be got, in lieu whereof Conſerves of Sloes are ſometimes uſed, they being both of a Stiptick, or binding quality.

Academia, a woody place, about a mile from *Athens*, built by *Academus*, where *Plato* was born and taught Philoſophy, whence the word *Academy* is taken for any publick School, or Univerſity.

Acadinus, a Fountain in *Sicily*, in which they uſed to try the truth of an Oath, by writing of the words of him that ſwore upon a Table of wood, and if the wood did ſwim, they took the words for truth, but if it ſunk, they took it to be a falſe Oath.

Acaid, a *Chymical* Term, ſignifying Vineger.

Acarnar, the bright Star of *Eridanus*, *vide Eridanus*.

Acaſtus, the ſon of *Peleus*, King of *Theſſaly*, a famous Hunter with Bowe and Arrows, he married *Hippolita*, who loving *Pelius*, becauſe he yielded not to her love, acculed him to her husband, for having offered violence to her, wherefore *Acaſtus* threw him to be devoured of wild beaſts, but *Mercury* coming in the interim, freed *Pelius* with *Vulcans* ſword, who returning ſlew *Acaſtus* and *Hippolita*.

Acatalepſie (*Greek*) incomprehenſibility, impoſſibility to be comprehended.

Accedas ad Curiam, (*Lat.*) a Writ at Common Law directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to go to the Court of ſome Lord, that is not a Court of Record, where a plaint is ſued for taking diſtreſs, or any falſe judgment made in ſuch Court, and there the Sheriff ſhall make record of ſuch ſuit, and certify it to the Kings Court, that day that is limited in the Writ.

Accedas ad Vicecomitem, (*Lat.*) is a Writ directed to the Coroner commanding him to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff.

To *Accelerate*, (*Lat.*) to haſten the doing of any thing.

Accelerator, (*Lat.*) an haſtener: it is uſed by Anatomiſts for the Muſcle that opens the paſſage of the Seed and Urine.

Accent, (*Lat.*) due ſound, or an inſiſting particularly upon one Syllable of any word more than another, and is threefold, *Acute*, *Grave*, and *Circumflex*; the *Circumflex* inſiſteth very long upon a Syllable, and is thus charactered ~, the *Grave* very little, and is thus charactered `, the *Acute* inſiſteth upon a Syllable, but not with ſo full a ſound as the *Circumflex*, and is thus charactered ´.

Acceptance, or *Acceptation*, (*Lat.*) a receiving kindly, or favourably. Alſo *acceptance*,

tance, a receiving of Rent, whereby the Receiver bindeth himself for ever to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in it self good or no.

Acceptilation, (*Lat.*) a verbal acquittance between the Debtour and Creditour.

Accessary, (*Latin*) a Term in Common-law, signifying guilty of a felonious Act, not actually, but by participation, as by advice, concealment, or the like.

Access, (*Lat.*) free leave, or power to come to any place, or person.

Accessible, (*Lat.*) easie to be come unto.

Accident, (*Lat.*) that which happeneth by chance, also the last of the five Predicables in *Logick*, being that quality which is predicated denominatively and inconvertibly of its subject; as Whiteness in a Wall.

Accius Tullius, a Prince of the *Volsci*, who with the help of *Coriolanus* made War with the *Romans*.

Accidental, (*Lat.*) happning by chance.

Acclamation, (*Lat.*) an applause, a crying out for joy.

Acclivity, (*Lat.*) a steep approach to any place.

Acco, an old woman, who beholding her face in a glass, and seeing her beauty decayed, fell mad.

Accolade, (*French*) a clipping about the neck, which was formerly the way of dubbing Knights.

To *Accommodate*, (*Lat.*) to fit, to apply, also to lend.

To *Accomplish*, (*French*) to fulfil.

Accomptable, (*French*) lyable to give an account.

Accort, (*French*) heedy, wary.

To *Accost* (*French*) to approach, to draw near.

Accoutred, (*French*) dressed, attired.

To *Accoy*, (*old word*) to asswage.

Accretion, (*Lat.*) a growing, or sticking unto.

To *Accrew*, (*French*) to increase, to be added unto.

To *Accumb*, (*Lat.*) to sit down at a Table.

Accumulation, (*Lat.*) a heaping together.

Accurate, (*Lat.*) exactly, or curiously done.

Accusation, (*Lat.*) an accusing, or blaming.

Accusative Case, in *Grammar* is the fourth Case of a Noun, so called, because by this Case chiefly a person is accused.

Ace, that point in the dice where one only is expressed, *ammez ace, quasi ambos as*, both an ace, or two aces.

Acephalists, (*Greek*) a sort of Hereticks, whose first founder is unknown.

Acerbity, (*Lat.*) sharpness, or sourness.

To *Acervate*, (*Latin*) to heap up.

Acetars, (*Lat.*) sallets of small herbs; from *Acetum*, Vineger, which is usually put amongst them.

Achamech, a *Chymical* appellation of the dross of Silver.

Achan, (*Heb.* troubling, or gnashing) the son of *Seir*, also the son of *Charmi*, which last was stoned to death, for reserving a garment and wedg of Gold out of the enemies goods, that were devoted to the fire.

Achapt, (*French*) a Law Term used in contracts, or bargains, and signifieth to buy.

Achates, a stone of divers colours, resembling a Lions skin; it is good against the venom of Spiders.

Achelous, the son of *Oceanus* and *Terra*, he fought a single Combat with *Hercules* for *Deianira*, he first changed himself into a Serpent, then into a Bull, one of whose Horns *Hercules* cut off, and dedicated it to plenty the Companion of Fortune, but afterward *Achelous* giving him *Amalthea's* Horn received his own again, also the name of a River in *Epirus* rising from the mountain *Pindus*, and is said to be the first River that broke out, after the general Deluge.

Acheron, the son of *Ceres*, without a father, whom, when she had brought forth in a dark cave in *Sicily*, not daring to behold the light he was sent to *Tartarus*, and there turned into a River, over which the Souls of men are carried, it is commonly taken for Hell.

To *Achieve*, (*French*) to perform.

Achilles, the son of *Peleus* and *Thesis*, whom his mother while he was an infant, dipt all over in the River *Styx*, so that he became invulnerable all over, save in that part of his heel, by which she held him, he was put to the *Centaur Chiron*, to be instructed in warlike affairs and musick; and being grown to age, his Mother hearing he should die in the *Trojan* wars, put him into Womans apparel, and hid him among the Daughters of *Lycomede*, where he ravished *Deidamia*, and begot *Pyrrhus*, being seduced from thence by the craft of *Ulysses*, he fought against the *Trojans*, slew *Hector*, and performed many other great exploits in that war.

Achior, (*Hebr.* the brothers light, or brother of fire) a Captain of the *Ammonites*, who, forsaking *Olofernes* his party, was kindly intertained by the *Jews*, and became a Proselyte.

Achish, (*Hebr.* sure it is) a King of *Gath* to whom King *David* flying for refuge, feigned himself mad before him, to escape out of danger.

Achor, a disease possessing the hairy scalp, or musculous skin of the head, and eating therein

therein like a Moth; it is commonly called in *English*, the *Scald*, in *Latin*, *Tinea*.

Acid, (*Lat.*) ſharp, biting.

Acis, the ſon of *Faunus*, and the Nymph *Timethis*, the comlieſt of all the *Sicilian* Shepherds, whom *Polypheme* loved, but afterwards killed him deſpiſing his love.

To *Ackele*, (old word) to cool.

Acœmets, (*Greek*) an order of religious men who lived at *Conſtantinople*, they were ſo called, becauſe dividing themſelves into three companies for the performance of religious Duties, they never ſlept altogether, but by turns.

Acolyte, (*Greek*) one that is forbidden to ſay Divine ſervice, yet may bring light, and attend at Maſs.

Acontius, a young man of the Iland of *Cea*, who going to *Delos* to the Feaſt of *Diana*, fell in love with *Cydippe*, but not being able to come at her, writ his mind upon an Apple and threw it to her.

Aconite, a poiſonous herb called Libbards-bane, and Wolfs-bane, very deadly to all Creatures; it is ſaid to grow upon rocks where there is no earth, and from thence to have its name.

Acorus, a ſweet-ſmelling plant, of great vertue in *Medicin*, in ſtead of which, being very rare to be had, Calamus Aromaticus is often uſed.

Acquiſts, (*French*) things purchaſed, or obtained.

To *Acquieſce*, to reſt, or rely upon.

Acquiſition, (*Lat.*) a purchaſing or obtaining.

Acre, containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or ſuch a quantity of Land as may be plowed in a day by one yoke of Oxen.

Acrimony, (*Lat.*) bitterneſs, eagerneſs.

Acriſius, the ſon of *Abas* King of *Argos*, and father of *Danae*, *Jove's Paramour*; he, having heard that he was to be killed by the hand of him that ſhould be born of her, ſhut her up in a brazen Tower, but *Jupiter* deſcending in a ſhower of Gold, through the lights lay with her, and begat *Perſeus*, who afterwards cut off the *Gorgons* head, and coming with it to *Argos*, changed *Acriſius* into a ſtone.

Acroamatick, (*Greek*) one that hearkens attentively to any thing, whence Acroamatick Notes in *Muſick* are ſuch, whoſe harmony draws a moſt diligent attention.

Acroſtick, (*Greek*) a certain number of verſes which begin with the Letters of any ones name.

Acroteria, in *Architecture* are thoſe ſharp and ſpiry battlements or pinacles, that ſtand in ranges, with rails and balanſters upon flat buildings; from the *Greek* ἄκρον the ſummity or utmoſt top of any thing.

Acſah, (*Hebr.* adorned, or wantonneſs) the daughter of *Caleb*, who was given in marriage to *Othniel*.

Act, (*Lat.*) a deed, alſo a decree of Parliament, or any other Court of judicature.

Actæon, the ſon of *Ariſtæus* and *Autonoe*, who going a hunting and coming by chance to ſee *Diana*, as ſhe was bathing her ſelf in a Fountain, was changed into a Hart, and torn in pieces by his own Dogs.

Actifs, an order of Fryars, that feed on Roots, and wear tawny habits.

Action, (*Lat.*) the doing or performance of any deed. In *Logick*, one of the ten Predicaments is ſo termed, being an accidental form according to which any thing is ſaid to act upon its ſubject. In Law it is the pleading of a cauſe, or commencing of a ſuit.

Actiſanes, a King of the *Æthiopians*, who beat *Amaſis* tyranniſing over the *Ægyptians*, and depoſing him, reigned over them himſelf very juſtly, and made many ſevere Laws for the governing of the Kingdom.

Active, (*Lat.*) nimble, or ſtirring.

Active Voice of a Verb (in *Grammar*) is that voice, which ſignifyeth action or doing.

Activity, (*Lat.*) nimbleneſs, ſtirringneſs, agility.

Actium, a promontory of *Epirus*, where *Auguſtus* having overthrown *Antonie* and *Cleopatra*, built a City and called it *Nicopolis*: hence as ſome think Black-cherries firſt came, which are counted a wholeſom fruit, and of a very great Medicinal vertue.

Actius Navius, a Southſayer, who in the preſence of *Tarquin* cut a Whet-ſtone with a Pen-knife.

Acton Burnel, a Caſtle in *Shropſhire*, famous for having had a Court of Parliament called there in the time of *Edward* the Firſt, it was ſo called as belonging anciently to the *Burnels*, a family heretofore of great name and antiquity.

Actor, (*Lat.*) doer of any thing, alſo a Stage-player.

Actual, (*Lat.*) belonging to action, proceeding from action.

Aculeate, (*Lat.*) carrying a ſting.

To *Acuminate*, (*Lat.*) to ſharpen.

Acupictor, (*Lat.*) a worker of needle-work, as it were a painter with a needle.

Acute, (*Lat.*) ſharp-pointed, alſo ſharp-witted. An Acute diſeaſe the Phyſitians call that, which by reaſon of its vehemency immediately grows to a height, and ſo preſently decays or kills: alſo an Acute-angle in *Geometry* is, when two lines meet cloſer and

ſharper

ſharper than to make a right-angle. Alſo in *Grammar* an *acute accent* is that, by which the ſound inſiſteth leſs upon a Syllable than a *Circumflex*. See *accent*.

A D.

Adacted, (*Lat.*) driven by force.

Adadezer. See *Hadadezer*.

Adage, (*Lat.*) a vulgar ſaying, or Proverb.

Adah, (*Hebr.* an aſſembly of People) the ſecond Wife of *Lamech*.

Adam, (*Hebr.* red earth) the firſt created man, and Parent of Mankind.

Adamites, a ſort of Hereticks, who pretending to be reſtored to Adams innocence, go naked in their aſſemblies. They are ſaid to condemn Marriage, and to have women in common, and to omit Prayer, as believing it ſuperfluous, in regard that God knoweth their wants already.

Adamant, (*Lat.*) a precious ſtone, otherwiſe called a Diamond, of an exceeding hard temper, neither fire will conſume it, nor hammer break it: it is only diviſible by the uſe of Goats-blood.

Adamantine, hard, inflexible, made of Adamant.

Adarige, a *Chymical* Term, ſignifying ſalt Armoniac.

Adaſhed, (old word) aſhamed.

Adawed, (old word) awaked.

To *Adcorporate*, (*Lat.*) to joyn body to body.

To *Addecimate*, (*Lat.*) to take Tithes.

Addel. See *Tartar*.

Adder, an exceeding venemous, and ſo moſt dangerous kind of Serpent, whoſe poyſon is moſt deadly. It is ſo cunning, that it ſtoppeth its Ears, the one by laying it cloſe to the earth, the other with its tail, that it may not hear the voice of the Charmer.

Adderbourn, a River in *Wiltſhire* anciently called Nadder.

Adders-tongue, an herb conſiſting of one Leaf in the midſt whereof cometh up a little Stalk like unto an Adders tongue. Of it is made an excellent green Balſom not only for green wounds, but old and inveterate Ulcers. In *Latin* it is called (though from the *Greek*) Ophioglоſſon.

An *Addice*, a Coopers ax.

To *Addici*, (*Lat.*) to give ones ſelf up wholly to any thing.

Additament, (*Lat.*) a Supply, a thing added.

Addition, (*Lat.*) an adding of one thing to another, in Arithmetick, it is the finding out of what the ſum of two or more numbers put together amounts unto.

To *Addoulcez*, (*French*) to ſweeten, mollifie, ar aſſwage.

Addreſs, (*French*) a dextrous carriage in the managing of any buſineſs, alſo an application to any perſon.

Adelantado, (*Spaniſh*) the Deputy of a Province, for any King or General.

Adeling, an old Saxon word ſignifying a Kings ſon.

Adelrad, or *Ethelred*, (Saxon) Noble Advice, a proper name, particularly of one of our *Saxon* Kings.

Ademption, (*Lat.*) a taking away.

To *Adent*, (old word) to faſten or joyn.

Adeption, (*Lat.*) a getting or obtaining.

To *Adequate*, (*Lat.*) to make equal, to level.

Ades, King of the Moloſſians, whoſe daughter *Cara* was raviſhed by *Pirithous*.

To *Adhere*, (*Lat.*) to ſtick faſt, or cleave unto any thing.

Adjacent, (*Lat.*) lying near unto, bordering upon.

Adjective, a *Grammatical* Term, ſignifying that ſort of Noun which for the rendring of the ſence the more Intelligible requires the help of a *Noun Subſtantive*, either expreſſed, or implyed.

To *Adjourn*, (*French*) to warn one to appear at the day appointed, alſo to put off a day. A word uſed in Common Law.

Adjudication, (*Lat.*) an adjudging, or determining.

Adjument, (*Lat.*) aſſiſtance.

Adjuncti, (*Lat.*) joined unto; in *Logick* it ſignifies a quality joined, or adhering to any thing as its ſubject, as heat to fire, greenneſs to graſs, &c.

To *Adjure*, (*Lat.*) to ſwear earneſtly, alſo to put another to his oath.

Adjutant, (*Lat.*) aydıng, or aſſiſting to another.

Adjutant General, in Military diſcipline, is he that accompanies the General of an Army to aſſiſt in matter of Counſel and advice.

To *Adjuſt*, (*French*) to make fit, to ſtate an account rightly.

Adjutory, (*Lat.*) helpful.

Adle, (old word) empty, ſhallow.

Admetas, a King of *Theſſaly*, whoſe herds *Apollo* was ſaid to keep nine years together, he was degraded of Divinity for killing the *Cyclops*.

To *Adminiſter*, (*Lat.*) to diſpoſe, to guide, to do ſervice.

Adminiſtration, (*Lat.*) the doing, handling or guiding of ſome affair, alſo a Term in Law, the diſpoſing of a mans goods, or eſtate, that died inteſtate, or without any

Will,

Will, with an intent to give an account thereof.

Admirable, (*Lat.*) full of wonder.

An *Admiral*, (*French*) an officer at Sea, that hath the command of a Navy.

To *Admit*, (*Lat.*) to allow of.

Admonition, (*French*) a giving warning.

Adnihilation, (*Lat.*) a bringing, or reducing to nothing.

Adoleſcency, (*Lat.*) the age of youth.

Adolph, or *Hadulph*, (*Saxon*) happy help, a proper name, particularly of a *German* Emperour, and of a late renowned King of *Sweden*.

Ador, or *Adonai*, an *Hebrew* word, ſignifying Lord, or God.

Adoniah, (*Hebr.* a ruling Lord, or the Lord is ruler) a ſon of King *David* by *Haggith*, he endeavoured towards his fathers end to have made himſelf King.

Adonibezek, (*Hebr.* the Lord of *Bezek*, or of thunder) a King who overcome by the *Iſraelites*, was juſtly puniſhed for his former cruelties.

Adonick Verſe, in *Poetry*, is a ſmall Verſe conſiſting only of one *Dactylus* and one *Spondeus*, and is ſeldom uſed but among *Saphics*, that is at the end of every third *Saphick*.

Adonis, the ſon of *Cinaras* (King of *Cyprus*) and *Myrrha*, who hunting in the *Italian* woods, and being killed by the tuſk of a Boar, was afterwards by *Venus* turned into a Flower which bears his name.

Adonizedek, (*Hebr.* the Lords juſtice) an antient King of *Jeruſalem*.

Adoption, (*Lat.*) the chooſing of him into ones family and inheritance, who is not a natural ſon.

Adorable, (*Lat.*) to be worſhipped or adored, alſo being attributed to a mortal, it ſignifies worthy of all honour and reſpect.

Adornation, (*Lat.*) a decking, or adorning.

Adrat, a *Chymical* weight of four pounds.

Adramelek, (*Hebr.* the Kings cloak, or the greatneſs of the King) one of *Senacherib*'s three ſons, by whom he was ſlain in the Temple of his God *Niſroc*.

Adraming, (old word) churliſh.

Adraſtia, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Neceſſity*, a ſharp puniſher of wickedneſs, otherwiſe called *Nemeſis*, whom the *Egyptian* Prieſts made to be Arbitreſs of all human affairs, and placed her above the Moon.

Adrian, a proper name. See *Hadrian*.

Adrian, or *Adriatique* Sea, the Sea that parts *Italy* from *Dalmatia*.

Adſcititious, or *Aſcitious*, (*Lat.*) falſe, or counterfeit, or (in the moſt proper ſenſe) aſſumed, or taken to ones ſelf, as ones own.

Advancement, (*French*) a raiſing or promoting.

Advantageous, (*French*) helpful, conducing to any ones good, or profit.

Adventitious, (*Lat.*) brought from another place.

Advent, (*Lat.*) an arriving, whence Advent-Sunday is that Sunday, wherein there uſed to be a preparation in the Church for the approaching Feaſt, and all ſuits in Law were remitted for that time.

Advenale, a Coat of defence, *Chaucer*.

Adventitious, (*Lat.*) coming unexpected or by chance.

Adventure, (*French*) chance, luck.

Adverb, (*quaſi ad Verbum adhærens*) is in *Grammar* one of the four Undeclinable parts of Speech, which being joined to a Verb, perfects and explains that which is delivered in the Sentence.

Adverſe, (*Lat.*) contrary, oppoſite; in *Logick* it ſignifies that ſort of oppoſite, wherein the two contraries have a perpetual and abſolute oppoſition one to another.

To *Advertiſe*, (*Lat.*) to give advice.

To *Adveſperate*, (*Lat.*) to wax night.

To *Advigilate*, (*Lat.*) to watch diligently.

Adulation, (*Lat.*) flattery.

Adult, (*Lat.*) come to ones full ripeness of age.

To *Adulterate*, (*Lat.*) to corrupt.

To *Adumbrate*, (*Lat.*) to ſhadow.

Adumbration, ſignifies in Heraldry a clear exemption of the ſubſtance of the charge, or thing born, in ſuch ſort, that there remains nothing thereof to be diſcovered, but the bare proportion of the outward lineaments. This is alſo called Tranſparency.

Aduncous, or *Adunque*, (*Lat.*) hooked.

Advocate, (*Lat.*) as it were called to, a Term in Law, he that defendeth another mans cauſe.

Advouſon, (*French*) ſignifieth in Common-law, a right to preſent to a Benefice.

Aduſt, (*Lat.*) burnt, parched; the blood is then ſaid to be aduſt, when by reaſon of extraordinary heat the thinner parts are evaporated, and the thicker remain black and dreggy.

A E.

Aeacus, the ſon of *Jupiter* by *Aegina*, he was ſaid to be ſo juſt, that when he was dead, he was choſen one of the infernal Judges, with *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

Aedone, the Wife of *Zethus* the Brother of *Amphion*, ſhe ſlew her ſon *Itylus* in the night, thinking him to have been *Amaneus* the ſon

of

of *Amphion*, but afterwards acknowledging her error, ſhe deſired to die, and was changed into a Thiſtle.

Aeeta, the King of *Colchos*, the ſon of *Sol* by *Perſa* the daughter of *Oceanus*, he begat *Medea*, *Abſyrtus*, and *Calciope*, to him *Phryxus* brought the golden Fleece, which with the help of *Medea* was won from him by *Jaſon* and the Argonauts, and he depoſed from his Kingdom.

Aega, a Nymph the Daughter of *Olenus*, and Nurſe of *Jupiter*.

Agæon, the ſon of *Titan* and *Terra*, who as Poets feign at one lift threw an hundred Rocks againſt *Jupiter*, but being overcome, was bound by *Neptune* to a Rock in the *Aegean*-Sea.

Aegæum, or the *Aegæan*-Sea, is that Sea which is vulgarly called the *Archipelago*.

Aegeus, the ſon of *Neptune*, King of *Athens*, who had by his Wife *Aethra* the daughter of *Pitheus*, a ſon named *Theſeus*, the greateſt Hero of that time, whom he thinking to have been ſlain when he returned from *Crete* threw himſelf into the Sea, and was by the *Athenians* made one of the Sea-gods.

Aegiale, the Wife of *Diomed*, who by reaſon of her adultery with *Cyllebarus*, was forſaken of her Husband, who after the War of *Troy* went into *Italy*.

Aegilope, (*Greek*) a kind of diſeaſe in the eye, called the lachrymal fiſtule, being a Tumour in the great corner of the Eye, by the root of the noſe.

Aegina, the daughter of *Aeſopus* King of *Bœotia*, whom *Jupiter* injoyed by turning himſelf into fire.

Aegipanes, (*Greek*) certain Woody Deities adored by the Antients, having feet like Goates.

Aegiſthus, the ſon of *Thyeſtes* and *Pelopeia* his daughter, he ſlew *Atreus* by his fathers command, and afterwards killed *Agamemnon* at a banquet, by the help of his Wife *Clytemneſtra*.

Aegle, one of the daughters of *Heſperus* King of *Italy*, who with her ſiſters *Arethuſa* and *Heſperethuſa* poſſeſſed moſt pleaſant gardens in *Africa*, where there were golden apples (which ſome think were nothing but Orenges, as a great rarity in thoſe times, growing hardly any where elſe) kept by a watchful Dragon, whom *Hercules*, ſent by *Enriſtheus*, ſlew, and took away the Apples.

Aegles, the name of a great Wraſtler who though he were born dumb, being once to enter into the combat, and ſeeing a great deceit in the lots, he through a great deſire of ſpeaking ſpake diſtinctly, and ſo continued while he lived.

Aegrimony, or *Aegritude*, (*Lat.*) ſickneſs of body or mind.

Aegyptus, the ſon of *Belus*, the brother of *Danaus*. He having fifty daughters, gave them in marriage to his brothers fifty ſons, but they having received inſtructions from their father *Danaus*, each one killed their Husband the firſt night of their marriage, except *Hypermneſtra*, who ſaved her Husband *Lynceus*, who afterwards driving out *Danaus*, poſſeſſed the Kingdom of *Argos*; alſo a famous Country of *Lybia*, once a great Kingdom, now a Province under the Turks Dominion.

Ælia, the name of *Jeruſalem* when it was rebuilt by *Ælius Adrianus*, the ſituation being changed a little more Weſtward.

Aeneas, the ſon of *Anchiſes* and *Venus*, who after much wandring came to *Latium*, overcame *Turnus*, married *Lavinia* the daughter of *Latinus*, and reigned thirty years after his father-in-law's death.

Aenigmatical, (*Greek*) full of Ænigma's *i. e.* dark ſpeeches, or riddles.

Aeolipile, a kind of Inſtrument called the Hermetical bellows, whereby it is experimented whether there be a *vacuum in nature*.

Aeolus, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Sergeſte*, who was called the God of the winds.

Aepalius, a King who being reſtored by *Hercules* to his Kingdom, adopted *Hyllus Hercules* his elder Son into the ſucceſſion of his Kingdom.

Aquanimity, (*Lat.*) equalneſs of ſpirit or temper.

Aequator, (a Term in *Aſtronomy*) ſignifying a great Circle, or line encompaſſing the Globe equally diſtant from the two Poles.

Aequilateral, conſiſting of equal ſides (a Term in *Geometry*.)

Aequilibrity, (*Lat.*) an equal poiſing or weighing.

Aequipollence, (*Lat.*) a being equal in power and ability. In *Logick* it is an agreement in ſenſe of Propoſitions that diſagree in words.

Aequiponderancy, (*Lat.*) the ſame as Aequilibrity.

Aequivocal, (*Lat.*) alike in voice, or having an equal Sound. In *Logick* an Aequivocal word is that, which is attributed to ſeveral things, as *Taurus* which ſignifies both a fourfooted Animal, a Mountain, and a Conſtellation.

Aera, a Term in Chronology, ſignifying the beginning of a great Empire, or ſome remarkable event, from which people compute the number of years, as the Jews reckoned from *Abraham*'s journey out of *Chal-*

dea, or from their deliverance out of *Egypt*, &c. The antient Greeks from the first Olympiad; The Christians from the birth of Christ.

Aerial, (*Lat.*) belonging to the air.

Aerie, in Falconry is a Nest, or place where a Hawk buildeth, and bringeth up her young ones.

Aeromancy, (*Greek*) a foretelling of things by some certain signs in the air.

Aeruginous, (*Lat.*) rusty, cancred.

Aerumnous, (*Lat.*) full of troubles and miseries.

Aesacus, the son of *Priamus*, who being in love with a beautiful Virgin called *Hesperia*, never left following her in the Woods, but she flying from him was at length killed by the bite of a Serpent, he impatient of his loss threw himself from a high Rock into the Sea, where *Thetis* taking compassion on him, transformed him into a Dive-dapper.

Aesculapius, the son of *Apollo* and *Coronis*, he, being taught by *Chiron* the art of Physick, restored *Hippolitus* the son of *Theseus* to life, who, because he had refused the embraces of *Phædra* his Mother-in-law, was by her means torn in pieces by wild Horses, but *Jupiter* was so incensed at this cure, that he slew *Aesculapius* with a thunder-bolt.

Aesica, an antient City of *Cumberland* (upon the River *Esk*) where the Tribune of the *Austures* in old time kept watch and ward against the Northern enemies.

Aesia, a River in *France*, now called *Oyse*.

To *Aestuate* (*Lat.*) to burn, to rage like the Sea.

To *Aestivate*, (*Lat.*) to keep ones summer in a place.

Aetate probanda, (*Lat.*) is a Writ of Office, and lieth for the Heir of the Tenant, that held of the King in Chief, for to prove that he is of full age, directed to the Sheriffe to inquire of his age.

Aethalis, the son of *Mercury*, to whom it was granted that he should sometimes converse among the number of the dead.

Aetherial, pertaining to the sky.

Aethiopia, a large Country of *Africa*, first called *Aetheria*, afterward *Aethiopia*, from *Æthiops* the son of *Vulcan*.

Aethon, the name of one of the Horses of the Sun, also the name of a man so given to fart, that he could not abstain in the Capitoline Temple.

Aethra, vide *Hyades*.

Aetiologia, (*Greek*) a *Rhetorical* Figure, wherein the reason of a thing is shewn.

Aetna, a Hill in *Sicily*, that alwaies casts up flames of fire.

Aetolia, a Country in *Greece* bordering upon *Epirus*.

A F.

Affability, (*Lat.*) courtesie in speech. In *Ethicks* it is taken for that moral Vertue, which observes the Mediocrity in serious Conversation, the two extremes whereof are Assentation, which is a greater desire to please than stands with honesty or decency, and Morosity, which is an obstinate perverse desire not to please at all.

Affaire, (*French*) a business of importance.

Affectation, (*Lat.*) an overcurious imitation.

Affectionate, (*Lat.*) bearing a good affection to any one.

Affeerours, (a Term in Law) signifying those which are appointed in Court-leets upon Oath, to set Fines upon the heads of those that have committed crimes punishable by vertue of that Court.

Affiance, (*French*) trust, confidence, also a bettothing.

Affidavit, (a Term in Law) to make Affidavit, is to testifie a thing upon Oath.

Affinage, (*French*) a refining of metals.

Affinity, (*Lat.*) likeness, also kindred by marriage.

Affirmation, (*Lat.*) an absolute maintaining, or affirming.

An *Affirmative Syllogism* in *Logick* is that, whose Propositions are all affirmative.

To *Affix*, (*Lat.*) to fasten unto.

Affluence, (*Lat.*) plenty, as it were a flowing toward.

Afflux, (*Lat.*) a flowing upon, or to any particular part.

To *Afforrest* (a Term in Law) to lay waste a piece of ground and turn it into forrest.

Affray, (*French*) fear, also tumult, or assault.

Affrication, (*Lat.*) a rubbing against any thing.

Affront, (*French*) wrong, or abuse.

Afgodness, (*Saxon*) impiety, ungodliness.

Africa, the third part of the World, so called from *Afer*, who peopled it with an army, it being before called *Libya*.

After-Sayles, in Navigation, are the sayles that belong to the Main-mast and Mizen, and keep the Ship to Windward.

A G.

AGa, a great Officer among the *Turks*, called the Captain of the *Janizaries*.

Agag, (*Hebr.* a garret, or upper room) a King of the *Amalekites*, who being taken prisoner by *Saul*, was hewn in pieces alive.

Agamemnon, the son of *Atreus* and *Europa*, King of *Argos* and *Mycenæ*, he was chosen General

General of the *Greeks* in the *Trojan* expedition, and after he came home, ſlain by *Ægyſthus* at a banquet, *vide Aegyſthus*.

Aganippe, a Fountain in *Bœotia*, ſacred to *Apollo* and the Muſes.

Agaric, a *Samarian* root, that helps concoction, alſo a ſoft excreſcence of the *Larix*, or larch tree, like to a Muſhrom. It purgeth Phlegm, Choler, and Melancholy.

Ageſt, (old word) diſmaid with fear.

Agate, a precious ſtone formerly found in *Ganges*, a River of *Lycea*, of which hafts of knives are made. It reſiſteth poyſon and luſt, and maketh wiſe and eloquent.

Agatha, a Womans name, ſignifying in *Greek* Good.

Agathocles, a Tyrant of *Sicily*, whoſe father was a Potter, he firſt gave himſelf to robbing, but afterwards by his ſtoutneſs and eloquence he was advanced to the Kingdom, he made war with the *Carthaginians*, but ſeeking to inlarge his Dominions, he was betrayed, and died for grief.

Agave, the daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermione*, ſhe was married to *Echion* the *Theban*.

Age, the meaſure of mans life from his birth to his death, a man by the Common-Law is lyable to anſwer for any miſdemeanour at the fourteenth year of his age, and to inherit at the one and twentieth.

Age prier, (*French*, a Term in Common-Law) when an action is brought againſt an Infant for Lands which he hath by deſcent, for then he is to ſhew the matter to the Court, and pray that the action may be ſtayed, till full age of one and twenty years.

Agemoglans, the Children of Chriſtians, who while they are young are ſeized on by the *Turkiſh* Officers to be made *Janizaries*, or for ſome other ſervice of the *Grand Signior*, the word in the *Turkiſh* language ſignifieth, untaught.

Agent, (*Lat.*) a Factor, or dealer for an other man.

Ageſilaus, a King of the *Lacedæmonians*, who overthrew *Tiſſaphernes* the *Perſian* General at the River *Pactolus*, and the *Athenians* and *Bœotians* at *Coronea*; alſo a ſtout *Athenian* and brother of *Themiſtocles*, he being judged to be ſacrificed at the Altar of the Sun for killing *Mardonius*, held his hand a good while in the fire, without changing his countenance, and affirmed that all the *Athenians* were ſuch as himſelf, whereupon he was ſet free.

To *Aggerate*, (*Lat.*) to heap up.

To *Agglomerate*, (*Lat.*) to rowl up together.

To *Aggrandize*, to make great, alſo to cry up, or augment the fame of any action.

To *Aggravate*, (*Lat.*) to load, to make heavy or grievous, alſo to make the moſt of a thing in ſpeaking of it, though commonly in the worſt ſenſe.

To *Aggregate*, (*Lat.*) to aſſemble together, as it were to bring into the Flock.

Aggreſſour, (*Lat.*) an aſſailer of another, a beginner of a buſineſs.

Agility, (*Lat.*) nimbleneſs.

Agilt, (old word) committed.

Aginatour, (*Lat.*) a retailer of ſmall wares, from *Agina*, that whereon the beam of a pair of Balances hangeth.

Agipe, (old word) a Coat full of plaites.

Agis, a King of the *Lacedæmonians*, who made cruel warrs with the *Athenians*, and was at length killed in Priſon by his own Country-men.

Agiſt, (a Term in Common-Law) ſignifying to take in, and feed the Cattel of ſtrangers in the K. Forreſt, and to gather money due for the ſame, to the Kings uſe.

Agitation, (*Lat.*) a frequent motion, alſo a diſturbance and inquietude of mind.

Aglais, the name of one of the three *Graces*.

Aglais, the Daughter of *Megacles*, ſhe would dayly devour ten pound of fleſh, half a peck of bread, and four Gallons of wine at a meal.

Aglet, (*French*) the tag of a point, alſo a little plate of metal, alſo an excreſcence coming out of ſome trees before the leaves.

Agnail, a ſore between the finger, or toe, and the nail.

Agnation, (*Lat.*) kindred, or near relation by the fathers ſide.

Agnes, a Womans name, ſignifying in *Greek*, Chaſt.

Agnition, (*Lat.*) an acknowledging.

Agnodice, a Virgin, who putting her ſelf into mans apparel grew famous in *Phyſick*, by the inſtruction of *Herophilus*.

Agnomination, (*Lat.*) a ſir-name, a name wherewith a man is ſignalized for any famous act.

Agnus Caſtus, a Tree, whoſe Leaves and Seed preſerve chaſtity very much.

Agonal Feaſts, certain annual feaſts celebrated among the antient *Romans*, every ninth of *January*. They were ſo called from certain games, or exerciſes, which in *Greek* were called ἀγῶνες.

Agony, (*Greek*) anguiſh of mind.

Agonothet, (*Greek*) a Maſter of the Revels.

Agramed, (old word) aggrieved.

The *Agrarian* Law, a law made by the *Romans*, for the diſtribution of lands among the common people.

To *Agredge*, (old word) to aggravate.

Agriculture, (*Lat.*) tillage, husbandry, or improvement of land.

Agrimony, a herb somewhat like unto Tansy, good against the obstructions of the Liver, for which it is often used in Dietdrinks. It is called in *Latin*, *Hepatorium*.

Agrippa, one that is born with his feet formost, also the name of several Kings of *Judæa*.

Agrise, (old word) afraid, astonished.

Agrose, (old word) grieved.

Agroted, (old word) cloyed.

To *Agryse*, (old word) to cause one to quake.

Aguetree, See *Sassafras*.

A H.

Ahab, (*Hebr.* the brothers father) a wicked King of *Israel*, who married *Jezebel* an Idolatress, by whose means he became an Idolater and Persecutor.

Ahaz, (*Hebr.* a taking or possessing) an Idolatrous King, who succeeded his Father *Jotham* in the Kingdom of *Judah*.

Ahaziah, (*Hebr.* apprehension, or sight of the Lord) a wicked King, who succeeded *Ahab* his Father in the Kingdom of *Israel*.

Ahiezer, (*Hebr.* a brothers help) a Pr. of *Dan*.

Ahimelech, (*Hebr.* a Kings brother, or of his Counsel) a Priest who receiving *David* at *Nob*, was put to death with other priests by *Doeg*.

Ahitophel, (*Hebr.* a brother forsaken, or without wisdom, or grace) a Counsellour of King *Davids*, who conspired with *Absalom* against him.

Aholiab, (*Hebr.* the tabernacle, or brightness of the Lord) an excellent workman, who was imployed in the making of the Tabernacle.

Aholibamah, (*Hebr.* my Tent, or famous Mansion) the Wife of *Esau*, and daughter of *Anah*.

A I.

Ajax, the son of *Telamon* and *Hesione* daughter of *Laomedon*, he was one of the stoutest of all the *Greeks* that went to the *Trojan* War, he fought with *Hector*, and had a contest with *Ulysses* for the armes of *Achilles*, but *Ulysses* having gained them by his eloquence, *Ajax* run mad, and made a huge slaughter among a flock of sheep, thinking *Ulysses* and *Atrides* to have been among them; also the name of the son of *Oileus* King of the *Locri*, who for vitiating *Cassandra* in the Temple of *Pallas*, was slain with Thunder by the Goddess, whose Priestess she was.

Aide, (*French*) help, also a subsidy, or tax.

Aidoneus, King of the *Molossi*, he sent *Theseus* to prison, because he and *Pirothous* would have taken away his daughter *Proserpina*, not far from the River *Acheron*, which gave occasion to the Fable to say, that he descended into Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*, the daughter of *Dis*.

Aigreen, See *Houseleek*.

To *Ale*, (old word) to be sick or ill at ease, whence the quest on what ails ye, from the *Saxon* word *Aal*, *i. e.* Sickness.

Ailesbury, a Town situate not far from the River *Tame* in *Buckingamshire*, it was won by *Cutwulph* the *Saxon*, in the year 572. and hath been famous in times past, by being the habitation of St. *Edith* the daughter of *Frewald*.

Ailesford, a Town in *Kent*, not far from the River *Medway*, it was heretofore named in the *British* tongue *Saissenaeg-haibal*, from the great overthrow that was given by *Vortimer* the *Britain*, son of *Vortigern*, to *Hengist* and his *English Saxons*, in this place.

Aire, besides one of the four Elements, it signifies a certain distinction in the Garb and Countenance between one person and another.

Airy, a nest of Hawks. See *Aerie*.

Ait, a little Iland in some great Rivers where Osiers grow.

A K.

Akmancheſter, *i. e.* the City of *Sick-folk*, a name antiently given by the *Saxons*, to the City of *Bath*.

A L.

Alabandic, a kind of Rose with whitish leaves: some will have it to be the *Provence* Rose, which is respected more for its doubleness, than for its sweetness or use.

Alabandine, or *Amandine* a kind of blue and red stone provoking to bleed.

Alabaſter, a kind of clear white Marble: of it are made boxes to put sweet ointments in, it is so called of Alabastrum an *Egyptian* City, where it is most plentiful.

Alacrity, (*Lat.*) chearfulness.

Alahab, (*Arabick*) the Scorpions heart.

Alamac, (*Arabick*) the left foot of *Andromeda*.

Alan, a proper name, signifying in *Slavonish* a Greyhound, others contract it from *Aelian*, i. Sun-bright.

Alaſtor, the name of one of the Suns horses.

Alata Caſtra, the City of *Edenborough* in *Scotland*.

Alay, (a Term in Hunting) when freſh Dogs are ſent into the cry.

Alba Julia, the City of *Weſtenbergh* in *Germany*.

Alba Regalis, a City in *Hungary*, now called *Stolwiſſenbergh*, where the Kings uſe to be Anointed, and Crowned.

Albania, a Country between *Illyricum* and *Macedonia*, whoſe chief City is *Dyrrachium*, now called *Durazzo*, there is alſo another *Albania* in the Eaſt, between *Cholcos* and *Armenia*, from whence the people of the former *Albania* are ſaid originally to ſpring; alſo the Kingdom of *Scotland* was in antient times called *Albania*.

Albanus, a River in *Armenia*, alſo a Lake in *Italy*, called *Lago di Caſtel Gandolf*, alſo the name of the firſt *Britiſh* Martyr from the *Latin Albus*, *i.e.* White.

St. *Albans*, a Town in *Hertfordſhire*, ſo called from the *Britiſh* Martyr above mentioned, whereas formerly it was called *Verulam*.

Albe, a white Garment, which the Prieſts were wont to wear.

Albeito, (*Arabick*) the mouth of the Swan.

Albert, a *Saxon* proper name of men, ſignifying all bright.

Albion, the antient name of *England*, by reaſon of the white Rocks upon the Seaſide, or from *Albion* the ſon of *Neptune*, or from *Albina* one of *Diocleſians* fifty daughters; others will have it to be *Albion*, *quaſi Olbion*, the happy Country, as having Vallies like *Eden*, Hills as *Lebanon*, Springs as *Piſgah*, Rivers as *Jordan*.

Albricias, (*Spaniſh*) a word much uſed by Spaniſh-Merchants, and ſignifying a reward of good news.

Albugineous, (*Latin*) belonging to the white of the eye, or to any other white ſubſtance.

Albumazar, the name of a famous *Arabian* Aſtronomer.

Albutius, the name of a very covetous man, who would beat his ſervants before they had committed a fault, telling them, that perhaps he ſhould not be at leaſure when they had committed any.

Alcaic Verſe, a certain kind of verſe, ſo called from *Alcæus* the firſt Inventor, conſiſting of two *Dactyls* and two *Trochees*.

Alcakengi, See *Alkakengi*.

Alcalde, (*Spaniſh*) the Sheriff, or Officer of a Town, whoſe office is to weigh bread and other proviſions.

Alcali (in *Chymiſtry*) all manner of Salts extracted out of Aſhes.

Alcander, a young *Lacedæmonian*, who having put out one of *Lycurgus* his eyes, yet being entertained by him as his near ſervant, loved him afterwards with a great deal of reſpect.

Alcanna, the ſame with *Ichthyocolla*, or Iſinglaſs.

Alcathous, the ſon of *Pelops*, who being ſuſpected to have ſlain his brother *Chryſippus* fled to *Megara*, where killing a Lion that had ſlain *Euripus* the ſon of *Megareus*, he was by *Megareus* made his ſon in law, and ſucceeded him in the Kingdom.

Alcatrace, a fowl much like an Heron.

Alce, a wild beaſt, in faſhion and skin like a fallow Deer, but greater, and hath no joynts in his legs, and therefore doth never ly down but lean to trees; the horn of it is uſeful in Phyſick.

Alceſte, the Wife of *Admetus* King of *Theſſaly*, who willingly offered her ſelf up to die for her husband.

Alchaheſt, the *Chymical* appellation of prepared Mercury.

Alchedi, (*Arab.*) a Star in the goat.

Alchenit, (*Arab.*) a Star in the right ſide of *Perſeus*.

Alchimilla, *Vide* Ladies Mantle.

Alchobel, See Reception.

Alchocodon, is an *Arabian* word, and ſignifies the giver of years, and is ſo placed, that he hath moſt eſſential dignity in the place of the *Hyleg*, and with ſome aſpect doth behold that place.

Alchorad, (*Arab.*) a contrariety of the light of the Planets.

Alchimy, (*Greek*) the art of diſſolving metals, to ſeparate the pure from the impure, producing magiſterial and eſſential Medicines from mixed bodies.

Alcippus, vide *Damocrita*.

Alcithoe, a *Theban* woman, who was turned into a Bat, for contemning *Bacchus* his Orgies.

Alcmena, vide *Amphytrio*.

Alcmæon, the ſon of *Amphiaraus* and *Eriphite*, he killed his mother for having betrayed *Amphiaraus*, and afterwards run mad; but being cured by *Phlegias*, he married his daughter *Alphæſibæa*, giving her a Bracelet of his Mothers, but afterwards falling in love with one of *Achelous* his daughters called *Callirhoe*, he promiſed her the Bracelet which he had given his former Wife, on condition ſhe would marry him, but going to fetch it he was ſlain by *Temon* and *Axion*, *Alphæſibæas* brothers.

Alcoholization, a reducing of any ſolid matter into an extream fine and ſubtle powder,

der, but in Liquids it is the depriving of *Alcohols*, or Spirits, of their flegm or watrish part; ſo that they conſume and fume away with the matter wherein they were dipt.

Alconor, one of the 300. *Argives* who fought againſt the *Lacedæmonians*, only he and *Chromius* being left alive, and all his enemies killed excepting *Othryades*.

Alcoran, (*Arab.*) the book wherein the *Turkiſh* religion is delivered, firſt written by *Mahomet* the *Turks* great Prophet.

Alcyone, the daughter of *Neptune*, the wife of *Ceyx*, who ſaying to the Oracle was drowned by the way, and changed into a bird called a *King fiſher*.

Aldaas dubii, a River dividing the *Helvetians* from the *Sequani*, called in *French Le doux*.

Aldborrow, See *Iſurium*.

Aldebaran, (*Arab.*) the ſouth eye of the Bull.

Alderamain, (*Arab.*) the right ſhoulder of *Cepheus*.

Alderman, (*Saxon*) a Senator, or one that aſſiſteth in the government of a City.

Alder-tree, See *Aller*.

Aldingham, a Town in *Lancaſhire*, an antient Hereditament belonging to the family of the *Haveringtons*, or *Harringtons*, unto whom it came from the *Flemings* by the *Cancefelds*.

Alecoaſt, an herb very beneficial to cold and weak Livers: It is otherwiſe called Coaſtmary, or Maudlin, in *Latin Coſtus hortorum*.

Alectryomancy, (*Greek*) a certain kind of divinations among the antients, which was done by a Cock.

Alectorius, a precious ſtone of a waterish colour, found in the maw of an old Capon.

Alectryon, a young man, who kept the door while *Mars* was familiar with *Venus*, but *Mars* incenſed that he was taken through his negligence, changed into a Cock.

Alehoof, an herb with roundish leaves and blewish flowers, which is very profitable againſt all griping pains in the Stomach, Spleen, and Belly; it is otherwiſe called *Graund-Ivy*, in *Latin Hedera terreſtris*.

Alegator, a certain Creature ſomewhat like a Crocodile, this animal is very common in the Iland of *Jamaica*, which is now poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh*.

Alembick, (*Arab.*) a Still.

Aleph, (*Hebr.*) a thouſand, the firſt Letter in the *Hebrew* Alphabet.

Aleppo, a City in *Syria*, very well fortified by nature, heretofore in the poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians, but now of the *Turkes*.

Aleſtake, (old word) a Maypole.

Alet, a Term in Faulconry, the true Faulcon of *Peru*, that never lets his prey eſcape.

Aletaſter, an Officer appointed in every Court-Leet, and ſworn to looke to the aſſize and goodneſs of bread and ale or beer, within the precincts of that Lordſhip.

Alethia, (*Greek*) a proper name of ſeveral women, ſignifying truth.

Aleuromancy, (*Greek*) a kind of divination among the antients by bread, or cake paſte.

Alexander, ſon of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, he overthrew the *Perſian* Monarchy, took *Babylon*, *Suſa* and *Perſepolis*, and after he had extended his Conqueſts as far as *India*, he returned to *Babylon* and there died, the word ſignifies in *Greek* helper of men.

Alexanders, (*Lat.*) an herb common in Gardens; it warmeth a cold ſtomach, openeth ſtoppings of the Liver and Spleen, expelleth the afterbirth, breaketh wind, and helpeth the Strangury.

Alexandria, a famous Port Town of *Egypt*, called of old *No*, built or reedified by *Alexander* the great, whoſe body by *Ptolomeus Lagi* was there entombed in Gold.

Alexipharmaca, (*Greek*) Medicines, or Antidotes againſt poyſon, or any infectious diſeaſe, and ſo are *Alexiteria*.

Alferes, (*Spaniſh*) an Enſign bearer.

Alfred, (a *Saxon* word) ſignifying all peace; the name of a wiſe, temperate, religious, and learned King of *England*, who made an Act, that all freemen poſſeſſing two hides of Land ſhould bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

Alfreton, q. *Alfreds* Town, a Town in *Darbyſhire*, built by King *Alfred*, as ſome think, the Lords whereof were called *Barons de Alfreton*, the ſecond of whom built the *Abbay de Bello Capite*, or *Beauchief*.

Algareb, (*Arab.*) the Star in the right wing of the Crow.

Algarfe, (*Arab.*) the head of the fifteenth manſion.

Algate, (old word) if ſo be, notwithſtanding, altogether.

Algates, (old word) ever, even now, for all that.

Algebar, the left foot of *Orion*.

Algebbe, (*Arab.*) the head of the tenth manſion.

Algebra, (*Arab.*) the art of figurative numbers, or Equation.

Algenib, (*Arab.*) the right wing of *Pegaſus*.

Algier, a Sea Coaſt Town of the Kingdom of *Trimiſen* in *Africa*, a Town of great trading, but infamous for piracies, and the taking of Chriſtian ſlaves.

Algid, (*Lat.*) numm with cold, chill.

Algomeriſſa

Algomeiſſa, (*Arab.*) the little Dog.

Algon, (*Arab.*) the head of *Meduſa*.

Algorithme, (a word compounded of *Arabick* and *Spaniſh*) the art of reckoning by Cyphers.

Algrim, (old word) the ſame as Algebra.

Algum, or *Almug Pl. Algummim* or *Almuggim*, *Hebr.* a moſt excellent kind of Wood, growing in *Lebanon*. It ſeemeth to ſome to be the wood of the Tree *Thya*, to which *Theophraſtus* attributeth great honour, reporting that the famous buildings of old Temples were made thereof; as another, that with this Timber Temples of old were adorned.

Alguze, the left foot of *Orion*, an *Arabick* word.

Alhabar, (*Arab.*) a Star in the mouth of the great Dog.

Alhibade, a ruler on the back-ſide of a Geometrical Inſtrument to take heights and depths.

Alicante, one of the chief Towns of *Valentia* in *Spain*, where there is plenty of Mulberies, of which they make Alicant wine.

Alice, (*Germ.*) a womans name contracted from *Adelize*, i. noble.

Alien, (*Lat.*) born in a forreign Country.

Alienation, (*Lat.*) an eſtranging.

Alifed, (*Sax.* word) allowed.

Aliment, (*Lat.*) nouriſhment.

Alimony, (*Lat.*) a penſion allowed for ſubſiſtance from a husband to his Wife, being parted from him.

Alioth, (*Arab.*) a Star in the tail of *Helice*, or the Bear.

Alkakengi, a fruit called winter Cherry, being the fruit of one of the ſorts of Night-ſhade.

Alkali, the herb *Kali*, or Saltwort.

Alkanet, (*Lat. Fucus*) a certain herb called Spaniſh Bugloſs, the root whereof is uſed to colour things with, and being made into an oyntment, it helps old ulcers, hot inflammations, burnings, ſcaldings, and St. *Anthonies* fire.

Alkermes, a Confection made of the Scarlet grain called *Chermes* or *Kermes*.

All-a-bone, (old word) a made requeſt.

Allantoides, the tunicle that wraps and covers the head, buttock, feet, and more eminent parts of the birth.

Allabanny, the ſame as *Albany*, that part of *Scotland* called the Highlands, ſo called either from *Albion*, or from the *Britiſh* words, *Ellan Ban*, i. white Iland.

Allar, or Alder-tree, a buſhy tree, whoſe inward bark is very yellow, and purgeth Choler, Phlegm, and watery humors very effectually.

Allay, a mitigation, or aſſwaging, alſo the tempering of gold or ſilver with a baſer metal to augment the weight of it.

Allective, (*Lat.*) alluring, inciting.

Allegation, (*Lat.*) a proving, an alleaging.

Allegory, (*Greek* Inverſion, or changing) in *Rhetorick* it is a myſterious ſaying, wherein there is couched ſomething that is different from the litteral ſenſe.

Alleluja, (an *Hebr.* word) ſignifying, praiſe ye our Lord, alſo the name of an herb, called Wood-ſorrel, which is of ſingular uſe in Fevers, Agues, defending the heart from all infection.

All-good (*Lingzoſtis*) herb is that, which is commonly called *Mercury*, uſed ſometimes in Gliſters, ſome call it Good Henry.

All-heal, (*Lat. panax*) an herb, otherwiſe called Clowns woundwort, of admirable efficacy to heal green wounds, being ſtamped with a little Hogs-greaſe.

Alliance, (*French*) an aſſociation, either by kindred, or by Covenant.

Alligation, (*Lat.*) a binding unto, the Rule of *Alligation* in Arithmetick is that, which ties, mixes, or unites many ſimples or particulars into one maſs or ſum, according to any rate, price, or proportion required.

Allington, a Town in *Hamtſhire*, ſcituate upon the River *Avon*, antiently called *Alaun*.

Alliſion, (*Lat.*) a daſhing againſt any thing.

Alliteration, (*Lat.*) a word uſed in *Rhetorick*, being a playing upon the ſame Letter.

Allobroges, the people of *Savoy*, and *Dauphine* in *France*.

Allocamel, (*Greek*) a beaſt in the *Indies*, having the head of a Mule, and the body of a Camel.

† *Allocation*, (*Lat.*) a placing towards.

Allocations, the allowances of Officers under a Prince, or great man.

Alloquie, (*Lat.*) a talking unto, or parlying with any one.

Allodial lands, (a Term in Law) free lands, for which no fines or ſervices are due.

Allum, (*Lat. Alumen*) a certain aſtringent mineral, being a ſalt ſweat of the earth; the beſt ſort of it is called Roch or Rock Allum.

To *Allot*, to aſſign to every one his proper patrimony.

Alluſion, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking in reference to another thing.

Almain, a *German*, alſo (a Term in *Muſick*) being a kind of aire, which hath a ſlower time than either *Corant*, or *Saraband*, alſo *Alman* Rivets are a certain kind of Armour rivetted with braces of mail.

Almanack, (a *German* word) ſignifying

as much as Calender, or a Prognostication by observing the course of the Stars.

Almandine, See *Alabandine*.

Almaner, (*Arab.*) the sight of a Planet in his Epicycle.

Almanticha, (*Arab.*) see Zodiack.

Almanzor, (*Arab.*) Defender, it being the name of divers Princes, and great men among the *Moors*.

Almerick, the name of certain Christian Princes, who were successively Kings of *Jerusalem*, after that City was taken by the Christians from the Infidel.

Almicantarats, (*Arab.*) a Term in *Astronomy*, being those lines which pass through the Meridian paralel with the Horison.

Almner, a Kings or Princes Officer, that looks to the distribution of Alms, or a more inferiour person, that distributeth fragments of meat to the poor.

Almond, a certain kind of Nut so called, very wholesome for the Lungs. The Tree whereon they grow, is one of the first that flowreth.

Almug-tree, See *Algum*.

Almugia, (*Arab.*) the scitration of Planets in the Zodiack, so as to behold each other face to face.

Almuten of a house, is that Planet which hath most dignities in the sign ascending, or descending from the Cusp of any house, but *Almuten* of a figure, is that Planet which in essential dignities, or accidental, is most powerful in the whole Scheme of Heaven.

Alnath, (*Astronomick*) a star which is to be seen in the Horns of *Aries*.

Alnwick, a Town in *Northumberland*, scituate upon the River *Aln*, famous for a battel between *William* King of *Scots*, and the *English* under *Henry* the second, it is fortified with a strong Castle, where *Malcolm* the third was slain when he besieged it, it is also called *Alanwick*, and *Anwick*.

Aloes, the concrete juice of an herb, called Sea Houseleek, or Bitterwort, much used in *Physick*, *Aloe Zocatrina* is that, which is brought out of the Iland *Zocatara*; there is also a certain Medicinal wood called *Lignum aloe*.

Alogie, (*Greek*) a being irrational, or void of reason.

Aloofe, a Term used in conding the Ship, when she goes upon a Tack, commonly spoken by the Condoy unto the Steers-man, when he doth not keep her so near the wind as she may ly.

Alphenicum, See *Penidees*.

Alopecia, (*Greek*) a disease called the Scuff, or Foxes evil, wherein the hairs fall off from the head by the roots.

Alosha, a certain drink made of water and hony, much used in *Spain* in hot weather.

Alpha, the first letter of the *Greek* Alphabet.

Alphabet, the whole order of letters in any language.

Alpharaiz, (*Arab.*) the right shoulder of *Pegasus*.

Alpharez, (*Arab.*) the navel of *Pegasus*.

Alpheta, (*Arab*) the shining Star of the Crow.

Alpheus, a famous River of *Arcadia*, which running a great way into the Sea, meets at length with *Arethusa*, a River in *Sicily*, near unto *Syracuse*.

Alphitomancie, (*Greek*) a divination by Barly meal.

Alphonsus, from the *Gottish* word *Helphuns*, i. our help, the name of divers great Kings of *Spain* and *Naples*.

Alphonsin-Tables, certain Astronomical calculations invented by *Alphonsus* King of *Aragon*.

Alphrad, (*Arab.*) the bright Star in *Hydra*.

Alps, great Hills that divide *France* from *Italy*.

Alramick, (*Arab.*) a Star in the constellation of *Bootes*.

Aliacaba, (*Arab.*) the Pole-star, or the tayl of Cynosure.

Alresford, a Town in *Hantshire*, given by *Kenewalce* the religious *Saxon* King to the Church at *Wenta*.

Altabest Paracelsi, a Term in *Chymistry*, signifying a body reduced to its first principles.

Alteration, (*Lat.*) a changing.

Altercation, (*Lat.*) a contentious dispute.

Alternation, (*Lat.*) a changing by turns.

Althæa, See *Meleager*.

† *Altiloquent*, (*Lat.*) speaking loftily.

† *Altitonant*, (*Lat.*) an Epithet antiently given to *Jupiter*, and signifies thundring from on high.

Altitude, (*Lat.*) heighth, also a Term in *Astronomy*, being the heighth of the Sun, or any of the Stars from the Horizon; the Suns Meridian Altitude, is an arch of the Meridian intercepted between the Sun and the Horizon, at that time when the Sun is in the Meridian.

† *Altivolant*, (*Lat.*) soaring, or flying aloft.

Alveary, (*Lat.*) a Hive of Bees.

Alveated, (*Lat.*) channelled, or trenched from *Alveus* a channel.

Alum, See *Allum*.

Alumnation, (*Lat.*) a fostering, or nourishing.

† *Alutation*

Alutation, (*Lat.*) a tanning, or dressing of leather.

Alytarch, (*Greek*) a keeper of rule and order in publick Games and Ceremonies.

A M.

Amaine, a Term used by Men of War in counting another ship, and bidding them yield.

Amalagmation, (from the *Greek* μαλάττω, to soften) the mollifying of any thing (especially for a Medicinal use) into a soft pap, in *Chymistry* it is the calcining, or corroding, of Metals with Quicksilver.

Amalek, (*Hebr.* a licking, or smiting people) the son of *Eliphaz* by his concubine *Timna*, of whom came the *Amalekites*.

Amalgaminge, an old word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a mixture of Quicksilver with other metals.

Amalthea, the Nurse of *Jupiter*, she fed him with Goats milk, and he afterwards as a reward gave her the horn of a Goat, which had this faculty, that whatsoever she desired she should have it, whence *Amalthean* horn hath been taken for an Emblem of plenty.

Amanuensis, (*Lat.*) a Secretary, one that writes for another.

Amaranthus, or Flower gentle, an herb that continues his flower very long without any sensible decay, of which there are very many sorts. The flowers of the red stop the Termes in Women, by Signature.

Amaritude, (*Lat.*) bitterness.

Amasa, (*Hebr.* sparing the people) the son of *Abigail Davids* sister, he being chosen Captain General of King *David's* Army, was treacherously slain by his predecessor *Joab*.

Amasiah, (*Hebr.* the burden of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, who succeeded his father *Joash* in the Kingdom.

Amassement, (*French*) a crouding, or heaping of several things together.

To *Amate*, (old word) to discourage,

Amaurosis, a disease in the Eyes, *viz.* when the sight is gone, and no fault to be seen.

Amazons, certain warlike women of *Asia*, that dwelt near the River *Thermodoon*, who burnt off their right paps, and killed all their Male Children, that they might have no man among them, their most renowned Queens were *Mathesia*, *Orithya*, *Penthesilea*, whom *Achilles* slew, coming to help the *Trojans*, *Menalippe*, and *Hippolyta* whom *Hercules* overcame and gave *Theseus* to wife.

Ambacti, among the antient *Gauls*, were those servants and dependants which belonged to their chief Nobility.

Ambage, (*Lat.*) a far fetcht circumstance of words.

Amber, a hard Gum, of a lively bright yellow colour, of which they make beads and bracelets, some think it to be the Gum of Poplar Trees but falsely, others the juyce of a certain stone that grows like Corral. It is called in *Latin Carabe* and *Succinum*. In *Prussia* there is great store of it; it groweth like Corral in a Mountain of the North Sea, and being broken off by the violence of the waves is cast up by the Sea into their Havens.

Ambergreese, a sweet perfume, or Aromatick juyce, which some hold to be a kind of bitumen, rising from Fountains in the bottom of the Sea, and becoming hard by floating upon the water.

Ambianum, the City of *Amiens* in *Picardy*.

Ambidexter, (*Lat.*) one that useth both hands alike, also (a Term in Common-law) signifying a Juror that taketh of both parties for the giving of his verdict.

Ambient, (*Lat.*) encircling, compassing round, an *Epithete* properly belonging to the Aire.

Ambifarious, (*Lat.*) that which hath a twofold meaning.

Ambiguous, (*Lat.*) uncertain, doubtful.

Ambition, (*lat.*) an excessive thirst of honour.

Amblothridium, a Medicine provoking travel before the time.

Amblygone, (*Greek*) a Term in *Geometry*, signifying a Figure that hath a blunt or obtuse angle.

Amboise, is one of the principal Buildings in *France*, it stands in *Picardy* upon the River *Loire*, on a high seat; the Castle stands upon a Rock, at the foot thereof there stands a Cloister. King *Francis* built it, and there are here the goodliest walks in *Europe*, for the Trees themselves are placed in curious knots, as we use to set our herbs in Gardens.

Amboina, an Iland in *East-India*, which shews like a continued wilderness of Nutmegs, Clove-trees, Pepper, Vines, and Olives. It is now a Plantation of the *Dutch*.

Ambracia, a City of *Epirus*, vulgarly called *Larta*.

Ambresbury, q. *Ambrose* his Town, a Town scituate upon the River *Avon* in *Wiltshire*, built by *Ambrose Aurelian*, here *Alfritha* King *Edgars* Wife erected a stately Nunnery, to expiate the murther of her Son in Law King *Edward*, in this Nunnery afterwards *Eleanor* widow of King *Henry* the third, devoted her self to God.

An *Ambrey*, a cupboard.

Ambrose, the name of an antient Bishop of *Milain*, and one of the Fathers, the word signifieth in *Greek* Divine, or Immortal.

Ambrosia, a word often used by the Poets, to signifie the meat of the Gods.

Ambulatory, (*Lat.*) a place to walk in.

Amburbial Sacrifices, were certain antient ſacrifices, wherein the beaſt went about the City before he was ſacrificed.

Ambuſcado, (*Spaniſh*) an ambuſh, or men ſecretly ſo diſpoſed as to ruſh out upon an enemy unawares,

Ambuſtion, (*Lat.*) a ſingeing, or burning round about.

Amen, (a *Syriack* word) ſignifying verily, ſo be it, and therefore it is uſed after every prayer.

Amendment, a Common-Law Term, ſignifying the correction of an Errour committed in a proceſs, and eſpied before judgment.

Amenity, (*Lat.*) delightfulneſs, pleaſure.

Amenuſed, (old word) diminiſhed.

Ameos, or Biſhops-weed, a certain herb, the ſeed whereof is one of the four leſſer ſeeds uſed in *Phyſick* for expelling of wind.

Amercement, or *Amerciament*, (a Term in Law) a penalty, or pecuniary puniſhment ſet upon the head of an Offendor againſt the King, or Lord in his Court.

America, the fourth part of the World diſcovered about the year 1492. by *Americus Veſputius* a *Florentine*, and *Chriſtophorus Columbus* a *Genoeſe*.

Amery, (in *Latin Almericus*) a proper name, from the *German* word *Emeric*. *i.* alwaies rich and powerful.

An *Ameſſe*, a Prieſts hood or, Cap, which he weareth in the Quire.

Amethyſt, (*Greek*) a precious ſtone, ſo called, becauſe it is ſaid to repreſs drunkenneſs.

Amiable, (*Lat.*) lovely.

Amicable, (*Lat.*) friendly.

Amict, See *Ameſſe*.

Aminadab, (*Hebr.* a free, or vowing people, or a Prince of people) the ſon of *Ram*, the father of *Nehſhon*, alſo the ſon of *Korath*.

Amy, (in *French Aime*, *i.* beloved) a name common both for men and women from *Amadeus*, by which name many of the Dukes of *Savoy* have been called.

Ammiſhaddai, (*Hebr.* the people of the Almighty) the father of *Ahiezer*, a Prince of the Tribe of *Dan*.

Ammodite, a creeping inſect, of a ſandy colour, and full of black ſpots.

Ammon, or *Ammonites*, (*Hebr.* the Son of my people) a People deſcended from *Ben-ammi*, the ſon of *Lot*. Alſo the ſame as *Amon*, (*Hebr.* faithful, &c.) a King of *Judah*, who ſucceeding his father *Manaſſeh*, was ſlain by his own ſervants.

Ammoniac, a kind of Gum, which is brought from *Lybia* near the Temple of *Ammon*, alſo a kind of Salt like Allum, which is found in *Africa*.

Amneſty, (*Greek*) a burying in ſilence and Oblivion all former injuries and dammages.

Amnios, the ſecond Tunicle that enwraps the birth, and covers it all over.

Amnon, (*Hebr.* true, or an artificer, or School-maſter) *David's* firſt born ſon by *Ahinoam*, who having raviſhed his ſiſter *Tamar* was ſlain by his brother *Abſalom*.

Amœbean, (*Greek*) *Amœbean* verſes are thoſe which anſwer one another.

Amomum, a certain ſeed like unto thoſe of *Cardamomes*, yet bigger and rounder, and ſmelling ſomewhat like the oyl of Spike; it procureth reſt and ſleep, eaſeth pains in the head, it helpeth griping pains in the belly by reaſon of wind, it reſiſteth poyſon, and the riſing of the mother. There is alſo a ſmall, long, aromatical, and calefactive ſeed, which Apothecaries keep, and call *Cretian Amomum*.

Amorites, See *Emori*.

Amoriſt, a lover, an amorous man.

Amoroſo, (*Ital.*) the ſame.

Amort, (*French*) dead, whence one that is melancholy, or in a dumps, is ſaid to be all *Amort*.

To *Amortize*, to kill, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Amos, (*Hebr.* a burden, or burdning) an antient prophet of the *Jews*, whoſe prophetick writings are yet extant among the books of the ſacred Scripture.

Amotion, (*Lat.*) a removing out of the way.

Amoz, (*Hebr.* ſtrong or mighty) the father of the Prophet *Iſaiah*.

Ampelite, a kind of pitchy, cleaving, and black earth, wherewith they uſe to anoint Vines to kill the worms.

Ampeluſia, a promontory in *Mauritania*.

Amphiaraus, the ſon of *Oileus*, he was a great Propher, who was deſired by *Adraſtus* to go to the War of *Thebes*, but he knowing he ſhould not return kept himſelf private, till being betrayed by his Wife *Eriphile*, who was bribed with a golden bracelet, he was forced to go, but the firſt day he came to *Thebes*, he was ſwallowed up alive by the earth.

Amphibious, (*Greek*) living indifferently upon both Elements land and water.

Amphibologie, (*Greek*) See *Amphilogie*.

Amphictions, (*Greek*) the Councel of *Greece*, conſiſting of men choſen out of the twelve chief Cities, for the making of Laws, and deciding of all controverſies: It was inſtituted by *Amphyction* the ſon of *Hellen*, or as others ſay by *Acriſius*.

Amphion, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*, who

who being married to *Lycus*, and after vitiated by *Epaphus*, was imprisoned by *Dirce*, *Lycus*'s second wife, but being set at liberty by *Jupiter*, she fled to the Hill *Cytheron*, where she brought forth Twins, *Zethus* and *Amphion*, who to revenge their mothers injuries, tormented *Dirce* by tying her to a wild Bull's tayl, but *Bacchus* pitying her changed her into a Fountain, *Amphion* became so rare a Musician, that he was said to build the *Theban* Walls, by playing upon *Mercuries* Harp.

Amphiscians, (*Greek*) those people that live under the Equator, where the shadows are cast both ways, North and South.

Amphitheater, a place made for the acting of stage-plaies and publick spectacles, differing from a common Theater, as being more perfect and built in a full circle, the other only in a semicircle.

Amphitrite, the daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, the wife of *Neptune*, she sitting at the foot of *Atlas*, was brought to him by a Dolphin, and made Queen of the Sea.

Amphitryo, the son of *Alceus* Prince of *Thebes*, who married *Alemena*, daughter of *Electryon* and *Lysidice*, upon that condition, that he should revenge the death of her brothers upon the *Teleboans* and *Taphians*, but while he was in the War, *Jupiter* coming to her in the likeness of her husband, and lying with her, she brought forth Twins *Hercules* son to *Jupiter*, *Iphiclus* to *Amphitryo*.

Amphiction, a King of *Athens*, the son of *Deucalion*, he succeeded *Cranaus* in the Kingdom.

Amphora, an antient measure of liquid things, the *Italick* Amphora contained five Gallons, the *Attick* Amphora seven Gallons and a half.

Ampliation, (*Lat.*) an enlargement, also a deferring of judgment till the cause be better examined, a Word used in Common-Law.

Amplification, (*Lat.*) a making large, or amplifying.

Amplitude, (*Lat.*) largeness, also a Title of Honour used among the *Latins*.

Ampullous, (*Lat.*) swelling like a bottle, also puft up with pride.

Amputation, (*Lat.*) a curtailing, a lopping off. In *Chirurgery* it is taken for the cutting off of any corrupted, or putrified part, or member, to prevent the corruption from spreading through the whole body.

Amram, (*Hebr.* a high people) the father of *Moses*, *Aaron*, and *Miriam*.

Amraphel, (*Hebr.* a speaking destruction, or a speaking judgment) an antient King of *Shinar*.

Amsanctus, a place in the midst of *Italy*, where are many waters full of Brimstone, which send forth a pestilent and noisom smell, and are incloled round about with Woods, which gave occasion to the Poets to feign, that the infernal Ghosts had their abode there.

Amstelodamum, the chief City of *Holland*, now called *Amsterdam*.

Amulet, (*Lat.*) a kind of composition somewhat like a Pomander, to wear about one, which preserveth from the plague, poyson, or inchantment.

Amulius, King of the *Latins*, he dispossest his brother *Numitor* of the Kingdom, and made a Vestal of his Neece *Rhea Sylvia*, but she being got with Child by *Mars* (as it was reported) brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who afterwards reigned.

Amycus, King of the *Bebrycii*, the son of *Neptune* and *Melie*, who challenging all strangers to fight with him with whirlebats, was at length slain by *Pollux*.

Amylum, a certain white substance like unto Starch, made of Summers wheat growing in *Germany*. It is so called, because it is made without a Mill, from α *priv.* and μύλον *Mola*.

Amymone, one of the fifty daughters of *Danae*, she was ravished by *Neptune*, and brought forth *Nauplius*.

Amyris, an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, who foretelling the ruine of his Country fled away with all his goods.

A N.

Ana, a *Greek* Adverb, used by Physitians in their Bills, to signifie the like quantity of each, also a kind of *Indian* beast with long teeth, and sharp nails.

Anabaptists, a Sect of Hereticks first begun in *Germany*, as some say, by one *Nicholas Stork*, in the year 1521. their chief Tenet is, that men ought not to be baptized till they are able to render an account of their faith.

† *Anabathrum*, (*Greek*) a place whereunto we ascend by steps.

Anacardium, (*Greek*) a kind of bean, growing in *Malacca*, like a little birds heart.

Anachorite, (*Greek*) a kind of religious person that gives himself up to a religious life.

Anachronisme, (*Greek*) a word used in Chronology, signifying a false collection of time.

Anacœnosis, (*Greek*) a *Rhetorical* Figure, wherein we consult, and as it were argue the case with others.

Anacreon, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Teus* in *Ionia*, who was choaked with the husk of a Raisin.

† *Anacrisis*, (*Greek*) question of the guilty,

either by torment, or by interrogation.

Anadem, (*Greek*) a Garland.

Anadeſme, (*Greek*) a ſwath, a cloath to tie up wounds.

Anadiploſis, (*Greek*) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, *i. e.* when one verſe begins with the ſame word the laſt ended with.

Anætis, a Goddeſs amongſt the *Lydians*, to whom the chiefeſt Noblemen uſed to Dedicate their daughters.

Anaglyphick, (*Greek*) belonging to the art of Carving or Emboſſing.

Anagogick, (*Greek*) a Curate, or one that ſerveth to read to another.

† *Anagogical*, (*Greek*) skilled in deep matters, well read in myſterious learning.

Anagram, (*Greek*) a tranſpoſing the letters of any ones name, ſo as to make another word of it, which Art ſome ſay was invented by *Lycophron*.

Anagraph, (*Greek*) a regiſter, an inventory.

Anah, (*Hebr.* anſwering, or ſinging, or poor) the father of *Aholibamah*, one of *Eſau*'s Wives.

Anak, (*Hebr.* a Giant) he from whom deſcended the race of the *Anakim*, or Giants, who were deſtroyed by *Joſhua*.

Analects, (*Greek*) ſcraps which are gathered from the Table, alſo *Metaphorically* taken for any collections.

Analemme, (*Greek*) a Mathematical Inſtrument, to find out the courſe or elevation of the Sun, or any Planet.

Analeptick, (*Greek*) reſtorative, whence *Analeptick Medicines* are ſuch as are given for the ſtrengthning of the inward parts.

Analogiſme, (*Greek*) a Logical argument from the cauſe to the effect.

Analogie, (*Greek*) proportion correſpondence, whence comes the word *Analogical*.

Analyſis, (*Greek*) a reſolution of doubtful matters, alſo the diſtribution of the whole into parts.

Anamneſis, a *Rhetorical* Figure, whereby we call to mind matters paſt.

Ananiah, or *Ananias*, (*Hebr.* the cloud, or divination of the Lord) the proper name of ſeveral perſons mentioned in S. Scripture, both in the Old and New Teſtament.

Anapæſt, (*Greek*) a foot in a verſe, conſiſting of two ſhort Syllables and one long.

Anaphora, (a *Rhetorical* Figure) being a repetition of the ſame ſound in the beginning of ſeveral ſentences, or verſes, alſo the aſcenſion of the Signs from the Eaſt by the dayly courſe of the firmament.

Anarchy, (*Greek*) a diſorder in government, a being without rule or Prince.

Anarand, a *Britiſh* proper name, corrupted from *Honoratus*, *i. e.* Honourable.

Anaretas, ſee *Interfector*.

Anaſtomoſis, (*Greek*) an opening of the mouth of the veines.

Anaſtrophe, (*Greek*) a *Rhetorical* Figure, wherein words are preposterouſly placed.

Anathema, (*Greek*) with *e* ſhort, is a perſon ſolemnly curſed, or devoted to deſtruction.

Anathema, (*Greek*) a thing ſet apart and conſecrated to God, or pious uſes.

Anatociſme, (*Greek*) the yearly receipt of uſury, when at the years end the uſe is become principal.

Anatomy, (*Greek*) the diſſection of a body, for the more exact diſcovery of all the inward parts.

Anaxarete, a beautiful Virgin of *Salamis*, who diſdaining the love of *Iphis*, was the cauſe that he hanged himſelf before her door, and was afterwards for her hard heartedneſs turned into a ſtone.

Anaximander, a great *Mileſian* Philoſopher, the ſucceſſour of *Thales*.

Ancæus, the ſon of *Neptune*, he being much given to Agriculture and going to drive a wild Boar out of a Vineyard he had planted, was ſlain by the Boar.

Ancaſter, a Town or long ſtreet in *Lincolnſhire*, by *Antoninus* called *Crocolana*, in which the memory of Antiquity is continued by the *Roman* Coines and Vaults under ground oftentimes diſcovered.

Anchiſes, the ſon of *Capys*, he was carried by his ſon *Aeneas* from the ſack of *Troy*, but died in his journey toward *Italy*.

Anchoret, ſee *Anachorite*.

Anchurus the ſon of *Midas*, he after *Midas* was warned by the Oracle to throw what he had moſt precious into a great gap of the earth, about *Celenon* in *Phrygia*, and had thrown in his gold in vain, rode into the Abyſs which had ſwallowed many men, and afterwards it cloſed up.

Ancient, in Military affaires, is he that carrieth the Colours to a Company of foot ſoldiers, an Enſign-bearer.

Ancus Martius, the fourth King of the *Romans*.

Ancil, (*Latin*) a kind of ſhield, or buckler, made after the faſhion of a decreſcent Moon, the firſt of this form was reported to fall from Heaven into the hands of *Pompilius Numa*, in the time of a great plague, who by the inſtinct of the Goddeſs *Egeria* cauſed eleven more to be made, and committed them to the keeping of the twelve *Salii*.

Ancona, the chief City of *Picenum* in *Italy*, firſt built by the *Sicilians*.

Anda-

Andaluzia, a Country in *Spain*, firſt called *Batica*.

Andradſwald, a Wood in *Suſſex*, anciently 120. miles in length, memorable for the death of *Sigebert* King of the Weſt *Saxons*, who having been depoſed, was ſtabbed in this place by a Swinherd.

Andrago, (*Lat.*) a woman of manly countenance and carriage.

Andraſtes, or *Andate*, a certain Goddeſs worſhipped by the antient *Britains*, as the Goddeſs of victory.

Andrew, (*Greek*) a proper name of men, ſignifying manly. The firſt of which name that we read of was *Andrew*, *Peters* brother, being alſo one of the twelve Apoſtles.

Androdamant, (*Greek*) a kind of precious ſtone.

Androgyne, (*Greek*) one of both Sexes, one that is both man and woman.

Andromache, (*Greek* manly fight) Wife to *Hector*, ſhe was after his death married to *Helenus* the Prophet and ſon of *Priam*.

Andromachus, (*Greek* a fighting man) *Nero*'s chief Phyſitian, who firſt added the fleſh of a Viper to Mithridate, and made its faculty which before was void and imbecil, as to wild beaſts and venenate ſerpents ſtings, moſt efficacious, whereupon *Criton* called it Theriaca, from the *Greek* word θηρίον, which ſignifies a Viper.

Andromeda, the daughter of *Cepheus* King of *Æthiopia*, ſhe was for her pride expoſed to the cruelty of a Sea-monſter, but delivered by *Perſeus*; the word ſignifieth in *Gr.* manly counſel.

Androna, (*Greek*) a place that was antiently made in ſhips, only for men to be in.

Andronicus, (*Greek* a victorious man) an Emperour of the Eaſt, who being taken by *Iſaac Angelo* was moſt barbarouſly tortured to death by the multitude, from whom he received all the cruelties which might be expected from ſervile natures when they command.

Anelate, a kind of wood knife.

Anemone, (*Greek*) a kind of flower, called a wind flower; of it there be multitude of varieties growing even in our *Engliſh* Gardens.

Anent, (old word) over againſt.

Anfractuoſity, (*Lat.*) an intricate turning and winding.

Angel, in gold, is a piece of Coyn that hath an Angel ſtamped upon it, and beares the value of Ten ſhillings.

Angelica, an herb ſo called, the diſtilled water whereof, but eſpecially the roots, reſiſt poyſon and all infectious vapours.

Angelical, (*Greek*) belonging to an Angel, *i.* a meſſenger, the Angels are alſo taken in holy Scripture for thoſe immortal ſpirits, which wait upon Almighty God in the higheſt heavens, they are divided by St. *Paul* into nine ſeveral orders, *Seraphim*, *Cherubim*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Virtues*, *Powers*, *Principates*, *Arch-Angel*, and *Angel*.

Angelot, (*French*) a kind of ſmall Cheeſe commonly made in *France*.

Angle, a corner, alſo a Term in *Geometry*, being the concurſe of two lines meeting together, ſo as that they do not make one line.

Angles, alſo are the moſt powerful houſes, for a Planet therein hath more power and efficacy than another (in any other houſe) that is but equally dignified. The Angles are theſe, *viz.* The firſt houſe, or the Eaſt Angle; the tenth, or the South Angle; the ſeventh houſe, or the Weſt Angle; and the fourth, or the North Angle.

Anglia, a part of Great *Britain*, now called *England*.

Angleſey, an Iland lying over againſt *Caernarvon* in *Wales*, it was antiently the ſeat of the *Druides*, and was called by the *Britains* *Ynis Dowil*, and the land of *Mon*, in *Latin* *Mona*. It was firſt attempted by *Paulinus* *Suetonius*, and afterwards brought under the *Roman* Empire by *Julius Agricola*; many ages after it was conquered by the *Engliſh-men*, and thence derived this name, as it were, the *Engliſh-mens* Iland.

Angliciſm, (*Greek*) a ſpeaking or writing after the *Engliſh* faſhion, and not obſerving the Idiom or propriety of the language made uſe of.

Angole, a Kingdom of the upper *Africa* in *Æthiopia*, where the People uſe Pepper and Salt inſtead of Money, and feed on raw fleſh.

Anguineous, (*Lat.*) pertaining to a ſnake.

Anguiſh, (*Latin Anguer*, *French Angoiſſe*) grief, agony.

Angular, (*Lat.*) having Angles or Corners.

Angus, a Country in the North part of *Scotland*, called in *Latin* *Anguſia*, antiently *Aenia*.

Anguſt, (*Lat.*) narrow.

Anhelation, (*Lat.*) a difficulty in fetching ones breath.

Aniente, a Law Term, ſignifying made null or void, from the *French* word *aniantir*, to fruſtrate or nullifie.

Anility, (*Lat.*) feminine old age.

Animadverſion, (*Lat.*) a lending ones attention as it were a turning ones mind that way, alſo a correcting.

Animal, (*Lat.*) a creature indued with life and ſenſe.

Anima-

Animalillio, (*Spaniſh*) a little animal.

Anima Saturni, a Term in *Chymiſtry*, ſignifying the extract of Lead.

Anime, a Gum brought from the *Weſt-Indies*.

Animoſity, (*Lat.*) ſtoutneſs, ſtomackful, willfulneſs.

Anlace, (old word) a dudgeon, a haft dagger.

Annals, (*Lat.*) Hiſtories of paſſages acted from year to year.

Annandale, a County in the South part of *Scotland*, ſo called as it were the Vale by the River *Annan*, it was in old time inhabited by a people called *Selgovæ*.

Annarian Law, a law among the *Romans*, concerning the age wherein a man might ſue for, or exerciſe any publick Office.

Annates, (*Lat.*) firſt fruits paid out of ſpiritual benefices.

Anna, (*Heb.*) a proper name of women, frequent among us, and ſignifying gracious, full of mercy; the firſt of which name that we read of (unleſs it be the ſame with *Hannah*, of which hereafter) is *Anna* the daughter of *Phaniel*, mentioned in the 2 Chap. of St. *Luke*. This name is alſo particularly memorable in the Wife of *Richard* the ſecond King of *England*, who about 200 years ſince taught Women to ride ſide-waies on horſeback, whereas formerly they rid aſtride like men.

Annas, (*Hebr.* as *Anah*) a High Prieſt of the *Jews*, who ſent Chriſt bound to *Cajaphas* his father in law.

Anneile, is a certain commodity coming from *Barbary*, uſed by Diers and Painters of Glaſs.

Anneiling of Glaſs, a baking it ſo that the colour may go clean thorow it, an Art by ſome caſually quite loſt in *England*, if not in *Europe*.

Annexation, the uniting of lands or other Rents of the Crown.

Anſelm, (*Germ.*) defence of Authority, a proper name.

Annibal, a great Captain of the *Carthaginians* and ſon of *Amilcar*, he overthrew *Sempronius* at *Trebia*, *Flaminius* at the Lake *Thraſimene*, and *Paulus Aemilius* at *Canna*, he was beaten by *Marcellus*, and afterwards at *Zama* by *Scipio Africanus*, at laſt flying to *Pruſias* King of *Bythinia* he there poyſoned himſelf.

Annihilation, (*Lat.*) a reducing to nothing.

Anniſe, an herb ſomewhat like Smallage to the ſight, but not to the ſmell, the ſeeds whereof are good for ſhortneſs of breath and other diſeaſes of the Cheſt and Lungs; the flowers of it are very profitable for Bees to feed on.

Anniverſary, (*Lat.*) done yearly, at a certain time, or celebrated every year.

Annon, a *Carthaginian*, that coveted to be a God, and taught birds to ſing *Annon* is a God.

Anodynous, (*Greek*) pain-eaſing, or cauſing to be without pain; whence *Anodynous* Medicaments are ſuch as are appropriated to give eaſe by ſtupifying the ſenſes, ſuch are *Soporifics* and *Narcotics*.

Annotation, (*Lat.*) a noting, or marking, or an Expoſition upon any writing.

Annueler, (old word) ſecular.

Annuity, (*Lat.*) a yearly Penſion; in Common-law the difference between Annuity and Rent is this, that Rent is payable out of land, Annuity charges only the perſon of the Grantor.

Annul, (*Lat.*) to make void, *q.* annihil.

Annularis, the ring finger is that, which is between the *Medius*, or Middle finger, and the *Auricular*. And in *Chiromancy* is attributed to the Sun.

Annulet, (*Lat.*) a little Ring, or any thing made in the form of a Ring.

Annunciation, (*Lat.*) a telling, or declaring a thing, as it were a doing a meſſage unto, alſo the day of the Virgin *Mary*, which falls on the five and twentieth day of *March*.

Anoyſance, or *Nuſance*, (*French*) a hurt, or damage, in Law it ſignifieth a treſpaſs upon a Neighbours ground by ſtopping up his water, or hindring his light.

Anomalous, (*Greek*) unequal, uneven, ſee *Heteroclite*.

Anonymous, (*Greek*) nameleſs, without a name.

Anorexy, (*Greek*) one of the *Symptomes* of the ſtomack, being a want of appetite.

Ant or *Piſmire*, a ſmall and weak, yet a wiſe and laborious creature, providing corn in ſummer againſt winter, the ends whereof they bite off leſt it ſhould grow, and ſo rot in the heap.

Antæus, the ſon of *Neptune* and *Terra*, who fighting with *Hercules* recovered ſtrength as often as he touched his mothers earth, but at length *Hercules* holding him up from the ground killed him.

Antagoniſt, (*Greek*) an adverſary.

Antal, a Sea Shell-fiſh of a little fingers length, ſtreaked without, ſmooth and hollow within like a little tube where the fiſh is contained, it is an ingredient in the *Citrian* Unguent.

Antalope, ſee *Antilope*.

Antanaclaſis, (*Greek* a beating back) a *Rhetorical* figure, wherein the ſame word in likeneſs

likeneſs is repeated in a various ſignification.

Antartick, (*Greek*) a word uſed in *Aſtronomy*, the *Antartick* Pole being the Southern Pole, ſo called, becauſe it is contrary to the *Artick* Pole, and the *Antartick* Circle, contrary to the *Artick* Circle.

Antares, (*Arab.*) the Scorpions heart, a Term in *Aſtrology*.

Anteacts, (*Lat.*) deeds, or actions done in times paſt.

Anteambulation, (*Lat.*) a walking before.

Antecedaneous, (*Lat.*) foregoing.

Antecedent, (*Lat.*) the ſame, alſo a Term in *Logick*, the firſt Propoſition of a Syllogiſm; alſo a Term in *Grammar*, ſee *Relative*.

Anteceſſours, Forefathers, Anceſtors, as it were, Foregoers.

Antecurſor, (*Lat.*) a forerunner.

To *Antedate*, (*Lat.*) to date a Letter before the time.

Antediluvian, (*Lat.*) being before the floud.

Anteloquie, (*Lat.*) a Preface, alſo a Term among ſtage players, ſignifying their turn, or cue.

Antemeridian hour, (*Lat.*) hour before Noon.

Antenor, a *Trojan* Prince, who coming into *Italy* with the *Heneti* and *Paphlagones* built *Antenorea*, ſince called *Padua*.

Anteoccupation, (*Lat.*) ſee *Præoccupation*.

Anterior, (*Lat.*) foremoſt, on the foreſide.

Antevene, (*Lat.*) to prevent, to come before.

Anthem, (*Greek*) a Divine ſong, wherein each verſe is ſung by Church-men in their courſes.

Anthologie, (*Greek*) a treating of flowers, alſo a florid diſcourſe; alſo a collection of choice Sentences.

Anthony, a frequent proper name of men, ſignifying in *Greek* flouriſhing, ſee *Antonius*.

Anthera, a Compound Medicine uſed for ſore mouths.

Anthora, or *Antithora*, a counterpoyſon to *Thora* or Wolfs-bane, which is of a poiſonous quality.

Anthrax, ſee *Carbuncle*.

Anthropomorphites, (*Greek*) a Sect of Hereticks that began in *Ægypt*, in the year 395. their chief Tenet was, that God had a Corporeal ſhape.

Anthropopathy, (*Greek*) a being indued with the paſſions, or affections of men; or ſpeaking after the manner of men.

Anthropophagi, (*Greek*) man eaters.

Antiaxiomatiſme, (*Greek*) that which is againſt any known Axiome.

Anti-Camera, a place for the abode of ſtrangers, till ſuch time as the party to be ſpoke with was at leaſure to come out of his Chamber.

Antichriſt, (*Greek*) an oppoſer of Chriſt.

Antichthones, (*Greek*) a people that dwell on that part of the earth which is oppoſite to ours, going with their feet directly againſt ours.

Anticipated, (*Lat.*) prevented.

Anticlea, the daughter of *Diocles*, who being defloured by *Siſyphus*, brought forth *Ulyſſes*.

Antidicomarians, a ſort of Hereticks that were againſt the Virgin *Mary*.

Antidote, (*Greek*) a Medicine given to preſerve one againſt poyſon, or infection.

Antigonus, one of *Alexanders* Captains, who afterwards became poſſeſſour of *Aſia*.

† *Antigraph*, (*Greek*) a Copy, a Counterpane.

Antike work, a Term in Painting, or Carving, it being a diſorderly mixture of divers ſhapes of men, birds, flowers, &c.

Antilogie, (*Greek*) a contradicting, or oppoſing.

Antilope, a certain mongrel beaſt, begotten of an Hart and a Goat, called in *Greek Tragelaphus*.

Antimetabole, (*Greek*) a figure in *Rhetorick*, by which words in a ſentence are turned upſide down.

Antimony, a certain kind of ſtone inclining towards ſilver, and found in ſilver Mines; being prepared it is called *Stibium*, it purgeth violently both upwards and downwards; it is uſed alſo in the melting down of iron.

Antinomians, (*Greek*) a Sect of people that hold legal ſervices to be unprofitable, and that God ſees no ſin in children, this Sect was begun ſomewhat above an hundred years ago by one *John Iſlebius* a *German*.

Antioch, a City in *Syria*, anciently called *Hamath*, though ſome ſay built by *Seleucus*, it was the ſeat Royal of the *Syrian* Kings, and the third City in the *Roman* Empire: here the Diſciples were firſt called Chriſtians; it is now but a ſmall Village. Alſo a City in *Piſidea*, where *Paul* and *Barnabas* preached, the word together with the foregoing ſignifieth in *Greek*, *a thing* inſtead of or againſt a Chariot or Waggon.

Antiochus, the name of ſeveral Kings of *Syria*, who were of the ſucceſſours of *Alexander* the great.

Antiœci, thoſe that dwell under half of the Meridian, and parales of a like diſtance from the Æquator, but the one North-ward, and the other South-ward.

Antipagments, (*Lat.*) garniſhings in Poſts or Doors, wrought in ſtone or timber.

Antipas

Antipas, a proper name, contracted from *Antipater*.

Antipast, the first dish that is served up at a meal.

Antipater, (*Greek*, against the father) the name of one of the Ambassadors who was sent to *Rome* by *Jonathan* the General of the *Jewish* Army, also one of the successours of *Alexander* the Great in the Kingdom of *Macedon*.

Antipathy, (*Greek*) a secret contrariety in nature, a contrariety of humours and inclinations.

Antiperistasis, (*Greek*) a philosophical word, signifying the strengthning and opposing of any quality against its contrary, as of cold against heat, or the like.

Antiphrasis, (*Greek*) a figurative speech, having a contrary meaning.

Antiphone, (*Greek*) see *Anthem*.

Antipilanes, or *Antepilani*, (*Lat.*) a sort of Soldiers in the fore part of the *Roman* Army.

Antipodes, (*Greek*) see *Antichthones*.

Antiptosis, a *Grammatical* figure, wherein one case is put for another, as *ejus* non venit in mentem, pro *id*, &c.

To *Antiquate*, (*Lat.*) to abolish, to abrogate.

Antique, (*Lat.*) old, out of fashion.

Antisabbatarians, a sort of Hereticks, who deny the Sabbath.

Antiscions, are degrees beholding one another equally distant from the two Tropicks, and so much as a Planet shall want of either of the Tropicks, so much on the other side the Tropick shall the Antiscion of the Planet fall, and shall give virtue to any Star or Planet that is in the same degree, or casteth any Aspect thereto.

Antistoechon, see *Antithesis*.

Antistrophe, (*Greek*) a *Rhetorical* figure, namely when several Members of a sentence end all with the same word.

Antithesis, (*Greek*) a figure in *Rhetorick*, wherein one letter, or word, is put for another, so is *Antistoicon*. Also a *Rhetorical* Exornation, when contraries are opposed to contraries in a Speech or Sentence.

Antitrinitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, which deny the Trinity, which comprehend under them the *Arians*, *Sabellians*, and others.

Antitype, (*Greek*) an example like to the pattern.

Antivestaum, the utmost Promontory of *Britain*, lying upon the Western Ocean, it hath been called in former times by the *British* Bards *Penringuaed*, the Promontory of bloud, by the *Welsh* Historians *Penwith*, *i*, the Promontory on the left hand.

Antonians, an order of religious men, instituted by Saint *Anthony* an *Ægyptian* Monk, in the year 1324.

Antonius, the name of divers Noblemen of *Rome*.

Antonomasia, (*Greek*) a *Rhetorical* figure, wherein instead of a proper name, another name is put.

Antrim, the name of a County in *Ireland*.

Antwerp, a famous City in *Brabant*, which was pulled down by the Duke of *Alva*, but restored again by the Duke of *Parma*.

Anubis, a Heathen God, whom the *Ægyptians* worshipped for *Mercury* in the shape of a Dog.

Anweald, (*Saxon*) Authority.

Anxiety, (*Lat.*) vexation, anguish, grief.

Anyger, a River of *Thessaly*, where the Centaures washed their wounds after they had been wounded by *Hercules*, which caused the waters ever after to have an ill taste.

Anzigues, the cruellest Canibals under the Sun, living beyond the Country of *Loango* in *Africa*, for in other places they eat their enemies or their dead, but here they eat their Countrymen and Kinsfolk, and keep Shambles of Mans-flesh, as with us of Beef or Mutton.

A O.

Aonia, a part of *Bœotia*, where the Muses Well is, whence the Muses are called *Aonides*.

Aorist, (*Greek*) indefinite, also among the *Greek* Verbs there are two Tenses *Aoristus primus*, and *Aoristus secundus*.

Aornus, a Lake in Italy near the River *Po*, whose waters are infected with a deadly noysomness: into this Lake the Poets feign that *Phaeton* fell, being struck with thunder, and that his Sisters weeping for him were changed into Poplars dropping Amber.

Aorta, the great Artery, the root whereof is fastned to the little gristley bone in the heart.

A P.

Apamia, a Town of *Bythinia*, so called by *Nicomed* the son of *Prusia*.

Apathy, (*Greek*) freeness from passion or affection.

Apelby, a Town in *Westmorland*, anciently called *Abbalaba*, memorable for its pleasant situation upon the River *Eden*, and for its Antiquity, the *Aurelian Maures* keeping their station there in the time of the *Romans*.

Apelles

Apelles, a famous painter of the Island *Cous*, who having the picture of *Venus* unfinished, no man durst undertake it after him.

Apennage, (*French*) a Childes portion, the Law of Apennages in *France* is that, which forbids the Kings younger sons to have partage with the Elder.

Apennine, a great Hill running through the midst of *Italy*.

Apepsie, (*Greek*) incoction, crudity of the stomack.

Aphæresis, (*Greek*, a taking away) a *Grammatical* figure, which takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

Aphelium, a point wherein the Sun, or any other Planet, is most distant from the Earth.

Aphetical, (*Astrological* Term) belonging to the Planet that is disposer of life in a Nativity.

Aphorisme, (*Greek*) a brief select sentence, expressing the property of a thing.

Aphrodite, (*Greek*) the name of *Venus*, as being ingendred of the froth of the Sea.

Aphtha, an exulceration in the mouth, especially of sucking children, caused by the milk they suck, when it is infected with an over hot and malignant quality.

Apina and *Trica*, two Towns of *Apulia*, destroyed by *Diomed* with so much ignominy, that they became a proverb of contempt, hence trifles are so called.

Apis, King of *Argos*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, he was otherwise called *Osiris*, and took to wife *Isis*, leaving the Kingdom of *Achaia* to *Ægialeus*, he went into *Ægypt*, and civilizing the people reigned there.

Apocalyps, (*Greek*) a revelation, or unfolding of a dark mystery, a title given to the last book of the holy Scriptures, written by St. *John* in the Isle of *Patmos*.

Apocope, (*Greek*, a cutting off) a *Grammatical* figure, wherein the last letter of a word or syllable is cut off,

Apocryphal, (*Greek*) doubted of, whose original is unknown.

Apodictical, (*Greek*) demonstrable, easie to be made plain; whence in *Logick Apodictick Syllogism* is a demonstrative Syllogism.

Apodioxis, (*Greek*, a rejection) a *Rhetorical* figure, wherein any argument or objection is with indignation rejected as absurd.

Apogæum, (*Greek*) a Term in *Astronomy*, being that point of Heaven where the Sun, or any Planet, is farthest from the Center of the Earth.

Apograph, (*Greek*) a Copy taken from another pattern.

Apollo, the son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born in *Delos* at one birth with *Diana*, coming to age he slew the Serpent *Python*, and afterwards the *Cyclops*, for which he was deprived of his Divinity, and kept the sheep of *Admetus* King of *Thessaly* upon the banks of *Amphrysus*; he loved *Daphne*, who flying from him was turned into a Laurel-Tree, also he loved *Hyacynthus* a boy of a rare feature, whom killing by mischance, he turned into a flower: he was called the God of Physick, of Musick, and Archery, and guided the Chariot of the day.

Apollyon, (*Greek*) a name in Scripture, attributed to the Devil, it signifying destroyer, the same as *Abaddon* in *Hebrew*.

Apologue, (*Greek*) a Tale, a moral Fable, such as that of *Menenius Agrippa*, and those of *Æsop*.

Apology, (*Greek*) a justifying answer, an excuse, or defence.

Apopheret, (*Lat.*) a present, a New years gift.

† *Apophlegmatisme*, (*Greek*) a Medicine to purge away flegm, and waterish humours.

Apophthegme, (*Greek*) a short and witty Sentence.

† *Apoplexy*, (*Greek*) a taking away of sense and motion from the animal parts of the body: for which reason the dead palsie is called by this name.

Aporia, (*Greek*, a doubting) a figure in *Rhetorick*, in which we doubt and demur with our selves.

Aposiopesis, (*Greek*, a holding ones peace) a *Rhetorical* figure, wherein through vehemency the course of the sentence begun is so stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence not being uttered may be understood.

Apostasie, (*Greek*) a revolting, a falling away, or defection from ones duty, or first profession.

Apostata capiendo, an antient Writ at Common Law, directed to the Sheriff for the seizing the body of one, who having entred into some order of Religion, leaves the said Order, forsakes the Religious House, and wanders about the Country.

† *Aposteme*, (*Greek*, a standing apart) in *Chirurgery* it is the gathering of corruption into any one part of the body.

Apostle, (*Greek*) a Messenger, a word most peculiarly appropriate to the twelve Disciples of Christ, who were sent to preach the Gospel.

Apostrophe, (*Greek*) in *Rhetorick* is a Figure, wherein there is a converting ones speech from one party to another; in *Grammar* it is a mark of the cutting off some Vowel at the end of a word, when the next

word begins with a Vowel.

† *Apotheke*, (*Greek*) a shop, or store house, wherein any thing is laid up.

Apotomy, (*Greek*) a *Mathematical* word, a cutting off part of a line.

Apozeme, (*Greek*) a decoction (a Term used in Phylick) of herbs and spices, till it be not so thick as a Syrup, yet thicker than a Julep.

To *Appal*, to dismay, also to decay.

Appareil, (*French*) a preparation, a making ready, also the sum at the foot of an account which remains charged upon a house, or Colledge.

Apparitour, (*Lat.*) one that summons people to appear at a Court.

Appartment, (*Ital.*) a division, or separation, also so much of a great house as is set apart for the intertainment of one person, or one family.

To *Appeach*, or *Impeach*, to accuse one of any crime.

Appeal, a word used in Common-law, and signifies to remove a cause from an inferiour Judg to a Superiour, also a suing within a year and a day of one, who is next of kin to a party that is murthered.

Appellative, (*Lat.*) a Noun Appellative, is a Term used in *Grammar*, signifying a name that is common to a great many.

Appellour, vid. *Approver*.

Appendant, (*Lat.*) a Term used in Law, and in *Logick*, as when a field is appendant to a freehold, an Adjunct to a Subject.

Append'x, (*Lat.*) an Addition, a thing that depends upon another.

Appetency, (*Lat.*) earnest desire.

Appeteth, desireth, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Appian way, a high way leading from *Rome* through *Campania*, as far as *Brundusium*, which *Appius Claudius* in his Consulship paved and walled.

Appii forum, a Town in *Italy*, distant from *Rome* a days journey upon the *Appian* way where was a great market.

Applauds, expressions of extraordinary praise and congratulation towards the performers of great atchievement.

Apples, in Herbarism or Simpling are used, not only for the fruit of the Appletree, but for all sort of round fruit, as well of Herbs as Trees, as Mandrake Apples, Apples of Love, *&c.* Pine Apples, Cipress Apples, *&c.* Apple of Love, an Herb so called, because it beareth Berries like Cherries, which for their beauty are called Apples of Love.

Application, (*Lat.*) the making an address to any person, or the applying of one thing to another.

† *Applumbature*, (*Lat.*) a soldering with Lead.

Apportionment, in Common Law, is the dividing of a Rent into parts.

Apposite, (*Lat.*) put to, also to the purpose.

Apposile, (*French*) a small addition to a discourse in writing, set down in the margent.

Apprehension, (*Lat.*) understanding, also according as it is used with expressions, either of danger, or happiness, it denotes either fear, or joy.

Appretiation, (*Lat.*) a high valueing, a setting a high price upon a thing.

Approbation, (*Lat.*) a liking.

To *Approperate*, (*Lat.*) to hasten.

Appropinquate, (*Lat.*) to draw nigh.

Appropriation, (*Lat.*) a taking to ones self, also a Term in Law, a converting the profit of an Ecclesiastical living to ones proper use, only maintaining a Vicar.

Approver, (*Lat.*) a Term in Law, one who confessing himself guilty of Felony, accuseth another, he is also called *appellour*.

Approximation, (*Lat.*) a bringing near, also a term in natural Magick, being one of the manners of Transplantation, see Transplantion.

Aprication, (*Lat.*) basking in the Sun.

Apricocktree, A noble sort of Tree, whose fruit is very wholsome, if it be not over ripe, for then it putrifieth in the Stomack, yet not if it be eaten before Meales, it comes from the *French Abricot*.

Aprize, (old word) adventure.

Apsonus, a City near the *Euxin* Sea, where *Medea* slew her Brother *Absertus*.

Aptate, (*Lat.*) to fit and prepare a thing, properly to a designed end, as for example, to *Aptate* a Planet in Astrological terms, is as much as to say to fortifie the Planet in position of House, and dignities to the greatest advantage, for the effecting our desired end.

Ap-thanes, the Superiour sort of the Nobility of *Scotland*, were anciently so called, the lower sort *Under-Thanes*.

Aptitude, (*Lat.*) fitness.

Aptote, (*Greek*) a Term in Grammar being a Noun not declined with cases.

Apulia, a Region in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Puglia*, formerly called *Iapigia* from *Iapex* the Son of *Dædalus*.

A Q

Aqua Cælestis, a liquor which the Chymists call rectified wine.

Aqua Fortis, a water made of Vitriol, Allum

lum, and Salt Peter, it eateth Iron and Steel, and is a ſtrong poyſon.

Aquarius, one of the twelve Signs in the Zodiack, whereinto the Sun enters in *January*.

Aquatile, (*Lat.*) living in the water.

Aqueduct, (*Lat.*) a Conduit that conveys water by a pipe.

Aqueous, (*Lat.*) wateriſh.

Aquila, (*Lat.* an Eagle) in Aſtronomy, it is one of the Heavenly Signs.

Aquila Philoſophorum, (*Lat.* the Eagle of the Philoſophers) a Term in Chymiſtry, and ſignifies the reducing of metals to the firſt matter.

Aquileia, a City in *Italy*, which being beſieged by *Maximinus*, held out ſo ſtoutly, that when they wanted ropes for the moving of their Engins, the women ſuffered their hair to be cut to ſupply the want.

Aquiliferous, (*Lat.*) an Epithete, of the *Roman* Standard, that bears the picture of an Eagle upon it.

Aquiſgrane, a City in *Gulick*, now called *Aixcovit*, built by *Granus*, as ſome ſuppoſe, the Brother of *Nero*.

Aquitania, the third part of *France*, now called *Guien*.

To *Aquite*, (old word) to match.

Aquiter, (old word) a Needle caſe.

Aquoſity, (*Lat.*) wateriſhneſs.

A R

Arabella, (*Lat.* fair Altar) a proper name of divers women.

Arabeſque, (*French*) a curious flouriſhing, or branched work in painting, or Tapeſtry.

Arabia, a Country in *Aſia*, ſo called, from *Arabus* the Son of *Apollo*, reaching from *India* to *Egypt*, it is divided into three parts, *Arabia Petræa*, *Arabia deſerta*, and *Arabia fœlix*.

Arable, (*Lat.*) plowable.

To *Arace*, (old word) to deface.

Aram, (*Hebr.* highneſs, or deceiving, or their curſe) the Son of them of whom deſcended the *Aramites* or *Syrians*.

Araneous, (*Lat.*) full of Spiders webs.

Arauſia, the City of *Orange*, in *France*, now under the Princes of *Naſſau*.

Aray, order, from the (*French*) *Arroy*.

To *Aray*, to apparel.

Arbela, a Town of *Cilicia*, near which *Alexander* the great gave the laſt and fatal overthrow to *Darius* his Army.

Arbitratour, (*Lat.*) an Umpire, a Commiſſioner, choſen by mutual content to decide controverſies between party and party.

Arblaſter, a word uſed by *Chaucer*, ſignifying a Croſs-bow.

Arboriſt, (*Lat.*) he that hath skill in Trees.

Arbor Mariæ, (*Lat.* the Tree of the Sea) a Chymical Term, ſignifying Coral.

Arbor Vitæ, or Tree of Life, a plant ſomewhat like Savine, having the ſmell of Bread and Cheeſe coming out of a leather bag, after it hath been carried in the Sun; It is a kind of rarity called in *Greek* θοία.

Arcadia, a Country of *Peloponneſus*, famous for Shepherds, and for the reſidence of *Pan*, the God of Shepherds, it was firſt called *Pelaſgia*, from *Pelaſgus* an ancient King, afterwards *Arcadia* from *Arcas*, Son of *Jupiter* and *Caliſto*, Daughter of *Lycaon*, King of this Country.

Arcade, (*French*) an Arch.

Arcane, (*Lat.*) myſterious, ſecret.

Archal, otherwiſe called *Darbyſhire* Liverwort, becauſe it groweth upon the freeſtones of the mountain Peake in *Darbiſhire*.

Arch-angel, a Prince of the Angels, of which order *Michael* was; alſo the name of a weed like unto dead nettles, but that the flowers of it are like Honyſuckles; it helpeth Melancholy, Quartan Agues, Bleeding at Noſe, Swellings, Kings-evil and the Gout; it is call'd in *Latin Lamium*.

Arch Dapifer, a chief ſewer, one of the prime Offices of the Empire, which belongeth to the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhene*.

Arch Duke, a title belonging to the houſe of *Auſtria*.

Archebal, ſee *Erchembold*.

Archelaus, (*Greek* a Prince of the people) a Philoſopher of *Melitus*, who firſt brought Philoſophy into *Athens*, he was the Schollar of *Anaxagoras*, and Maſter of *Socrates*; alſo the name of divers great Captains and Kings, particularly a King of *Macedon*, who was ſlain by *Cratena* his Minion.

Arches, or Court of *Arches*, the chief Conſiſtory belonging to the *Arch-biſhop* of *Canterbury* for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes, ſo called becauſe it is kept in Bow-church, the top of whoſe ſteeple is raiſed of ſtone pillars builded Archwiſe like ſo many bent bows.

Archetype, (*Greek*) the firſt figure, or Original.

Archeus Paracelſi, a Chymical Term ſignifying the vital ayr.

Arch-flamin, Prince, or chief of the Prieſts among the Heathens, by ſome called *Pontifex Maximus* of whom *Numa Pompilius*, was the firſt Inſtituter.

Archimandrite, the chief of a Hermitage.

Archippus, (*Greek* a Governour of Horſes) the name of an ancient Philoſopher who taught at *Thebes*.

Architectonick, belonging to the chief Overſeer of Buildings.

Architecture, the Art of Building, containing under it all those Arts that conduce any thing to the framing of a House, or Temple.

Architrave, a word much used in *Architecture*, the chapiter of a Pillar, or chief beam in a Building.

Archive, a place where ancient Records are kept.

Archontes, (*Greek*) certain Governours created in *Athens*, after Kingly Government was abolish'd.

Archonticks, certain Heretick's, so called from *Archon* the first of that Sect, which began in the year 334. they denied the Resurrection, and held the world to be the work of Princes.

Architas, a famous Mathematician, whom *Horace* mentions in one of his Odes, he made a wooden Dove to fly by art.

Arcitenent, (*Lat.*) carrying a Bow and Arrows.

Arctation, (*Lat.*) a streightning.

Artick, as the *Artick* Pole, or Northern Pole, and the *Arctick* Circle, or Northern Circle, so called from the Star *Arctos* or the Bear.

Arcturus, a Star of the first magnitude, having its place by the tayl of *Ursa major*, or *Charles*'s Wain, which it is feigned to drive; it is by some called *Bootes*.

To *Arcuate*, to bend, to make after the fashion of an Arch.

Arcubalist, an Engine, anciently used in war, which was to cast forth great stones.

Ardenna, a great Forrest in *Germany*, reaching from the River *Rhene*, to the City of *Turney*, which is 500 miles. There is another great Forrest in *Warwick-shire*, so called, the word signifying in the ancient, and *Gallick* tongue a Wood.

Ardour, (*Lat.*) heat, vehemency, burning desire.

Ardnity, (*Lat.*) steepness.

Area, (*Lat.* a floor or void space of ground) in Geometry is the whole content of any superficial Figure, as of a triangle Circle, or the like; also a round Circle about a Star, called in *Greek* ἄλω.

Arefaction, (*Lat.*) a drying.

Arelatum, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Narbon*, now called *Arles* the seat of the Kings of *Basilica*, the last whereof called *Boso*, was thrust into a Monastery by the Emperour *Otho*, for striking the Bishop.

Areopagites, certain Judges of a Council in *Athens*, instituted by *Solon*, they were so called from *Areopagos*, a street in *Athens*, where they sate.

Aret, (old word) an account.

Aretaphila, a proper name of women, signifying in *Greek* a friend of virtue.

Arethusa, the daughter of *Nereus*, and *Doris*, the wife of *Alpheus*, she was feign'd to be a River of *Sicily*. Also a Fountain in *Armenia*, wherein nothing can be made to sink.

Argent, Silver, or Coin; also a Term in Heraldry, whereby they express white.

Argentina, a City in *Germany*, by the *Rhine*, first subdued by *Cæsar*, afterwards by *Attila*, who called it *Stratsburgh*, which name it retains to this day; also the *Latin* name for wild Tanzey.

Argile, a County of the North part of *Scotland*, lying over against the Coast of *Ireland*, and therefore called by the Natives *Argnithil*, *i.* near the *Irish*, in *Latin*, *Argathelia*.

Argiletus, a place near the Palace in *Rome*, so called from *Argos*, Captain of the *Argives*, who having been entertained by *Evander* was at length slain, and buried there.

Argillous, (*Lat.*) clayie, of a clammy substance.

Argoil, Clay, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Argonautes, see *Jason*.

Argos, a City of *Peloponnesus*, not far from *Athens*, where many famous Kings raign'd.

Argument, (*Lat.*) a reason or proof, in *Logick* it is any subject or matter laid down as a foundation whereon to argue.

Argus, the son of *Arrior*, whom *Juno* set as a spy over *Io*, being turned into a Cow. He was King of *Peloponnesus*, and for his singular wisdom and circumspection, he was feigned by the Poets to have had no eyes.

Argute, (*Lat.*) full of wit, subtile.

Argyra, an Island in *India*, full of Gold and Silver. Also a Nymph, whom *Selenius* being in love with, died for grief, and was changed by *Venus* into a River.

Argyritis, a kind of Litharge, so called from its silver colour, made most what in those Furnaces wherein Silver is purged from Lead.

Ariadne, the daughter of *Minos* and *Pasiphae*, see more of her in *Theseus*.

Arided, (*Arab.*) a Term in Astrology, the tail of the Swan.

Aridity, (*Lat.*) dryness, sterility.

Aries, (*Lat.*) an Engin anciently used for the battering down of City wals, so called from *Aries* a Ram, by reason of the likeness it had to that Beast, also one of the twelve Signs.

Aristation, (*Lat.*) a butting, a-battring with the Engin *Aries*.

Ariminum, an ancient Town of *Flaminia* in *Italy*, now called *Rimini*.

Ario-

Ariobarzanes, one of *Darius* his Captains, who was ſlain by the *Greeks*.

Ariolation, (*Lat.*) a ſouth-ſaying.

Arion, a famous Muſician of the Iſle of *Lesbos*, he was in great favour with *Periander* Tyrant of *Corinth*, as he was ſayling from *Italy*, the Mariners conſpired to kill him for his riches, but he caſting himſelf into the Sea, was carried by a Dolphin to *Tenarus*, a Town of *Laconia*.

Ariſt, (old word) he aroſe.

Ariſtæus, the ſon of *Apollo* and *Ceres*, he was King of *Arcadia*, and found out the uſe of Bees, but becauſe *Euridice* flying from him, was ſlain by the bite of a Serpent, the Nymphs deſtroyed his Bees, to appeaſe whom, he having ſacrificed four Oxen, and four Heifers, a multitude of Bees ſprung from the dead Oxen.

Ariſtarchus, (*Greek* the beſt Governour) a Grammarian under *Ptolomie*.

Ariſtides, an *Athenian*, famous for Juſtice.

Ariſtippus, (*Greek* the beſt Horſe-man) an ancient Philoſopher, one of *Socrates* his Schollars.

Ariſtocracy, (*Greek*) the Governour of a Common-wealth, wherein the Nobles bear chief ſway.

Ariſtolochia, or Birthwort, an Herb (the root whereof is only uſed in Phyſick) which is like to that of Sowbread, both in form and operation; it facilitateth the Birth, and bringeth away the Secondine.

Arite, (old word) to Areſt, to ſtay.

Arithmetick, (*Greek*) the Art of Numbring.

Arithmancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by Numbers.

Armada, (*Spaniſh*) a great Navy.

Armadillio, a Creature brought from the *Weſt Indies*, whom Nature hath ſo fortified with an armour like skin, that is invulnerable in all parts, except the flank.

Armagh, the chief Town of the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, being alſo an Archbiſhop's Seat.

To *Armea ſhott*, (a Term in Military affairs) to bind a little Okum in Canvas, at the end of each ſpike of a croſsbar ſhott.

Armenia, a Country of *Aſia*, divided into the greater, and the leſſer *Armenia*.

Armiger, (*Lat.*) a Squire, one that beareth a Knights Arms.

Armilet, a little Bracelet for the arm.

Arminians, a Sect of Hereticks inſtituted by *Jacobus Arminius*, in the Year, 1605. they hold free Grace, and univerſal Redemption.

Armipotent, (*Lat.*) ſtrong in Arms powerfull.

† *Armoniack*, or *Gumme Armonick*, a certain Gum iſſuing from a Plant, called fennel Gyant.

Armorick, a Countrey in *France*, now called *Brittain*.

Armory, a place where arms are laid up and kept.

Armuſia, a Countrey on the Borders of *Carmania*, along the River *Andanis*, where are many pleaſant Vineyards.

Arnabo, a tall Tree that is of a ſweet ſcent according to ſome, but others think that it was the name of a Plant that is now known by ſome other name.

Arobe, a *Portugal* meaſure of Sugar, containing 25 buſhels

Aromatick, (*Lat.*) Odoriferous, having a ſpicy ſmell.

Aron, an Herb called alſo Wake *Robin*, and Cuckow-pint, of a very biting taſt; the juice of it cleanſeth rotten and filthy Ulcers; Starch may be made of the root thereof, as is alſo *Gerſa ſerpentaria*.

Arpachſhad, (*Hebr.*) the ſon of *Shem*, alſo a certain King who was overthrown by *Nebuchadonozor*.

Arquebuze, a little Gun, a Caleever.

Arragon, a great Province of *Spain*, heretofore a Kingdom by it ſelf.

Arraigh, to ſet at the Bar of Juſtice, to make guilty.

Arran, a County in the North-part of *Scotland*, anciently called *Heglota*, as being ſcituate in the River *Clata*, now called *Cluid*.

Arraſſe, a certain rich cloth, uſed for hangings, ſo called from *Arras*, a Town of *Arteſia*, where it was made.

Array, a Term in Common Law, ſignifying the ranking or ſetting forth a Jury or Enqueſt of men empannelled upon a cauſe; alſo the preparing of men for Military Service, for which certain Commiſſioners have been deſigned, called Commiſſioners of Array.

Arrearage, (*French*) a debt due upon an old account.

Arrendare, ſignifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, to ſet Lands to any one for yearly Rent.

Arreptitious, (*Lat.*) ſuddainly caught, alſo ſnatching away privily.

Arrere, (old word) apart, aſide.

Arreſt, (*French*) a ſtay, a reſting quiet in a place, alſo a putting a ſtop to proceedings, in Common Law it ſignifieth an Execution ſerved upon a mans goods, or perſon, alſo a Decree, or final Sentence of a Court.

Arretteth, laying blame, an old word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Arrians, a Sect of ancient Hereticks inſtituted

ſtituted by one *Arrius* a *Lybian*, about the year 315. They deny the Son to be of the ſame ſubſtance with God the Father.

To *Arride*, (*Lat.*) to manifeſt ones conſent of a thing by ſmiling.

Arrogate, (*Lat.*) to aſſume too much to ones ſelf.

Arrow-head, a water Herb, ſo called, becauſe the leaves of it reſemble the head of a three forked Arrow.

Arſenal, (*French*) a kind of *Citadel*, where Armour and Amunition is laid up.

† *Arſenick*, a Mineral, called Orpiment, in *Engliſh* Ratſ-bane, of a very poiſonous quality; of it there be divers ſorts, as, *Sandrach*, *Ruſina*, *Riſagalum*, &c.

Arſmart, an Herb, otherwiſe called water Pepper, becauſe of the biting property that one ſort of it hath, it is in *Latin* called *Perſicaria*.

Arſon, (*French*) a ſaddle-bow.

Artaxerxes, (*Hebr.* Artahſhaſh't, which ſignifieth light, or malediction, or ſervent to ſpoil) the ſon of *Xerxes*, King of *Perſia*, he had three ſons by his Wife, and 112 by his Concubines, he made *Darius* his Succeſſor, who rebelling from his father, becauſe he had taken from him his Concubine *Aſpaſia*, was ſlain with 50 of his Brothers; of this alſo were ſeveral other Kings of *Perſia*.

Artemiſia, Queen of *Halicarnaſſus*, and Wife to *Mauſolus*, ſhe built ſo ſtately a Sepulcher for her deceaſed Husband, that it was held for one of the ſeven wonders of the World, *Artemiſia* is alſo the name of an Herb, called Mugworth.

Artemiſian, (moneth) the moneth of *May*.

To *Arten*, to conſtrain, an (old word) uſed by *Chaucer*.

† *Arteries*, (*Lat.*) thoſe hollow membranous Veſſels like to veins, in which the moſt thin and hotteſt part of the blood, together with the vital ſpirits paſs through the body.

† *Arteriotomy*, (*Greek*) a cutting of an Artery.

† *Arthritical* diſeaſe, the Gout from *Arthritis*, a *Greek* word which ſignifies a joynt.

Arthrodia, a ligament which conjoyns the head of the bone, which is of it ſelf little, and that ſtands in ſhallow cavity.

Arthur, a famous warlike King of the *Brittains*, who beat the *Saxons* in divers ſet battails, this word ſignifieth in the *Britiſh* tongue ſtrong man.

Artichock, a plant whoſe leaves are of an aſh colour, from whence riſeth the fruit, which though it increaſe ſeed in man, yet it ſtayes the involuntary courſe thereof.

Article, (*Lat.*) a joint, alſo in Grammar a member of a period, alſo a note of demonſtration ſet before a Noun, eſpecially in *Greek*, as ὁ ἄνθρωπος.

Articular, (*Lat.*) joynted.

To *Articulate*, (*Lat.*) to joynt, alſo make Articles of agreement.

Artificer, (*Lat.*) a work-man.

Artillery, great braſs Guns, Cannons.

Artiſian, or *Artiſt*, a maſter of his Art.

Arval brothers, a fraternity of *Roman* Prieſts, twelve in number, who beſides their performance of publick ſacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land-marks.

† *Arviſian*, wine, a ſort of *Greek* wine from *Arvis*, now called *Amiſta*, in the Iſland *Chios*.

Arundel, in *Latine Aruntina vallis*, a Town in *Suſſex*, ſo called as it were *Arundale*, *i.* a dale lying upon the River *Arun*, it hath a ſtrong Caſtle, which *Robert de Beliſmo*, keeping againſt King *Henry* the firſt, he thereupon forfeited his eſtate, and was proſcribed.

Arundiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing forth Reeds.

Aruſpicy, (*Lat.*) a certain kind of divination (anciently much in uſe among the *Romans*) by looking into the bowels of beaſts.

A S.

Aſa, (*Hebr.* a healer of ſickneſs) a King of *Judah*, who ſucceeded his father *Abiam* in the Kingdom, and deſtroyed the high places.

Aſahel, (*Hebr.* God hath wrought) *Joab*'s brother, who purſuing *Abner*, and by his ſwiftneſs overtaking him was ſlain by him.

Aſaph, (*Hebr.* gathering) a famous Muſitian among the *Jews*, and one of the chief of *David*'s quire.

Aſarabacca, an Herb growing with thick round ſhining leaves, like thoſe of the Violet but larger; the leaves are much uſed to procure vomiting.

Asbate, (old word) a buying.

Asbeſtes, a people of *Lybia* about *Cyrene*, where the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon* was.

† *Asbeſtos*, a kind of precious ſtone of an Iron colour, which being once fir'd cannot be quencht.

Aſcanius, the ſon of *Aeneas*, by *Creuſa* the daughter of *Priamus*, he raigned in *Italy* 30 years, and built *Alba*.

Aſcarides, little and ſlender worms breeding in the fundaments.

Aſcaunces, (old word) as though.

Aſcendant, an Aſtrological Term, it being the point of the *Ecliptick*, which riſeth at ſome determinate moment, when any one is born, it is alſo called the *Horoſcope*, it ſignifieth alſo Metaphorically, a predominant, or powerful influence over any one: *Cleopatra*.

Aſcertain,

Aſcertain, to aſſure.

Aſcetick, (*Greek*) belonging to a Monk, or Monaſtery.

Aſcites, a kind of Dropſie, being a ſwelling of the belly, cauſed of a ſerous matter, ſometimes from a ſwelling in the teeth.

Aſclepiad, a verſe of four feet, Spondee, Choriambus, and two Dactyls.

Aſcribe, (*Lat.*) to attribute, to impute.

Aſhchenaz, (*Hebr.* fire as it were diſtilling) the ſon of *Gomer*.

Aſhdown, or *Aſſendown*, which ſome interpret the Mount of *Aſſes*, a Town in *Eſſex*, where a great battel was fought between *Edward Iron ſide*, and *Canutus* the *Dane*.

Aſher, (*Hebr.* bleſſedneſs, or felicity) the ſon of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

Aſhur, (bl ſted or beholding) the ſon of *Shem*, alſo the Land of *Aſſyria*.

Aſia, one of thoſe four parts, into which the whole world is divided, it was ſo called from *Aſia*, wife to *Iapetus*, and daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Thetis*.

Aſinine, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Aſs.

Askaunce, (old word) it by chance.

Askaunt, (old word) as, to look *askaunt*, to look ſide-wayes.

Askes, (old word) aſhes.

Aſmodeus, the name of a certain ſpirit, mentioned in the book of *Tobith*.

Aſopus, a River of *Bœotia*, running by *Thebes*, which the Poets feign'd to have been the father of *Aegina*, whom *Jupiter* deflowr'd.

Aſotus, (*Greek*) prodigal, intemperate.

Aſparagus, an Herb whoſe firſt ſhoots being boiled, are a great rarity at their firſt comming in the Spring time, but afterwards grow contemptible, by reaſon of the great multitude planted within theſe few years.

Aſpe, a venemous and dangerous creature, having its eyes not in its forehead, but in its temples; ſo that it purſues its adverſary, rather by its hearing and ſmelling, rather than its ſeeing. One kind killeth by thirſt, another by ſleep, a third by bloud; the parties ſtung therewith either thirſting, ſleeping, or bleeding to death.

Aſpect, (*Lat.*) a ſight, alſo ones countenance, or preſence, alſo a poſition of the ſtars, one toward another.

Aſpectable, (*Lat.*) that may be ſeen, or beheld.

Aſper, a certain kind of coyn, bearing the value of a penny farthing of our money.

Aſperation, (*Lat.*) a making rough, or ſharp.

Aſperity, (*Lat.*) roughneſs.

Aſperſion, (*Lat.*) a ſprinkling, or beſpattring, it is alſo taken Metaphorically, for a caſting a blemiſh upon other mens reputation.

† *Aſphaltites*, a Lake in *Judæa*, where *Sodom* and *Gomorrha* ſtood, having been full of brimſtone, ever ſince it rained down upon thoſe Cities.

Aſphodil, the name of a certain Flower, otherwiſe called *Haſta Regia*, or *Kings ſpear*.

† *Aſpike*, a little venemous Serpent.

Aſpiration, (*Lat.*) a breathing, alſo a note over a *Greek* vowel, which hath the force of an *h*.

Aſportation, (*Lat.*) a carrying away.

Aſſa fætida, is a gum flowing from the roots of Laſerwort, being ſcarified. It is called Devils dung by ſome from its very ſtrong ſcent. It is uſed very frequently by women for the riſing of the Matrix. Others write, that the *Aſſa fætida* tree is like our bryer in height, the leaves reſemble Fig-leaves, the root is like our Radiſh; though the ſmell be ſo baſe, the taſt is ſo pleaſing, that no meat, no ſawce, no veſſel is pleaſing to the *Guſarats* palats where it grows, except it reliſh of it.

Aſſail, to ſet upon, to aſſault.

Aſſart, a Term in Law, ſignifying an offence committed in a Forreſt by plucking up the Woods by the roots, alſo to *Aſſart*, is to ſet in order, to make glades in a Wood, to lop off the branches of a Tree, to clear a ground of ſhrubs.

An *Aſſaſſine*, (*Ital.*) a Robber, or Murtherer that kils another for gain.

Aſſaſſines, a preciſe Sect of *Mahometans*, having in them the very Spirits of that poyſonous Superſtition; they had ſix Cities, and were about 40000 in number, living near *Antaradus* in *Syria*. At the Command of their chief Maſter, they would refuſe no pain or peril, but ſtab any Prince whom he appointed out to death, whence thoſe that are ready to execute bloudy deſigns, are called *Aſſaſſinates*.

To *Aſſay*, (*French*) to prove, to try: an Aſſayer of the King, is an Officer of the Mint, for the true trial of ſilver.

Aſſectation, (*Lat.*) a following any one, an adhering to anothers opinion.

Aſſentation, (*Lat.*) a complying with anothers opinion out of flattery, or diſſimulation.

To *Aſſert*, (*Lat.*) to affirm, to maintain.

To *Aſſeſs*, (*French*) to ſet down a rate, to tax.

Aſſeſtrix, (*Lat.*) a Midwife, a woman that is aſſiſtant to another.

Aſſets, (*French*) a Term in Common law, ſignifying goods ſufficient wherewith the Heir, or Executor may diſcharge the Anceſtors,

ceſtors, or Teſtators Debts, or Legacies.

To *Aſſeverate*, (*Lat.*) to affirm earneſtly.

Aſſiduous, (*Lat.*) dayly, obſervant, diligent.

Aſſign, (*French*) a Term in Law, he that is conſtituted by another, to do any buſineſs, an aſſign indeed, is he whom the perſon appoints, aſſign in law, is he whom the law appoints.

Aſſimilation, (*Lat.*) a likening, a reſembling.

Aſſiſe, Order, *Chaucer.*

Aſſiſed, ſure, firm, *Idem.*

To *Aſſiſt*, (*Lat.*) to help.

Aſſize, (*French*) a Term in law, ſignifying a ſitting of Juſtices upon their Commiſſion, it is taken alſo for a Writ, alſo a ſetting down the price of any commodity.

Aſſociation, (*Lat.*) a being frequent in company with another.

To *Aſſoyle*, to acquit, to pardon, alſo to anſwer, *Chaucer.*

To *Aſſoylen*, to declare, *Idem.*

Aſſuefaction, (*Lat.*) an injuring, a bringing one to any thing by cuſtom.

Aſſuetude, (*Lat.*) uſe, cuſtom.

To *Aſſume*, (*Lat.*) to take to ones ſelf.

Aſſumpſit, a voluntary promiſe, whereby a man takes upon him to perform any thing to another.

Aſſumption, (*Lat.*) a taking to, alſo in *Logick* the *minor* poſition of a Syllogiſme.

Aſtares, a River in the Iſle of *Pontus*, which makes all Sheep that paſture in the fields it overflows, give black milk.

Aſteria, is a kind of Opal, which ſparkles with beams like a Star, from whence it hath its name, 'tis a hard tranſparent ſtone, called alſo *Gemma ſolis*, becauſe if held againſt the Sun, and it ſeems to ſhew the likeneſs of the Sun. *Pliny* calls *Aſtroites* and *Ceraunia*, it is called alſo *Aſtroboles*, and *Oculus felis*.

† *Aſterites*, a certain Chryſtalline ſtone having in the midſt of it the reſemblance of half a Moon.

Aſteriſme, (*Greek*) a conſtellation of Stars.

Aſterisk, (*Greek*) a little ſtar, alſo a mark in writing, having the form of a ſtar.

Aſterius, the name of a certain King of *Creet.*

Aſterlagour, a word uſed by *Chaucer*, ſignifying an *Aſtrolabe.*

Aſtert, (old word) paſſed.

Aſthma, (*Greek*) a certain diſeaſe, which cauſeth difficulty of breathing.

Aſtipulation, (*Lat.*) an agreement, an aſſent, alſo a witneſs.

Aſtiſmus, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein is expreſſed ſome civil or pleaſant jeſt.

Aſtræa, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, or as ſome ſay of *Aſtræus* and *Aurora*, ſhe was for her Juſtice, taken up into Heaven, and plac't among the twelve Signs.

Aſtræus, the Son of *Crius* (one of the *Titans*, and *Eurybæa*, he married *Aurora*, and begat the winds, and the ſtars.

Aſtragal, a word uſed in *Architecture*, as alſo in fortification, being a certain ring, or circle about the neck of a Pillar, or a piece of Ordinance.

Aſtriction, (*Lat.*) a binding to.

Aſtriferous, (*Lat.*) ſtar-bearing.

Aſtringent, (*Lat.*) binding, or making coſtive.

† *Aſtroit*, a precious ſtone, called in *Latin Aſteria*, wherein little ſtreakes like the beams of a Star appear.

Aſtrolabe, a Mathematical inſtrument, to find the motions, and diſtances of Stars, or to take any heights and depths by.

Aſtrologie, (*Greek*) the Art of foretelling things to come, by the motions and diſtances of the Stars.

Aſtromela, a City of the Province of *Narbon* in *France.*

Aſtronomy, (*Greek*) an Art teaching the knowledg of the courſes of the Stars.

Aſturia, a Province of *Spain* near *Portugal*, ſo called from the River *Aſtura*, the *Pyrenean* Mountains are ſo called *Aſturias.*

Aſtute, (*Lat.*) ſubtile, witty, crafty.

Aſtyages, the father of *Mandana*, and Grand-father of *Cyrus.*

Aſyle, (*Greek*) a Sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders.

Aſyndeton, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, where comma's are put inſtead of conjunction copulatives.

A T.

Atabalipa, King of *Peru*, he was taken Priſoner by the *Spaniard*, and forced to redeem his life with a houſe full of refined gold and ſilver, judged to be worth ten millions, which when they had received, they perfidiouſly ſlew him.

Atalanta, the daughter of *Schœneus*, King of *Scyrus*, ſhe being ſwift of foot, it was propoſed among her Suiters, that he, who could out-run her, ſhould have her for his wife, but many of them being overcome, at length *Hippomenes* the Son of *Megacles*, who had received three golden Apples of *Venus*, that had been gathered in the *Heſperian* Garden, let them fall in the midſt of the Race, and by that means arrived at the end before her, alſo the name of a great Huntreſs of *Arcadia*, who gave the firſt wound to the *Caledonian* Boar,

Boar, and was afterwards married to *Meleager*.

Atchievement, (*French*) the performance of some great exploit.

Atcheked, (old word) choaked.

Ateles, an Island famous for the abundance of precious Oyntments that grew there.

Aterst, (old word) in earnest, in deed.

Athaliah, (*Hebr.* the hour, or time of the Lord) the daughter of *Omri* King of *Israel*, the usurp'd the Kingdom of *Judah* for a while, but was at last slain her self.

Athamas, the Son of *Aeolus*, and King of *Thebes*, he had by his wife *Nephele*, *Phryxus*, and *Helle*, who were so protecuted by *Ino*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, whom their father married, that they fled away upon the Golden Ram, but *Helle* falling off into the Sea, gave the name to *Hellespont*, see *Ino*.

Atheism, (*Greek*) ungodliness, a being of no Religion.

Athelney, or *Athelingy*, *i.* the Isle of Nobles, a little Island made by the River *Thone*, in *Sommersetshire*, where King *Alfred* shrouded himself, when the *Danes* overran the Kingdom, as *Marius* did anciently in the Lake of *Minturnus*.

Athens, a famous City of *Greece*, first called *Cecropia*, from *Cecrops*, afterwards *Athena* from *Athenea*, or *Minerva*, who first found out the use of the Olive-tree.

Athletical, (*Greek*) belonging to wrastling.

Athol, a County in the South-part of *Scotland*, bordering upon *Perth*, and watered by the River *Amund*.

Athos, a high Hill between *Macedon*, and *Thrace*, which casts a shadow as far as the Isle of *Lemnos*, upon the top of this Hill is a City, now called *Monte Sancto*.

Athroted, (old word) cloyed.

Atlantick, Islands, two Islands upon the Borders of *Lybia*, formerly called the fortunate Islands, or the *Hesperides*, where were said to be the *Elysian* fields.

Atlantick-Sea, a part of the *Mediterranean-Sea*, lying West-ward, it begins at the River *Molucha*, and finishes at the promontory *Ampelusia*.

Atlas, the Son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*, daughter of *Oceanus*, who was feign'd by the Poets to support Heaven upon his shoulders, also a mountain of *Mauritania*, now called *Anchisa*, by others *Montes Claros*, into which the Poets feign *Atlas* King of *Mauritania*, to have been turn'd.

Atmosphere, (*Greek*) that same Region of the aire, where vapours and exhalations are ingendred.

Atom, (*Greek*) a mote in the Sunbeams, also a word used in Philosophy, being the smallest part of a body that can be imagined.

Atonement, as it were, a making at one, a reconcilement, or causing to agree.

Atramental, (*Lat.*) belonging to Ink.

Atrate, (*Lat.*) made black, also one in mourning.

Atrick, an Usher of a Hall.

Atrocity, (*Lat.*) fiercenes.

Atrophy, (*Greek*) a kind of Consumption of the body, which is caused by the meat, not turning into nourishment.

· *Attachment*, (*French*) a laying hands on, in Common law it signifieth a laying hold on by the force of a Writ, it differeth from an Arrest, which lieth on the body, and from a distress which is upon Land and Goods, this being upon Body and Goods.

· *Attainder*, (*French*) a Term in law, signifying the conviction of any person of tellony, or any Crime whereof he was not convicted before.

Attaint, (*French*) try'd, found out.

Attamed, (old word) set on broch.

Attaque, (*French*) an assault, an incounter.

To *Attemperate*, (*Lat.*) to make fit, to mix a just proportion.

Attenes, (old word) at once.

Attentive, (*Lat.*) diligently hearkning.

Attenuation, (*Lat.*) a making less.

Atterly, (old word) extreamly.

Attestation, (*Lat.*) a proving by witnesses.

Atthis, the daughter of *Cranaus*, King of *Athens*, she died unmarried, and from her the Countrey was called *Attica*, whereas it was formerly called *Actica*, from *Actæus*, the first King thereof.

Attick, neat, elegant, from *Attica*, or *Athens*, which was the Nursery of Eloquence.

Attic Dialect, see *Dialect*.

An *Attiring*, a dressing, or apparrelling, from *Tiara*, a *Persian* Ornament for the head, also a Term in *Heraldry*.

Attoure, (old word) towards.

· *Attournment*, (*French*) a Term in Common law, a turning Tenant to a new Lord.

Attraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing to, an allurement.

Attraits, (*French*) the same, also those charming qualities, which have power to draw the affections of men.

Attrebatii, the ancient name of those people that inhabited that part of *England*, now called *Bark-shire*.

Attrectation, (*Lat.*) handling, also a wanton carriage towards a woman.

To *Attribute*, (*Lat.*) to give, to impute.

Attrition, (*Lat.*) a rubbing, or wearing againſt another thing.

To *Attwitte*, (old word) to make blame worthy.

Atwin, (old word) aſunder.

A V.

Avant, (*French*) forward, alſo a Term of diſdain, as much as to ſay, away, out of my ſight.

Avarice, (*Lat.*) coveteouſneſs.

Avaricum, a Town of *Gallia*, *Aquitanica*, now called *Bourges*, by ſome *Chaſteaunenf*.

Aubades, (*French*) ſongs, or inſtrumental muſick, ſung, or play'd under any ones Chamber-window in the morning, from *Aube* the morning.

Aubeney, or *Albeney*, ſee *D'aubeney*.

Auctor, (*Lat.*) an increaſer, alſo the ſame as Authour.

Aucupation, (*Lat.*) fouling, alſo a greedy looking after gain.

Audacity, (*Lat.*) boldneſs.

Audley, ſee *Awdley*.

Audience, (*Lat.*) hearing, alſo a great concourſe of people coming to hear any Oration delivered in publick. Alſo the name of a Court belonging to the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, of equal authority with the Archy, though inferiour both in dignity and antiquity.

Auditor, (*Lat.*) a hearer, alſo an Officer of the King, or any other great Perſonage, appointed to hear, and examin the accounts of all under Officers, and to make up a general book, which ſhews the difference between their receits and allowances.

Audry, the name of an *Engliſh* Saint, the firſt foundreſs of *Ely* Church, ſome think it contracted from the *Saxon* word, *Ethelred*.

Avenage, (*French*) a certain quantity of Oates, which a Landlord receives in ſtead of ſome other duties.

Avenio, a City of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, which hath been the Seat of divers Popes, now called *Avignon*; this City hath ſeven Palaces, ſeven Pariſhes, ſeven Monaſteries, ſeven Colledges, ſeven Inns, and ſeven Gates.

Avens, an Herb growing in Gardens, and elſewhere, called alſo *Sanamunda* and *Herba Benedicta*, in *Engliſh*, *Herb Bennet*, for the excellent properties it hath; the root ſwelleth like unto Cloves, and is comfortable to the Heart, and a good preſervative againſt the Plague.

Aventinus, one of the ſeven Hills of *Rome*.

Avenue, (*French*) a Term in fortification, ſignifying the ſpace that is left for paſſage to and fro, in, and out a Camp, Garriſon, or Quarter.

Aver, (old word) bribery.

To *Aver*, (*French*) affirm, to juſtifie.

Average, from the old *Latin* word *Averia*, which ſignifies a beaſt; it being a ſervice, which the Tenant does unto the Lord by Horſe, or carriage of Horſe, and ſo the Kings *Averages* are the Kings carriages by Horſe, or cart, it is alſo a contribution that Merchants and others make, towards the loſſes of thoſe, who have their goods caſt into the Sea for ſafeguard of the Ship.

Averdupois, (*French*) it ſignifies in Common law, a weight of 16 Ounces, whereas *Troy* weight hath but 12. alſo ſuch Merchandizes as are weighed by this weight.

Averie, a place where Oates, or Provender for the Kings Horſes was kept, or a Chriſtian name, ſignifying as much as given in wiſh from the *Dutch Alberia*.

Averment, a Term in law, when the Defendant offers to juſtifie an exception pleaded in abatement of the Plaintiffs act.

Avernus, a Lake in *Campania* near *Baiæ*, whoſe vapours were ſo deadly, that birds were kill'd as they flew over, which made the ancients think it to be a deſcent into Hell.

Averpenny, money contributed towards the Kings *Averages*.

Averruncation, (*Lat.*) a Term in Husbandry, it being a lopping off of ſuperfluous branches.

Averruncus, a certain God among the *Romans*, who was ſaid to aver all evils, as *Hercules* among the *Greeks*, was called *Alexicacus*.

Averſion, (*Lat.*) a turning away, alſo a ſecret hatred without any apparent reaſon, it may be taken in the ſame ſence as Antipathy.

Avſidena, a City of *Italy* among the *Caraceni*, which is yet ſtanding.

Augeas, King of *Elis*, the Son of *Sol* and *Naupbridame*, he had a ſtable which held 3000 Oxen, which *Hercules* cleanſed by bringing in the River *Alpheus*, but being denied his pay, he killed *Augeas*, and made his Son *Phileus* King.

Augment or *Augmentation*, (*Lat.*) an increaſing, the Court of Augmentation, was a Court erected by *Henry* the Eighth, for the increaſe of the Revenues of the Crown, by the ſuppreſſion of Abbies and Religious Houſes: Alſo in *Grammar*, *Augment* is an addition made in certain Tenſes of *Greek* Verbs, either by increaſing the number of Syllables, and then it is called *Augmentum Syllabicum*, or lengthning the quantity of Vowels, and then

then it is called, *Augmentum Temporale*.

Augre, a Carpenters tool, a wimble.

Augrim, the ſame as *Algorithme*, skill in numbring.

Augrimſtones, ſtones to caſt account with.

Augurie, (*Lat.*) South-ſaying, Divination by the voyces, or flying of birds.

Angures-ſtaff, a certain wand, which the *Augures* uſed to hold in their hand, when they made their Divinations.

Anguſt, Royal, Majeſtical, Illuſtrious, from *Octavius Auguſtus*, the ſecond *Roman* Emperour, after whom all the ſucceeding *Roman* Emperours, were honoured with the Title, alſo the name of the ſixth moneth from *March*, otherwiſe called *Sextilis*.

Auguſtal's, (*Lat.*) feaſts kept in honour of *Auguſtus*.

Auguſtan Confeſſion, (*Lat.*) the Confeſſion of Faith, made by the Proteſtants at *Auſpurgg* in *Germany*, in the Year 1530.

Auguſtin, or *Auſtin*, the name of one of the fathers, who was Biſhop of *Hippo*, alſo a proper name of divers men from *Auguſtus*, *i. Majeſtical*. He was the Son of *Patricius* and *Monica*.

Auguſtin, or *Auſtin* Fryers, an Order of Fryers, of the inſtitution of St. *Auſtin*.

Auguſtinians, a Sect of Hereticks, otherwiſe called Sacramentaries, who hold that Heaven Gates are not opened till the general Reſurrection, they were inſtituted by *Andreas Caroloſtadius*, in the Year 1524. afterwards confirmed by *Auguſtin* a *Bohemian*.

Aviary, (*Lat.*) a great Cage, or place where birds are kept.

Avice, a womans name, in *Latin Hawiſia*, or *Helwiſa*, contracted from *Hildevig*, ſignifying in *Saxon*, Lady Defence.

Avidity, (*Lat.*) covetouſneſs, greedineſs of gain.

Aviſo, (*Spaniſh*) an advertiſement, or advice.

Aulick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Court.

Aulis, a Haven in *Bœotia*, where the *Grecian* Princes met, and joyned forces to go to the ſiege of *Troy*.

Aulnegeor, (*French*) an Officer of the King, who looks to the Aſſize of Woollen Cloath, made throughout the land, and hath two Seals ordained him for that purpoſe.

Aumener, (old word) a Cupboard.

Aumer, (old word) Amber.

† *Aumone*, (*French*) a Term in law. Tenure in *Aumone*, is tenure by divine Service; Lands or Tenements given in Alms, whereof ſome Service is reſerved to the Donor.

· *Auncient Demeaſn*, a Term in Common law, ſignifying a publick Tribute by a Tenure, whereby all Mannours belonging to the Crown, in the dayes of *Edgar*, or Saint *Edward*, did hold.

Aunſreth, (old word) maketh adventure.

Avocation, (*Lat.*) a calling away.

Avoirdupois, ſee *Averdupois*.

To *Avouch* (*French*) to maintain, to juſtifie.

· *Avowry*, a Term in law, when one takes a diſtreſs for Rent, and he, who is diſtrained ſues a Replevy, now he that took the diſtreſs juſtifying the act, is ſaid to avow.

Aurea Cherſoneſus, a Peninſula of *India*, by ſome called *Melepa*, by others *Japan*.

Aurelia, a City of *Gallia Celtica*, ſo called from *Aurelius*, the Emperour, now called *Orleance*, it is ſcituate upon the bank of the River *Loir*.

· *Aurenches*, the name of an ancient family, who were heretofore Barons of *Folk-ſtone* in *Kent*, they are ſtiled in *Latin*, Records *de Abrincis*.

Auricular, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ear, whence Auricular confeſſion; alſo in Chiromancy, *Auricular* finger, is the little or outwardmoſt finger of all, and is attributed to *Mercury*.

Auriculum, a kind of Mineral, which contains gold in it, otherwiſe call'd *Calx*, alſo gold calcined to powder.

Auriferous, (*Lat.*) gold-bearing, an Epithet belonging to the River *Tagus*.

Auriflamb, the holy Standard of *France*, which uſed to be born in the Wars againſt Infidels, having on the top a purple Enſign, it was loſt in a battle againſt the *Flemings*.

Auriga, a Conſtellation in the firmament upon the *Horns* of *Taurus*.

Aurigation, (*Lat.*) the guiding of a Chariot, or Coach.

Aurigia, a Town of *Hiſpania Bætica*, now called *Arion*.

Auripigmentum, ſee *Orpiment*.

Aurney, or *Aurigney* contracted from *Alderney*, an Iſland in the *Britiſh* Sea, anciently called *Arica*.

Aurora, the daughter of *Hyperion* and *Thea*, mother of *Lucifer* and the winds, ſhe ſnatch't away *Tythonus*, the brother of *Laomedon*, whom, when he was old, ſhe reſtored to youth by the virtue of Herbs, and had *Memmon* by him.

Aurum Philoſophorum, the chymical appellation of Lead.

Aurum potabile, Gold made liquid, and fit to be drunk.

Auſcultation, (*Lat.*) a harkning unto, or obeying.

Auſes, a people of *Africa*, among whom the

Virgins uſed to combat in honour of *Minerva*, thoſe that were killed were accounted no maids, and ſhe that fought moſt valiantly was carried in a Triumphant Chariot, about the River *Tritonis*.

Auſones, a very ancient people of *Italy*, Neighbours to the *Oſci* and *Circeii*, being that part where now ſtands *Beneventum*, they were ſo called from *Auſon*, the ſon of *Ulyſſes* and *Capſo*, who built *Arunca* thereabouts.

Auſpical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Sooth-ſaying.

Auſpicious, (*Lat.*) lucky, happy, from *Auſpices* Sooth-ſayers.

Auſtere, (*Lat.*) ſour, crabbed, ſtern.

Auſtral, (*Lat.*) Southern.

Auſtraſia, that part which contains *Brabant* and *Lorrain*, it was anciently reckoned a part of *France*, and was a Kingdome of it ſelf, having *Mets* for its chief Seat, there being anciently in *France* four Kingdoms, *Auſtraſie*, *Soiſſons*, *Orleans*, and *Paris*.

Auſtria, a part of *Germany* by *Danubius*, anciently called the upper *Pannonia*, in this Countrey is ſeated the Impetial City of *Vienna*.

Auſtromancy, (*Greek*) a kind of divination by obſerving the South-wind.

Authentick, (*Greek*) allowed, approved by good Authors.

Autochthones, (*Greek*) the Original and Primitive Inhabitants of any Countrey, as it were ſprung out of the earth it ſelf, particularly the moſt ancient people of *Athens* were ſo called; anſwerable to this word is the word *Aborigines* among the *Latins*.

Autoleon, a Captain of the *Crotoniates*, making war againſt the *Locri*, who always left a room void for *Ajax*, as if he had been preſent himſelf, but *Autoleon* breaking into the empty place, was wounded by *Ajax* his Ghoſt.

Autolicus, the ſon of *Mercury* and *Telaugi*, the daughter of *Lucifer*, he received this gift from his father, that whatſoever he ſtole he might change it into what form ſoever he would, to keep himſelf from being deprehended, he ravish't *Antiolia*, the daughter of *Siſyphus*, who being with child was given to *Laertes*, and brought forth *Ulyſſes*.

Autogeneal, (*Greek*) ſelf-begotten.

Autocraſie, (*Greek*) ſelf-ſubſiſtence.

Automatous, (*Greek*) having a motion within it ſelf.

Autonoe, the daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes* and *Hermione*, ſhe was married to *Ariſteus*, and brought forth *Actaon*.

Autonomy, (*Greek*) a living after ones own law.

Autremite, another attire, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Autumnal, (*Lat.*) belonging to Autumn, one of the four quarters of the Year.

Autургie, (*Greek*) a ſelf working.

Avulſion, (*Lat.*) a pulling away from.

Aux, (a Term in Aſtronomy) the ſame as *Abſis*, ſee *Abſis*.

Auxiliary, (*Lat.*) aiding, or aſſiſting, as auxiliary forces, were ſuch as were ſent the *Romans* from other Countreys, their Confederates, and Allyes.

Auxilium ad filium militem faciendum, &c. a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County, where the King, or other Lord have Tenants, to leavy of them reaſonable aid toward the Knighting of his eldeſt ſon, or marrying of his eldeſt daughter.

Award, judgement, arbitration.

Await, a watching circumſpection, alſo a tarrying.

Awaits, ambuſhments.

Awdley End, the name of a ſtately Houſe in *Eſſex*, once an *Abby*, afterwards the dwelling houſe of the *Aldetheligbe's*, or *Awdly's*, an ancient family, it is now in the poſſeſſion of the Earles of *Suffolk*.

Awhaped, (old word) amazed.

Awhere, (old word) deſire.

Awne, ſignifies in Agriculture, the ſpire or beard of barly, or any bearded grain.

Awning, a ſayl made of Canvaſs, which is ſpread over the ſhip above the deck to keep away the Sun.

Awnſel weight (*quaſi* handſale weight) a poiſing of meat only by hand, without putting it into the ſcales.

Awreketh, (old word) revengeth.

Axillary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the armpit.

Axinomancy, (*Greek*) a divination by hatchets.

Axiome, (*Greek*) a poſition in a ſentence, a maxim in any art, in Logick it is a diſpoſing of one argument with another, whereby a thing is ſaid to be or not to be.

Axicle, (*Lat.*) a little board, lath, or ſhingle.

Axis, (*Lat.*) an Axel-tree, the Diameter of the world.

Axminſter, or *Axanminſter*, a Town in *Cornwal*, famous for the Tombs of the *Saxon* Princes, ſlain at the battle of *Brunaburg*.

Ay, (old word) an Egg.

Ayde, the ſame as aid, help, ſuccour, alſo a term in law, ſignifying a ſubſidy, lone, or tax due from Subjects to their Soveraign, or from Tenants to their Landlord.

Aye, (old word) for ever.

Azamoglans, thoſe that are deſtined to be *Janizaries*, are ſo called, before they are inrolled in pay.

Azariah,

Azariah, (*Hebr.* the help of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, who ſucceeding his father *Amaziah* in the Kingdom, was for uſurping the Prieſts office, ſmitten with Leproſie, of which he died; he is otherwiſe called *Uzziah*.

Azebone, (*Arab.*) a Term in Aſtrology, the head of the 16th. manſion.

Azimeck, (*Arab.*) the Star, called the Virgins ſpike.

Azemen degrees in Aſtronomy, are thoſe degrees, which when the native is infected with any inſeparable diſeaſes, as blindneſs, dumbneſs, &c. or defective in any member, are ſuppoſed to aſcend at his birth.

Azimuth, a Term in Aſtronomy, the *Azimuth* circles are thoſe, which meet in the vertical point, and paſs through all the degrees of the Horizon.

Azure, a ſky-colour, a light blue, it is moſt properly termed *Azure* in *blazon*, or *Heraldry*.

Azyme, (*Greek*) unleavened, unmingled.

Azymes, a ſolemn feaſt kept for ſeven days, wherein it was not lawful to eat leavened bread.

B.

BAal, an *Aſſyrian* word, ſignifying *Jupiter* or Lord.

Baaſha (*Hebr.* in making or preſſing together) a King of *Iſrael*, who deſtroyed the houſe of *Jeroboam*, ſlew *Nadab*, and reigned in his ſtead.

Babel, or *Babylon*, ſo called, from the confuſion of Languages, which was there cauſed, it was anciently the chief ſeat of the *Aſſyrian* Monarchs, being built by *Nimrod*, and afterwards walled by *Semiramis*, it is now called *Bagadeth*, or *Bagda*.

Bablac, a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Iſis*, where Sir *R. Vere*, Earle of *Oxford*, Marqueſſe of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, being in great favor and authority with King *Richard* the ſecond, was defeated by the Nobles, forced to ſwim over the River, and to fly his Countrey.

Babys, the brother of *Marſyas*, he committing the like inſolency as his brother, was alſo to have been ſlead by *Apollo*, but that he was ſaved at the interceſſion of *Pallas*.

Bacchanals, the feaſt of *Bacchus*.

† *Baccharach*, or *Bachrag* wines, are thoſe, which we call Rheniſh wines, from *Baccharag*, a City ſituate upon the Rhine *Bacchus*, the inventour of wine; he was the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, who deſiring to lye with *Jupiter* in all his glory, was burnt up with Thunder, and *Bacchus* being cut out of her Womb, was inſerted into *Jupiter's* Thigh, until the birth were mature, he is alſo called *Dionyſius*, *Liber Pater*, and *Oſiris*.

Bacciferous (*Lat.*) bearing berries.

Bacheler, (*French*) an unmarried man, alſo a Bacheler of a Company, is one ſpringing towards the eſtate of thoſe that are to be imployed in counſel, a Bacheler of Arts, is he, who takes the firſt degree in the profeſſion of any Art or Science, the ſecond being licenciate, and the laſt Doctor; *A Bacheler* Knight, *vide* Knight.

Backberond, (*Saxon*) a Term in Common law, ſignifying a Thief (being followed with huy and cry) having on his back or about him thoſe things he hath ſtollen, whether it be money, or any thing elſe; it is by ſome taken for an offender againſt Vert, or Veniſon in the Forreſt.

Bactriana, a Province of *Scythia*, beyond *Aſſyria*.

Badbury, a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, where King *Edward* the Elder put to flight his Cozin *Aethelwald*, who had conſpired with the *Danes* againſt him.

Badge, the ſame as Arms, or Cogniſance.

Badger, a carrier of corn, or like proviſion from one place, to tranſport it to another; alſo a ſort of four footed Animals, that ſleepeth in the day, and cometh abroad in the night, and hence it is called *Lucifuga*; two of their legs are ſhorter on one ſide than on the other; whatſoever they bite, they make their teeth meet; their skins were formerly, and are ſtill in great eſtimation.

Badinag, (*French*) foolery, buffonry.

Badonicus, the ancient name of a Hill in *Sommerſetſhire*, now called *Banneſdown-hill*, where King *Arthur* defeated the *Engliſh Saxons* in a great battail.

Betica, a part of *Spain*, formerly ſo called from the River *Betis*, now called *Gnadalquivir*.

Bagatel, (*French*) a toy, a trifle.

Bagda, a City raiſed out of the ruins of old *Babylon*, being in circuit above three miles, and containing in it 15000 families.

Baggeth, (old word) diſdaineth.

Bajazet, an Emperour of *Turky*, who being taken by *Tamberlain*, and put into an iron cage, daſht out his own brains againſt it.

Baile, (*French*) a Term in Common law, ſignifying the taking charge of one arreſted upon action, either Civil, or Criminal, under ſurety taken for his appearance at a day, and place certainly aſſigned. See *Mainprize*.

Baily, or *Bailiffe*, (*French*) a Magiſtrate appointed, within a Province, or præcinct, to execute Juſtice, to maintain the peace, and to preſerve the people from wrongs and vexations;

vexations, and is principal Deputy to the King, or Supream Lord, alſo the Officers of each hundred, and of Towns Corporate are called Bayliffs, there are alſo Bayliffs of Husbandry belonging to private men, who are Lords of Mannours.

Baylywick, the Juriſdiction of a Baily.

Bain, (*French*) a bath, or hot houſe.

Bainards Caſtle, a houſe in *London*, belonging at this day to the Earles of *Pembrock*, it was ſo called from *William Bainard*, Lord of *Dunmow*, whoſe poſſeſſion formerly it was.

Baiſemaines, (*French*) kiſſing of the hands, complement ng.

Baiton Kaiton, the belly of the Whale, an *Arabick* word.

Baize, a fine ſort of Freeze, from *Baii*, a City of *Naples*, where it was firſt made.

Balaam, or *Bileam*, (*Hebr.* the antient of the people) a Prophet (the ſon of *Beor*) whom *Balak* King of *Moab* hired to curſe the people of *Iſrael*. See *Numb.* from *c.* 22. to *c.* 24.

Balade, (*French*) a ballet, or roundelay, alſo a dance.

Balak, (*Hebr.* covering or deſtroying) a King of the *Moabites*, who would have hired *Balaam* the Prophet to curſe the people of *Iſrael*.

Balaſſe, a *Saxon* word, ſignifying Gravel, laid in the bottom of a ſhip, to keep it upright.

Bilatron, (*Ital.*) a babler, a prating knave.

Balauſtium, the floure or bloſſom of the Pomgranate tree.

Balcone, (*Ital.*) a bay window.

Baldwin, (*Germ.*) a proper name, ſignifying bold Victor, and anſwering to the *Greek Thraſymachus*.

Bale, (*French*) a pack of Merchants wares.

Baleful, ſorrowful, woful.

Balk, (*Dutch*) a ridge between two furrows.

Balkes, cerain pieces of timber coming from beyond the Seas.

Ball, (*French*) a dancing meeting.

Balladin, (*French*) a dancer of Galliards.

A Ballance, (*French*) a pair of Scales; alſo *Ballance*, a term in Merchants Accounts, when the reckoning between the Debitor and Creditor is even.

Ballaſt, ſee *Baleſs*.

Balliol Colledge, a Colledge in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, built by *John Balliol* of *Bernards* Caſtle, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and father of *Balliol*, King of *Scots*.

Balliſt, (*Lat.*) an Engine to caſt, or ſhoot ſtones.

Ballon, (*French*) a Term in *Architecture*, ſignifying the round Globe of a Pillar, alſo a great ball, wherewith Princes and Noble men uſe to play.

Ballotation, a kind of caſting lots, or making election by balls.

Balluſtrade, a Term in *Architecture*, ſignifying a jutting out of a window, or portal.

+ *Balm*, the juyce, or Oyle of a certain Tree growing in *Judea*, otherwiſe called *Balſamum*, or *Opobalſamum*, very pretious, but very healing.

Balmerinoch, an Abby in *Fife*, a County of *Scotland*, built by Queen *Ermengard* wife to King *William*.

Balneary, (*Lat.*) a bathing place.

Balneum Arenæ, a way of infuſing by putting flowers, fruits, or other phyſical ingredients into a cloſe veſſel with water, and then ſet in hot ſand, or aſhes, and then it is called *Balneum Cinerum*.

Balneum Mariæ, or *Mare*, a way of infuſing flowers or fruits, by putting them with water into a cloſe veſſel, and that put into a bigger full of water hanging over the fire.

Balſamon, a *Greek* Patriarch of *Antioch*, about the year 1185. the Oracle of the learned law in his Age; he compiled and commented on the ancient Canons, and principally ſet forth the priviledges of *Conſtantinople*.

Balthaſar, an *Hebrew* word, ſignifying without treaſure, it was the name of one of the wiſe men, who came out of the Eaſt to worſhip our Saviour. See *Sands* his Travels 181.

Baltia, an Iſland in the *German* Ocean, by *Xenophon* called *Lampſacenus*, now *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, from this Iſland the *Baltick* Sea derives its name, which *Philemon* calls *Marimoruſa*, *Hecataus*, *Amalchium*.

Bambalio, a faint hearted fellow.

A Band, (*French*) a Company of foot Souldiers.

Bandie, (*French*) to follow a faction.

Banditi, (*Ital.*) out-laws from *Bando*, a Proclamation, becauſe they are condemned by Proclamation, the *Dutch* call them Nightinghals, and Free-booters.

Bandle, an *Iriſh* meaſure of two foot in length.

A Bandog, a Maſtive.

Bandon, (*French*) free Licence, or liberty, alſo a company or Sect.

Bandore, (*Ital.*) a kind of Muſical inſtrument.

Bane, poyſon, deſtruction.

Banes, (*French*) in Cannon law are Proclamations,

clamations, but more especially taken for the publick proclaiming of Marriage in Churches.

Bangle-ear'd, having hanging ears like a Spaniel.

† *Bangue*, a pleasant drink used in the Eastern Countreys.

A Banker, one who in forreign Countreys delivers forreign money for his own Countreys coyn.

Bankrout, or *Bankrupt*; a decocter, one that hath consumed his estate.

Bannavenna, or *Bannaventa*, a Town in *Northhamptonshire*, anciently so called, now *Wedon* in the street, once the Royal Seat of *Wolpher*, King of the *Mercians*, and by his daughter *Werbury*, a holy Virgin converted into a Monastery.

Banner, (*French*) a Standard, or Ensign.

Banneret, or Knight Banneret, *vide* Knight.

Bannerol, (*French*) a little Flagge, or Streamer.

Banians, a fair spoken, but crafty people of *India*, which sell their rarities which are brought from thence; when they dy, their wives must burn themselves, or shave, and be accounted as Monsters.

Bantam, the biggest City of *Java major*, in the *East-Indies*, famous for divers sorts of Merchandises, which the *English* Factors send from thence to *England*; this place is said to be none of the healthfullest for the *English* Bankers of *Verdure*.

Baptisme, (*Greek*.) a Sacrament used in the Church, for the initiation of Children into the Christian Religion, it signifies a washing, or dipping in water.

Baptist, (*Greek*) a proper name, first given to St. *John*, who was the first that baptized.

Baptistery, (*Greek*) a Vessel to wash in, a Font to baptize in.

Barabbas, (*Syriac*, a father's son) a certain Malefactor among the Jews, whose life was beg'd instead of our Saviours.

Baratta, a most soveraign balsom coming from the *West-Indies*.

Baralipton, a certain made word, whereby is signified the first imperfect mood of the first figure of a categorical Syllogisme, that is to say, when the two first Propositions are universal Affirmatives, the third a particular Affirmation.

Barbara, the name of a holy woman, martyred under the Emperour *Maximinian*, the word signifieth in *Latin*, strange, or unknown; also in Logick, it is a Term by which is signified the first perfect mood of the first figure of a categorical Syllogisme, that is to say, when all the three Propositions are universal affirmatives.

Barbaria, the chief part of *Africk*, which is divided into four Kingdoms, *Morocco*, *Fesse*, *Telessina*, and *Tunis*.

Barbarisme, (*Greek*) a rudeness of behaviour, a clownish pronunciation of words.

Barbe, a mask, or visard.

Barbel, a kind of fish, of such estimation amongst the *Romans*, that in the time of *Claudius* the *Emperor*, *Asinius Celer* gave 8000 *Sestertios*, that is 40 *l.* for one.

Barbican, (*French*) a Term in Architecture, and Fortification, an out-work in a building, a bulwark, a watch Tower, a place in the Suburbs of *London*, not far from *Aldersgate street*.

Barbatish, a Lutinist.

Barce, the chief City of *Lybia*.

Barbs, the ancient Poets among the *Brittains*, and the *Gaules*, *Bardes* also, or *Barbas*, signifie the Trappings, or Caparisons of Horses.

Bardulph, (*Germ.*) from *Bertulph*.

Bargaret, (old word) a Sonner, or Ballet.

Barkary, a Tan-house, or house where they put barks of Trees.

Bark, the Forresters say a Fox barketh.

Bark-fat, a Tanners tub.

Bark-man, a Boat-man, from *Bark*, a little ship or boat.

Barm, yest, the flowing, or over-decking of beer, also a lap.

Barm-cloth, an Apron, *Chaucer*.

Barn, or *Bern*, a Northern word, signifying a child.

Barnabas, the proper name of a man, (particularly, one that was a fellow labourer with St. *Paul* in preaching the Gospel) signifying in *Hebrew*, a son of Comfort.

Barnacle, a sort of fish like a long red worm, which will eat through all the planks of a Ship, if it be not sheathed.

Baroco, a term in Logick, being one of the moods of the second figure of a Syllogisme, wherein the first proposition is a universal affirmative, the two second particular Negatives.

Barometer, (*Greek*) an Instrument of late invention, the use whereof is to find out the pressure of the aire.

Baron, (*French*) a title of Honour, as much as Lord, Barons are of three sorts. First, by Dominion and Jurisdiction, Barons of the King, whose Baronies were Capitales. Secondly, Barons of the Subjects holding not of the King, but by Mesnalty. Thirdly, Lords of Mannors.

Baronage, a tax, or subsidy of aid, to be levied for the King out of the Precincts of Baronies.

Baroscope,

Baroſcope, (*Greek*) an inſtrument of late invention, the uſe whereof is to ſhew all the minute variations of the aire.

Barre, a Term in Common law, is, when the Defendant in any action pleadeth a Plea, which is a ſufficient anſwer; alſo a place where cauſes are pleaded, alſo a Term in *Blazon*, being compoſed of two equidiſtant lines drawn overthwart the Eſcutcheon, and differeth from the Feſſe, in that it is not confined to the Feſſe point.

Barfee, a fee of twenty pence, which every Priſoner acquitted of Felony payeth to the Goaler.

Barratour, (*French*) a Term in Common law, ſignifying a common wrangler, one that ſetteth men at variance, cauſing them to implead one another at the bar of Juſtice.

Barren ſigns are *Libra*, *Leo*, *Virgo*.

Barricado, (*Spaniſh*) a defence againſt an enemies aſſault, made of empty barrels filled with earth.

Barriers, (*French*) a certain material exerciſe (in *Latin* called *paleſtra*) of armed men fighting with ſhort ſwords, within certain limits, or liſts which ſever them from the ſpectators.

Barriſter, a pleader at the bar, thoſe who after ſeven years ſtudy of the Law are admitted to plead; and ſtand without the bar, are called uter Barriſters, but a Serjeant, or Princes Attorney, or any of the Kings Councel, are admitted to plead within the bar, and are called inner Barriſters.

Barſalona, or *Barcellona*, anciently called *Barcino*, or *Colonia Faventia*, the chief City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

Barter, from the *Latin* word *vertere*, to truck, or change.

Bartholomew, (*Hebr.*) a proper name, ſignifying the ſon of him that maketh the waters to mount.

Barton, a place to keep Poultry in, from the *Dutch* word *baert* to bring forth, and *Hoen* a Hen.

Barulet, a Term in Heraldry, the fourth part of a bar.

Barzillai, (*Hebr.* as hard as Iron) a Nobleman who relieved *David* in diſtreſs.

Bas, an Iſland bordering upon *Lathaien* in *Scotland*, unto which there reſort a multitude of Sea fowles, eſpecially of *Soland* Geeſe or Barnacles, which bring with them abundance of fiſh, and ſo many ſticks and twigs for the building of their neſts, that thereby the Inhabitants are abundantly provided for fewel.

Baſcuence, (*Spaniſh*) the language of a Countrey of *Spain*, called *Biſcay*.

Baſe, the bottom, or foundation of any thing, alſo the foot of a pillar, alſo the deepeſt part in Muſick, being the foundation of the reſt, alſo a kind of fiſh, called a Sea wolf.

· *Baſe Court*, a Term in law, any Court that is not of Record, as Court Baron.

· *Baſe* eſtate, or baſe fee, is a holding at the will of the Lord.

Baſelards, (old word) Daggers, Wood-knives.

Baſil, (*Lat.* *Baſil'cum*) an Herb ſo called, of a ſtrong heady ſcent thought by many to be unwholeſome, alſo a proper name ſignifying Royal, or Kingly; alſo the name of one of the four Proteſtant Cantons of *Switzerland*, formerly one of the 11 Biſhopricks in the circle of *Alſatia*.

Baſilical, (*Greek*) Royal, Magnificent.

Baſilick vain, ſee vein.

Baſiliſk, (*Greek*) a kind of Serpent called a Cocatrice, not above twelve fingers length, having a white ſpot on her head, as the enſign of a Diadem, ſhe driveth away all other Serpents with her hiſſing, neither doth ſhe roule up her ſelf as others do, but bears her body upright to the middle; ſhe kils fruits by her breathing upon them, burns Herbs, breaks ſtones; alſo a long piece of Ordnance, called in *Italian* *Baſiliſco*, alſo a ſtar, called the Lions heart.

Baſinet, a little baſin.

Baſis, ſee *Baſe*.

Baskervil, the name of a very eminent family, deſcended from a Niece of *Gunora*, that famous *Norman* Lady, they had their ancient Seat at *Erdſley*, a Town in *Herefordſhire*.

Baſſa, a Commander over Souldiers among the *Turks*.

Baſt, is the wood of Lime tree made into Ropes and Mats, which Gardners uſe to cover their tender plants; it is uſed alſo to pack up divers commodities in.

Baſtard, ſignifies in the Common law, one begotten out of Wedlock, alſo a ſort of wine.

Baſtardize, to corrupt, to adulterate, to change out of its own kind into a worſe.

Baſtile, or *Baſtillion*, (*French*) a fortreſs, or fortification, the chief fortreſs of *Paris*, is called *la Baſtile*, being alſo the chief priſon of the Kingdom of *France*.

Baſtinado, (*Spaniſh*) a banging with a Cudgel.

Baſtion, (*French*) a Sconce, or Block-houſe, called alſo a Cullion head.

Baſton, (*French*) a bat or cudgel, it ſignifieth alſo in the Statute law, one of the Servants, or Officers, to the Warden of the Fleet, that attendeth the Kings Court, for the taking of ſuch men to Ward, as are committed by the Court.

Baſtonado,

Baſtonado, ſee Baſtinado.

Batavia, a part of lower *Germany*, ſcituate upon the River *Rhone*, called *Holland*.

Bath, a famous City in *Sommerſetſhire*, ſo called from the hot baths of medicinal waters, which are there by *Antoninus* called *Aquæ ſolis*, by *Ptolomy* Θέρμα Ἄρμα, ſome report them to have been found out by *Bleyden* a Magician, others by *Julius Ceſar*, others by an ancient *Britiſh* King called *Bladus*.

Battail-field, a place near *Shrewsbury*, ſo called from the great battail fought there between King *Henry* the fourth, and *Edmund Mortimer*, Earle of *March*, where Sir *Henry Piercy*, called *Hotſpur*, was ſlain.

Battalion, (*French*) the main battle of an Army.

Batting, (a Term in Faulconry) it is ſaid of a Hawk, when ſhe fluttreth with her wings, either from the pearch, or a mans fiſt, as it were ſtriving to fly away.

Battle-bridge, a place in *Yorkſhire*, otherwiſe called *Stanford bridge*, where *Harald* King of *England* ſlew *Harald Hardreak* King of *Norway*.

Battlements, the Turrets of Houſes built flat.

Battus, a certain keeper of Mares, to whom *Mercury* delivered ſeveral Oxen, which he had ſtollen from *Apollo*, keeping *Admetus* his heards, and coming to him afterwards in another ſhape, he corrupted him with giſts to deliver the Oxen, but ſeeing his perfidiouſneſs, he turned him into a ſtone, called *Index*.

Batune, a Term in Heraldry, and ſeemeth to be the fourth part of a bend Siniſter only, it toucheth not the chief, nor the baſe point; it is a note of Baſtardy, and not to be born of any of the mettals, except by the ſons of Princes.

Bavaria, a great Dukedom in *Germany*.

Baubels, (old word) Jewels.

Baucis, the wife of *Philemon*, who intertained *Jupiter* and *Mercury*. See *Philemon*.

Baud, a brave, a Ruffian, from the *French* word Riband.

Baudkin, a kind of tinſel, or ſtuff that gliſters like ſparkles.

Baudon, cuſtody, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Baudrick, furniture, alſo a ſword girdle, alſo an old faſhioned Jewel.

Baulk, (old word) to croſs.

Bawſin, (old word) big, groſs.

Bay, a ſtop for water, a road for ſhips, alſo a brown red colour, being the colour of the Palm tree, *Chaucer* alſo uſeth it for a ſtake.

Bay window, (a Term in Architecture) a window that boundeth out in a round form.

B. D.

Bdellium, the gum of a black tree in *Arabia* of the bigneſs of an Olive tree; it is ſomewhat like Wax ſweet of ſavour, but bitter in taſt.

B. E.

Beacon, from the *Dutch* word *Bekennen*, to give notice, a light faſtned upon a high pole to give warning of an enemies approach.

Beaconage, mony paid for the maintaining of Beacons.

Beads, from the *Dutch* word *beden*, to pray, a certain number of prayers, at the end of each of which, it is the cuſtome among the *Roman Catholicks*, to drop a bead.

Beadle, (from the *Dutch* word *Bedel*, a Cryer) one that waits upon a Magiſtrate with a white wand to make any Summons, an Officer, eſpecially belonging to a Univerſity, alſo an Officer of the Forreſt, that makes all manner of garniſhments for the Court of the Forreſt, and makes all manner of Proclamations, as well within the Court of the Forreſt as without.

A Beadroll, (*Saxon*) a liſt of ſuch as Prieſts uſe to pray for in the Church.

Beak, (in falconry) is the upper part of the bill of a hawk that is crooked.

Beakehead, in Navigation, is that which is faſtned to the ſtem of the ſhip, and is ſupported with a knee which is faſtned into the ſtem.

Beam, in hunting, is that whereon the ſtarts of a Stags head grow, alſo the long feathers of a Hawks wing are called the beam feathers, in Navigation the beams are thoſe croſs timbers which keep the ſhips ſides aſunder.

Beards, are thoſe awnes or prickles wherewith Wheat and Barly are fortified againſt the birds.

Bearers, a Term in law ſignifying maintainers or abetters; alſo a Term in Heraldry, ſignifying thoſe that have coat armours, diſtinguiſht from others by tincture and differences.

Beares breech, or *Brank urſine*, an Herb much reſpected for its lively green colour, neither is it without its uſe in Phyſick; nay it is very excellent for Ruptures, as alſo for the Cramp and Gout; it is called in *Latin Acanthus*.

Bearesfoot, a ſort of Herb by ſome called *Setterwort*, others count it a baſtard kind of black *Hellebore*.

Bear in, is when a ſhip ſails before, or

with a large wind into a harbour, or channel, ſhe is ſaid to bear in with the harbour or channel.

Bear off, when a Ship goes more room than her courſe doth lie, ſhe is ſaid to bear off from the land.

Bear up, (a Term in Navigation) when a ſhip goes more before the wind than ſhe did.

Beaſel, or collet of a Ring, that wherein the ſtone is inchac't.

Beaſtail, (*French*) all manner of cattel or beaſts, as Oxen, Sheep, *&c.*

To *Beate*, a Term in hunting, a hare or cony when they make a noiſe, are ſaid to beat or tap.

Beatitude, (*Lat.*) bleſſedneſs, happineſs.

Beatrix, (*Lat.*) a womans name, ſhe that makes happy.

Beaver, an amphibious creature having feet like a Gooſe to ſwim, and a ſcaly tail; it is called in *Latin Caſtor*, and its cod *caſtoreum*, which is of ſpecial uſe in Phyſick; its hair is that whereof beaver hats are made.

Beavis, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Belloveſus*.

Beauchamp, a name of great honour and eminency from the time of King *Henry* the ſecond, eſpecially ſince *Cicily de Fortibus* deſcended from the Earles *de Ferrariis* matcht into their Family of this name, were anciently the Earles of *Warwick*, the Barons of *Kidderminſter*, and of *Powick*. Of late Ages, the Title of Vicount *Beauchamp*, hath been conferred upon the family of *Seimours*. In old Records it is written *de Bello Campo*.

Beaumont, the name of one of the greateſt families of the Nation, deſcended from *John* Count of *Brene* in *France*, who for his valour was preferred to the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*.

Beaupleading, a Term in law, fair pleading.

Beau Sir, fair Sir, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Beazoar, a ſtone bred in a certain beaſt called *Bazar*, which by feeding upon wholeſome herbs, growing in the *Indies*, is very cordial, and conduceth in all venenate and contagious diſeaſes.

Bec, a *Phrygian* word, ſignifying bread, which was the firſt word pronounced by certain children, whom *Pſammeticus* the *Ægyptian* King cauſed to be brought up in the foreſt, by which he concluded the *Phrygians* to be the moſt ancient people.

Becalmed, in Navigation is ſaid of a ſhip, when the water is ſo ſmooth that the ſhip moves very little.

Bechic, medicaments, ſuch as are compoſed for the aſſwaging of a cough, as Lozenges, Licorice, *&c.*

Bed, in Gunnery and Navigation is a plank upon which the peice lies on the carriage.

Bede, the name of a learned *Engliſh* Monk, who lived near *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, he had the title given him of venerable *Bede*, as well in his life time, as ſince his death.

Beddeth, (a Term in hunting) applied to a Roe when it lies down in any place.

Bedlem, or *Bethlem*, (an *Hebr.* word, ſignifying a houſe of bread) a place where mad people are kept.

Bedoheer, (*Saxon*) a bedfellow.

Beemol, the flat key in Muſick. See Cliff.

Beeſom, a thing to ſweep with, made ſometimes of broom, and ordinarily ſo called, though made of birch, heath, *&c.*

Beeſtings, *quaſi* breaſting, the firſt milk after birth.

Beet, (*Lat.* Beta) a certain Garden herb very good againſt obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and for looſening the belly and provoking urine.

Beglerbeg, a Supream Commander under the Great Turk: there are but two who have this command, the one is called *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*, the other of *Natolia*.

Beguines, an order of Religious women who are all old.

Beknew, (old word) learnt our.

Behiram, a feaſt among the Turks, where they uſe to pardon all injuries.

Behigt, (old word) promiſed.

To *Belage*, in Navigation is to faſten any running rope when it is hailed that it cannot run forth again.

Belamy, (*French*) fair friend.

Belchier, (*French*) good countenance.

Belchoſe, (*French*) fair thing.

To *Beleagre*, to beſiege, from the *Dutch* *Belegren*, to ſit near.

Belgia, the Country of the *Belgæ*, or Low-countrey men, lying between the River *Sequana*, and the *Rhene*. It is divided into 17 Provinces, alſo the people anciently inhabiting that part of *England*, now called *Somerſetſhire*, *Hantſhire*, and *Wiltſhire*, were called *Belgæ* in regard they came thither originally out of *Gallia Belgica*.

Belgrade, one of the principal Cities of *Hungary*, not long ſince taken by the *Turk*.

Belides the fifty daughters of *Danaus*, who married the fifty ſons of *Ægyptus*, who all killed their Husbands except one.

Beliſarius, Captain of the Emperour *Juſtinians* Armies, who overthrew the *Perſians* in the Eaſt, the *Vandals* in *Africa*, the *Goths* in *Italy*, and at laſt had his eyes put out by *Juſtinian*, and was forc't to beg his bread in a poor cottage, his expreſſion was *date obolum* Beliſario *quem virtus extulit, Invidia depreſſit*, give

give a half penny to *Beliſarius*, whom Virtue raiſed, but Envy hath depreſſed.

Bell, in the *Chaldæan* language ſignifies the Sun, who was worſhipped under that name by the *Chaldæans* and *Aſſyrians*.

Bellatrice, (*Lat.*) a woman warriour.

Bellatrix, the left ſhoulder of *Orion*.

Bellerophon, the ſon of *Glaucus* King of *Epire*, againſt whom *Stenobæa* the wife of *Prætus* King of *Argos* conſpired, becauſe he refuſed her inticements; but he having overcome all difficulties, was commanded at laſt to kill the *Chimæra*, which he did with the help of *Neptune*, who ſent him a flying horſe called *Pegaſus*, which was afterwards plac't among the celeſtial Signs.

Belleth, a Term in hunting, as when the Forreſters ſay, a Roe belleth.

Bellipotent, (*Lat.*) ſtrong in arms, powerful in war.

Belligeration, (*Lat.*) a waging war.

Bell metal, a mixture (as ſome think) of Tyn and Copper Oare, and is found in our Tyn and Copper Mines in *Cornwal*.

Bellona, who is alſo called *Enyo*, the Goddeſs of War, and ſiſter of *Mars*, ſome think her to be the ſame with *Minerva*.

Bellow, the Forreſters apply this word to the Hart, and ſay, the Hart belloweth.

Belluine, (*Lat.*) pertaining to beaſts, of a cruel beſtial diſpoſition.

Bel-videre, (*Ital.*) pleaſant to behold, the name of the Popes Palace in *Rome*; alſo the name of a goodly plant, called in *Engliſh* Broom Toad flax.

Belus, the ſecond, or, as ſome ſay, the firſt King of *Aſſyria*, who when he died, was worſhipped as a god. Alſo the ſon of *Epaphus* and *Lybia*, was called *Belus Priſcus*, who married *Iſis*, and had two ſons, *Ægyptus* and *Danaus*, *Belus* hath alſo been taken for *Jupiter*, as *Nimrod* for *Saturn*.

Belzebub, an *Hebrew* word, ſignifying the god of flies, and is uſed in Scripture for the prince of the Devils.

Bement, (old word) lamented.

Bemes, (old word) trumpets.

Benacus, a lake in *Lombardy*, which is ſaid to have golden ſands.

Benan, a Star in the tail of *Helme*.

Bend, uſed by *Chaucer* for a muffler, a caul, a kercher. Alſo a Term in Heraldry, being an ordinary extended between two oppoſite points of the Eſchutcheon: *viz.* the dexter chief, and the ſiniſter baſe; alſo a Term in Navigation. See *Waile*.

To *Bend* the Cable to the Anchor, to make it to the ring with ropes.

Bendlet, is alſo a Term in Heraldry, being a ſubdiviſion of the bend.

Benedictines, certain religious Monks inſtituted by St. *Benedict*.

Benefice, (*Lat.*) a ſpiritual promotion.

Benes, (old word) bones.

Benefactour, (*Lat.*) a doer of good turns.

Benet, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Benedictus*.

Beneplacitie, (*Lat.*) a well pleaſing.

Benevolence, (*Lat.*) good will.

Benevolent Planets, are *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Benjamin, or *Benroin*, is a certain Drug much uſed in ſweet bags and other perfumes. It is the gum or concrete juice of Laſerwort, which grows in *Cyrene* and *Africa*, it is alſo called *Aſſa dulcis*.

Benaja, (*Hebr.* the Lords building) *Jehojada*'s ſon, who at *Solomon*'s command ſlew *Joab*.

Benhadad, (*Hebr.* the ſon of noiſe) a King of *Syria*, and ſon of *Tabrimon*, he beſieging *Samaria*, is miraculouſly put to flight.

Benjamin; (*Hebr.* the ſon of the right hand) the youngeſt of the 12 ſons of *Jacob* or *Iſrael*, from whom his Poſterity was denominated the Tribe of *Benjamin*, he is otherwiſe called *Benoni*, (*Heb.*) the ſon of ſorrow alſo.

Bengala, a very ſpatious and fruitful Kingdom in the *Eaſt-Indies*, bounded by the gulf of *Bengala*, into which the River *Bengala* emptieth it ſelf at 4 months.

Benigne, (*Lat.*) favourable.

Benimmeth, (old word) bereaveth.

Beniſons, (*French*) bleſſings.

Bennavenna, ſee *Bannavenna*.

Benoni, an *Hebrew* name, ſignifying the ſon of ſorrow.

Bereft, (old word) deprived of.

Berenice, the daughter of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* and *Arſinoe*, whom *Ptolemæus Lagus* her brother married. She when her husband made an Expedition, vowed to dedicate her hair to *Venus*, if he returned ſafe, which afterwards not being to be found, *Canon* the Mathematician feigned to have been tranſlated to heaven and plac't among the Stars.

Beringarius, a man ſo learned, that it is ſaid he knew all that was knowable.

Beris, a high hill in *America*, on the top of which ſome hold that many people were ſaved in the great Deluge.

Berkhamſted, a town in *Hertfordſhire*, where *Frederick* Abbot of St. *Albans*, miniſtered an oath to *William* the Conquerour, in preſence of Arch-Biſhop *Lanfranc*, to obſerve inviolably the Ancient Law of this Nation.

Bern, the chief City of *Helvetia*, or *Swizzerland*.

Bernacles, ſee *Barnacle*, alſo a ſort of birds which breed out of the rotten wood of trees

growing by the ſea ſide, eſpecially in the North parts of *Scotland*, and the Iſlands thereabouts, have been through miſtake by ſome ſo called: They are alſo called Claik geeſe, or Soland geeſe.

Bernard, from the *Dutch* word *Beornhart*, *i. e.* bears heart, the proper name of a learned Monk of *Burgundy*, who entred into the Monaſtery of *Ciſteaux*; alſo one of the fathers, a holy man, yet his judgement was none of the beſt, which gave occaſion to the Proverb, *Bern. non videt omnia.*

Bernard Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, re-edified by Sir *Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, and called by a new name, St. *John Baptiſt Colledge*, as *Durham Colledge* was repaired by Sir *Thomas Pope*, and dedicated to the holy Trinity.

Bernardines, an Order of Monks, inſtituted by *Robert*, of the above named Monaſtery, whereof St *Bernard* was the chief: They were alſo called *Ciſtertian* Monks.

Bernet, a Town in *Hertfordſhire*, famous for the great battle fought between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, where *Rich. Nevil* Earle of *Warwick* was ſlain, where there is a Well very eminent for medicinal waters, purging by ſtool.

Berries, in ſimpling are the fruits of divers trees and ſhrubs, as the berries of bays, ivy, juniper, of the bramble, of the Muberry tree, *&c.*

Berry, a *Saxon* word, ſignifying a dwelling houſe, a Lord of a Mannours ſeat.

Berth, convenient room at ſea to moor a ſhip in.

Bertha, a womans name, ſignifying in the *German* tongue, bright or famous.

Berthinſec, or *Birdinſec*, a law in *Scotland*, whereby a man cannot be hanged for ſtealing a ſheep, or ſo much meat as he can carry upon his back in a ſack, but only ſcourged.

† *Bertram*, an Herb called Pellitory of *Spain*, alſo a proper name. See *Ferdinando.*

Bertying, a ſhip, the raiſing up of the ſhips ſides.

Berubinm, a Town in *Strathnahern* in *Scotland*, now called *Urehead.*

Beryl, (*Greek*) an *Indian* Stone of a pale green colour.

Beſant, an ancient coin of Gold, otherwiſe called *Biſantine*, from *Byzantium*: i. e. *Conſtantinople*, where it uſed to be coined. It is uncertain what value it is of; ſome attribute to it the value of a Ducket. It is alſo a Term in Heraldry, by which they underſtand plates of Gold, containing 104 pound and two ounces of *Troy* weight, in value 3750 pound *ſterling*. They were round and ſmooth, without any repreſentation on them.

Beſieging, is when a Planet is placed between the bodies of the two malevolents.

Beſeſtein, or *Biſeſtano*, the name of the chief Exchange or Market-place in *Conſtantinople.*

Beſome, is an Epithete to divers plants added for ſimilitudes ſake, as Beſome moſs, *&c.*

Bet, (old word) better, alſo quickly.

Bete, (old word) help, boot.

To *Beten*, (old word) to kindle.

Beth, the ſecond of the *Hebrew* Letters, it ſignifies an houſe, and is made after the faſhion that the *Hebrews* made their Houſes, *viz.* flat tops, whence we have *Bethel* the Houſe of God, *Beth-lehem* the houſe of bread, *Beth-aven* the houſe of Vanity, *&c.*

Bethlem, ſee *Bedlem.*

Betle, or *Betre*, a kind of *Indian* plant, called Baſtard pepper.

Betonie, a medicinal plant, ſo called, having many ſoveraign vertues, it is only available againſt diſeaſes of the head and breaſt, and alſo of moſt other parts.

Betruſſed, (old word) deceived.

Betroint, (old word) ſprinkled.

To *Betroath*, from the *Dutch* word *Betrouwen*, to make ſure, to promiſe one in marriage.

Beverage, (*French*) a mingled drink.

Bevy, a troop, a Company. The Forreſters ſay, a *Bevy* of Roes.

Bewitts, Leathers made ſomewhat broad, to which the hawks bells are put, and ſo buttoned to their legs.

Bewreck, (old word) revenged.

Bewryon, (old word) betrayed.

Bazaliel, (*Hebr.* in the ſhadow of God, a famous and inſpired Artiſt among the *Jews*, he and *Aholiab* were the chief workmen about the Tabernacle.

Bezill, ſee *Beaſel.*

Bezoar, ſee *Beazoar.*

B I.

Bialacoyl, (old word) fair welcoming.

Biace, or *Bias* (*French*) that which makes the boule to run obliquely.

Bibacity, (*Lat.*) the immoderate love of drink.

Bibliopoliſt, (*Greek*) a Book-ſeller.

Bibliotheque, (*Greek*) a ſtudy of books, a Library.

Bice, a certain blue colour uſed by Painters.

To *Bid a boon*, (old word) to deſire a requeſt.

Bid-ale, the ſetting up of one decayed in his eſtate, by the liberality of friends invited or bid to a Feaſt.

Bicipital,

Bicipital, (*Lat.*) having two heads.

Bicorporal, (*Lat.* having two bodies) in Aſtronomy *Bicorporeal* ſigns, are thoſe ſigns which repreſent two bodies, or double bodied, as *Gemini* and *Piſces*.

Biennial, (*Lat.*) of two years continuance,

Bifarious, (*Lat.*) twofold, or that may be taken two wayes.

Biformed, (*Lat.*) having two ſhapes.

Bifoyl, or *Twayblade*, (*Lat. Bifolium*) an Herb growing in boggy ground, with two leaves one againſt another: it cureth wounds old and new, and is good to knit Ruptures or burſten bellies.

Bifront, (*Lat.*) having two foreheads.

Bifourcous, (*Lat.*) twofolked.

Bigamy, (*Greek*) the marriage of two wives at the ſame time, which according to Common law, hinders a man from taking holy Orders, or one that is a priſoner from having the benefit of his Clergy.

Bigat, a certain ſilver coin among the *Romans*, from *Bigia*, a chariot drawn with two horſes, which was ſtamped upon it.

Bight, in Navigation, is any part of a rope coiled up.

Bigot, (*French*) a ſcrupulous ſuperſtitious fellow.

Bilberries, Whorts, or Whortle berries, the fruit of a ſmall creeping buſh of the bigneſs of Juniper Berries but of a purple colour and ſweetiſh ſharp taſt; they bind the belly and ſtay vomitings and loathings.

Bilbilis, an ancient City of *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*, famous for the birth of *Martial* the Latin Poet, now called by ſome *Calatayn'd*.

Bilboa, or *Bilbo*, a City of *Biſcay* in *Spain*, where the beſt blades are made.

The *Bildge*, or *Buldge* of a ſhip, is the breadth of the flooce whereon the ſhip doth reſt when ſhe is a-ground.

Bilinguis, (*Lat.*) double-tongued; alſo a Common law term, ſignifying the jury that paſſeth between an Engliſhman and Alien, whereof part are Engliſh, and part Strangers; alſo the name of a Plant, otherwiſe called *Laurus Alexandrina*.

Billa vera, a tearm in Common Law ſignifying the Indorſment of the grand Inqueſt, upon any preſentment which they find probably true.

Binaria, (*Lat.*) the number of two.

Binarchy, (*Greek*) a government, where two only bear ſway.

Bindeweed, (*Lat. Campanula & Convolvulus*) a certain herb, otherwiſe called Withwind; *Vide Sarza parilla*.

Binne, (old word) a manger, alſo a place to put bread in.

Bint. (old word) bound.

Bipartite, (*Lat.*) divided into two parts.

Bipatent, (*Lat.*) open on both ſides.

Bipedal, (*Lat.*) two-foot long.

Biquintile, is an Aſpect conſiſting of 141 degrees, thus Characters *Bq*.

Birlet, (old word) a Coife, or Hood.

Birthwort, vide *Ariſtolochia*.

Biſmare, (old word) curioſity.

Biſmutum, That which is called *Tingloſſe* differing both from Tin and Lead *Candidius nigro ſed plumbo nigrius albo*, as being whiter than black, and blacker than white Lead.

Biſon, (*French*) a wild Oxe, great-eyed, and broad fac't, called alſo a Bugle or Buffe.

Biſque, a fault at Tennis, alſo a compound diſh.

Biſſextile, Leap-year, which is every fourth year, wherein one day more than ordinary is added to *February*, having commonly but 28 dayes, and that odd day they call *dies Intercalaris*.

Biſtort, or Snakeweed, an hearb with a thick ſhort knobbed root blackiſh without and ſomewhat reddiſh within, writhed or twiſted together, ſo that it is effectuall againſt bleeding and ſpitting of bloud, as alſo againſt all manner of Venome.

Biſumbres, *Amphiſcii*.

Biton, and *Cleobis*, the two ſons of *Argia* the Prieſteſſe, who for want of horſes drew their Mothers Chariot to the Temple themſelves, whereupon their Mother requeſting of the Gods a reward agreeable to their piety, they were both found dead the next morning.

Bitraſſed, ſee *Betraſſed*.

Bits, two ſquare peices of Timber, commonly placed abaft the manger in the loof of the ſhip.

Bittakle, a cloſe Cubbard, placed on the ſteerage before the tiller, whereon the Compaſſe doth ſtand.

To *Bitter*, in Navigation is to vere out the Cable by little and little.

Bitterſweet, or woody Nightſhade (*Lat. Amara dulcis*) an hedge plant commonly leaning upon its neighbours within blewiſh flowers which after turn into red berries.

Bittourn, a bird ſo called, a kind of *Heron*, which they ſay hath three ſtones, it keepeth about lakes and fens, making an hideous noiſe; it is called in Latin *Ardea ſtellaris*.

Bitumen, a fat oyly ſubſtance and very clammy, it was uſed for Lime and Morter, as alſo for Oyle in Lampes, ſo that it ſeemes ſome ſorts are more liquid and ſome more condenſate: It doth exceedingly comfort the Nerves, ſupple joynts, dry up Rheumes, cure Palſies, and Contractions, and tincteth Silver

ver into the colour of Gold, and is therefore ſuppoſed to be moſt predominant in the hot ſprings at Bath.

Bituriges, a certain people of *Gallia aquitanica*, whoſe Country is now called *Berry*, and their chief Citie Bourges.

Bizantin, *Beſant*.

B L

Black book of the Exchequer, a book which treateth of all the ancient Ordinances, and Orders of the Exchequer.

Blacklow, a Hill in *Warwick-ſhire*, upon which *Pierce Gaveſton*, whom King *Edward* the ſecond raiſed from a baſe Eſtate to be Earle of *Cornwall*, was beheaded by the Nobles for his inſolencie.

Black maile a ſum of Money, quantity of Corn, number of Cattel, or ſuch like conſideration, given by poor people in the Northern parts of *England*, to the moſt powerfull perſons in thoſe parts for a protection againſt Theives and Robbers.

Black-more Forreſt, a Forreſt in *Dorcetſhire*, called alſo the Forreſt of *White hart* from a very beautifull *White hart*, which king *Henry* the third, going thither a hunting, and taking great care to ſpare, was killed by *T. de la Linde*, which ſo incenſed the King, that he ſet a perpetual Fine upon the Land, which at this day is called *Whitehart* ſilver.

Black-rod, the Uſher belonging to the Order of the Garter, ſo called from the Black-rod he carrieth in his hand, he is alſo of the Kings Chamber, and of the Lords Houſe in Parliament.

Black buried, gone to Hell.

Blade in Simpling is the firſt ſprout that commeth forth of the ground, and retaineth its name as long as it is eaſie to be cropped, as in Corn, Graſs, Onions, Leeks, *&c.*

A *Blain*, a painful angry puſh ſomewhat like the ſmall pox, but yet in colour more red and far more painfull, being one of the ſymtomes of the Peſtilence.

Blanch, (*French*) white, alſo a proper name of divers women.

Blanching, the ſeparation of the Skins and Hulls of divers ſeeds and Kernels whereby they are made white, as Almonds, Peaſe, Barly, *&c.* and it's done by ſteeping them in hot water, after which the hulls or peels will ſlip off by the rubbing with the thumb.

Blandiloquence, (*Lat.*) a flattering, or ſpeaking fair.

Blandiſhment, (*French*) a flattering, or ſoothing with fair ſpeeches.

Blank, a ſort of meaſure, ſee *Droit*.

Blankers, white furniture.

Blankmanger, (*French*) a kind of delicious meat made of Rice, Almond milk, Capons brains, and other things.

Blaſco, an Iſland in the mouth of the River *Rhene*, now called *Languillade*.

Blaſe, (*Greek Blaſios*) a proper name, ſignifying ſprouting forth.

Blaſphemy, (*Greek*) an uttering of reproachfull words, tending either to the diſhonour of God, or to the hurt and diſgrace of any mans name and credit.

Blatant, barking, bawling.

Blateration, (*Lat.*) vain-babling.

Blatta Bizantia, the ſweet *Indian* Sea-fiſh-ſhell uſed in the compoſition of *Aurea Alexandrina*, and *Diamargariton*.

Blaze, (*Dutch*) to ſpread abroad.

Blazon, (*French*) the deſcription of a Coat of Arms.

Blay, or bleak, a kind of a fiſh of a whitiſh colour.

Ble, (old word) ſight, view.

To *Bleach*, to whiten, to dry in the Sun.

Bleak, a ſmall eagre fiſh that takes the ſame bait as the Roach.

Blemiſhes, markes made by hunters, where the Deer hath gone.

Blend, to mix, to mingle together.

Blent, (old word) ſtayed, ceaſed, turn'd back.

Blepharon, (*Greek*) he that hath great eye-brows.

Bleſiloquent, (*Lat.*) faltering in ſpeech, ſtammering.

Blue-mantle, the name of an Office belonging to one of the Purſevants of Arms.

Blight, an accident happening to Corn and Fruit trees, making them look as if they were burnt.

Blinks, (a Term in hunting) boughs rent from Trees, and caſt overthwart the way, where a Deer is likely to paſs, thereby to hinder his running, they are called in *French* *Briſees*.

To *Bliſſom*, to tup as the Ram doth the Ewe.

Blite, (*Lat. Blitum*) an Herb ſo called becauſe it hath hardly any taſt.

Blith, an old Britiſh word, that ſignifies yielding milk, profitable, alſo Blith, or Blithſome is uſed for pleaſant, or jovial.

Blive, (old word) readily, faſt.

Blo, (old word) blue.

Blocks, in Navigation are thoſe ſmall woodden things wherein the running ropes do run.

Blois, a City of *Beauſſe* a Province of *Celtic France*, ſituate on the River *Loire*, and anciently dignified with the title of an Earldom; it hath a Caſtle of the ſame name pleaſantly ſeated

ſeated upon a hill where of old the Kings of *France* uſed oftentimes to reſide.

Blomary, the firſt forge in an Iron-Mill, through which the Iron doth paſſe after it is melted out of the Mine.

Bloome, to bloſſome.

Blote, to ſmoke, from the Dutch word, *bloet*, *i. e.* bloud.

Bloudſtone, (*Lapis Hæmatites*) a certain reddiſh ſtone very effectuall for the ſtopping of bloud.

Bloudy-hand, ſee *Dogdraw*.

Bloud-wit, an old *Saxon* word uſed in Charters of liberties anciently granted, ſignifying an Amerciament for ſhedding of bloud.

Blue-bottle (*Lat. Cyanus*) a weed with a blue flower growing uſually among Corn.

Bluffe, or *Bluffheaded*, in Navigation, is when the Ships ſtern is as it were upright.

To *Blunder*, to keep a pudder, or beſtir ones ſelf.

Blunderbuſs, a long Gun that will carry 20 Piſtol Bullets, and do execution at ſome diſtance.

To *Blyn*, (old word) to ceaſe.

B O

Boa, a kind of a diſeaſe incident to children, which fills them full of red pimples, which is called by Phyſitians Rubella, or the Meaſels.

Boanerges, (*Hebr.*) ſons of Thunder.

Boas, a kind of Serpent, which being nouriſh't with Cows milk, grow's to a monſtrous greatneſs, in ſo much as one of them having been killed, there was found an Infant whole in his belly, *Plin.*

Boat-rope, that by which the ſhip tows her boat at the ſtern.

Boatſwain, a Term in Navigation, the Subpilot, he that ſwayeth, or governeth a boat, or ſhip, under the chief Pilot.

Boccaſine, (*French*) fine Buckrum.

Bobtaile, (a Term in Archery) the ſteel of a ſhaft that is little breaſted, and big towards the head, it is otherwiſe called *Capon-faſhion*, or *Ruſh-grown*.

Bocardo, the fifth mood of the third figure in Logick; in which the middlemoſt Propoſition is a univerſall Affirmative, the firſt and laſt particular Negatives.

Boccone, (*Ital.*) a morſel, or bit, alſo poyſon.

Bookland, a Term in Law, land held by book or charter.

Bodotria, or Bederia, the ancient name of a Town in *Scotland*, now called *Edenburgh Frith*, or the Forth, and Frith.

Bodykin, (old word) a ſmall or little body.

Bœotia, a Country in *Greece*, formerly called *Ogygia*, and ſeparated from *Attica*, by the Hill *Cytheron*.

Bohemia, a part of *Germany* beyond the *Danow*, whoſe chief City is *Prague*.

Bois de Vincennes, a ſtately Pallace within a League of *Paris*, to which the Kings of *France* oft-times betake themſelves for their pleaſure; It was begun by *Charles* Count of *Valois* brother to *Philip* the Fair, and finiſh't by King *Charles* the fifth.

Boiſtous, (old word) halting, lame, lowly.

Bole-Armeniack, a kind of earth, or ſoft crumbling-ſtone, which is found in a part of *Armenia*, uſed by Painters to make a kind of faint red colour; it is mixed either with Allum or Coperas, and therefore reſtringent and more deſiccative, it is alſo cordial for healing and cooling.

Boline, a Term in Navigation, ſignifying the Coard in a Ship, with which Mariners uſe to draw the ſayl, that it may gather wind, to ſharp the main Boling, is to Hall it taught or ſtiff, to Hale up the Boiling is to put it forward, to Check or eaſe the Boling is to ſlacken it.

Bollen, (old word) ſwelled.

Bollingbroke, a Caſtle in *Lincoln-ſhire*, famous for being the birth-place of King *Henry* the fourth, who was called *Henry* of *Bollingbroke*.

Bolmong, a medley of ſeveral Granes together, it is alſo called Maſſelin, or Mongcorn.

To *Bolt* a Cony, a term in hunting, when a Cony is firſt raiſed, ſhe is ſaid to be bolted.

Bolts, in Navigation are thoſe Iron pins which belong to the rigging of a Ship.

Bolt rope, a rope into which the ſaile is made faſt.

Boltſprit, a Term in Navigation, a Maſt at the head of a Ship.

Bolus, or Bole Armeniack, a kind of Earth or ſweet crumbling ſtone found in *Armenia*, uſed by Painters to make a faint red colour. It is alſo uſefull both in Phyſick and Chyrurgery both for Men and Cattle.

Bombard, a kind of Gunne, or peice of Ordnance,

Bombaſine, a ſtuffe made of Bombaſt, or Cotton.

Bombaſt or Cotton, an upright annuall Plant not above a cubit high growing in *Aſia*, the ſeed whereof is like the Trettles or Dung of a Rabbet; It ſtirreth up luſt, leneſieth the harſhneſs of the throat, dryeth up Rheumes, and helpeth the gripings and gnawings of the Guts.

Bombilation, (*Lat.*) a humming of Bees.

Bombycinous, (*Lat.*) made of ſilk, from *Bombyx i.e.* ſilk.

Bona Patria, a Term of the practick, or Law in *Scotland*, and ſignifies the chooſing of twelve men out of any part of the Countrey to paſſe upon Aſſiſe, who are called Jurators.

Bonaght, a certain tax formerly exacted in *Ireland*, for the maintenance of the Knights, called *Bonaghty*.

Bonair, ſee *Debonair*.

Bona, a womans name, ſignifying in Latin, good.

Bonaſus, a wild beaſt, having the head of a Bull, and the body of a Horſe.

Bonaventure, (*Lat.*) good luck, the proper name of a famous holy Fryer of St. *Francis* Order, and of divers other Eminent men.

Bon-Chreſtien; the Name of a larg *French* pear now grown common among us, yet good eſteem as being a fruit of a good reliſh and not unwholſome.

Bonet, a kind of a Cap.

Bonwell, the name of a pretty well, near *Richards* Caſtle in *Hereford-ſhire*, ſo called, becauſe it is alwayes full of little fiſh bones, or as ſome think of ſmall Frog bones, although they be from time to time quite drawn out of it.

Bongrace (*French*) good grace, handſome behaviour, alſo a kind of covering for Childrens foreheads, to keep them from the heat of the Sun.

Bohommes, (*French*) an order of Fryers, inſtituted by St. *Francis de Paula*, they were alſo called Fryer *Minims*, or *Minorites*.

Boniface, (*Lat.*) *quaſi* well-doer, the proper name of ſeveral Popes, and divers other eminent men.

Bonito, a kind of fiſh, ſo called from the *French* word, *Bondir*, to leap up.

Bonium, the ancient name of the Monaſterie of *Bangor* in *Cheſhire*, where *Pelagius* the Heretick was brought up.

Bonnett, an ſhort ſail in a Ship to be taken off or put to the fore-ſaile or main-ſaile which is otherwiſe called the fore-courſe, or main-courſe.

Boodeth, (old word) ſheweth.

Boolie, (old word) beloved.

Boon, (old word) a requeſt.

Boote an (old word) help, ſuccour, aid, or advantage.

Boot of *Bale*, (old word) eaſe of ſorrow's.

Bootes a North-ſtar, near *Charles wain*, called alſo *Bubulcus*, or *Arctophylax*, which the Poets fain'd to have been *Arcas* the ſon of *Caliſto*, who was changed into a Bear and plac't alſo among the ſigns.

Booz or *Boaz*, (*Hebr.* in ſtrength.)

Boracho, a *Spaniſh* word, ſignifying a bottle made of a Pigg's skin, with the hair inward dreſs't with rozen and Pitch.

Borage a kind of Herb good for the heart, and to expel melancholy. *Ego Borrago* &c.

Borametſy, a certain Plant animal growing in *Scythia* after the form of a Lamb which having eaten up the graſs growing about, it periſheth for want of food.

Borax or *Borace*, a hard and ſhining mineral like green earth, wherewith Goldſmiths uſe to ſoder Gold or Silver. It is alſo called Chryſocolla, and is either natural or artificial which is made of childrens Urine.

Borbonia, a Dukedome in *France*, which began from the line of *Philip de Valois*.

Bordel. (*Ital.*) a Brothel-houſe.

Bordlanders, the demeſns that the Lords keep in their hands for the maintenance of their board or table.

Bordue in Heraldry, is a circumference or tract of one mettal, colour, or fur, drawn about the arms, and it contains the firſt part of the field.

Boreas, the ſon of *Aſtraus*, or as ſome ſay, of *Strymon*, he married *Orithya* the daughter of *Erichthonius*, King of *Athens*, and begat *Zetes* and *Calais*. It is alſo the name of the North-wind.

Borith, an Herb which Fullers uſe for the taking out ſpots out of cloth.

Born, (old word) to burniſh.

Borough, ſee *Bourrough*.

Borrell, (old word) attire on the head.

Borrow, (old word) a pledge, a ſurety.

Boryſthenes, the greateſt River in *Scythia*, next to *Iſter*.

Boſcage a place ſet thick with trees, alſo a tearm in painting, a picture that repreſents much wood and trees.

Boſcobel (*French* faire wood) a houſe eminent for being one of the Kings Places of refuge after *Worceſter* fight.

Boſenham or *Boſcham*, a pleaſant Town in *Suſſex*, where King *Harald* liv'd retired for his recreation, and lanching forth into the ſea in a little Bark, he was carried by contrary winds into *Normandy*, where being detained, he aſſured the Kingdom of *England* to Duke *William*.

Boſſ, (*French*) a ſtud or knob.

Boſphorus, the name of two ſeas, ſo called from the paſſage of *Jupiter* over them in the ſhape of a Bull, when he ſtole away *Europa*, the one lieth near *Conſtantinople*, and is called *Boſphorus Thracius*, the other more northward, and is called *Boſphorus Cimmerius*.

Botachidæ, a place of *Tegea* in *Arcadia*, from *Botachus* the Nephew of *Lycurgus*.

Botanical, (*Greek*) belonging to herbs.

Botargo, a kind of Sauce dge, from the Greek

Greek word *Oa Taricha*, ſalted eggs.

Bothna, or *Buthna*, a term uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifying a Park where cattel are incloſed and fed.

Botin, (*French*) a kind of boot or buskin.

Botolph, a proper name, ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue helpful.

Bottom, (old word) a bloſſom or bud.

Boughred or *Boughrelet*, (a term in Faulconry) a field Faulcon.

Bovillæ, a Town near *Rome* where *Claudius* was ſlain by *Millo*.

Bovillon, (*French*) a kind of boiled meat made of ſeveral ingredients.

A *Boulter*, a ſeive to ſift meal or flower.

Boun, (old word) ready.

Bourchier, contracted into *Bowcer*, the name of a very great and ancient Family of this Nation, ſtyled in Latin, *Record de bugo Chara*, whoſe chief ſeat in ancient times was *Hanſted*, a Town in *Eſſex*.

Bourd, (*French*) to jeſt.

Bourges, (*French*) a free Deniſon.

Bourn, (*Dutch*) a head of a Spring, or Fountain; and thoſe Towns that end in bourn, as *Sittinbourn*, &c. are ſituated upon Bourns or Springs, which are commonly in the Vallies, lying beneath the downs, as in *Hampſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, &c.

Bourrean, (*French*) an Executioner.

Bourrough, from the Dutch word Burgh, a Town incorporate, which is not a City, whence Bourrough, or *Bourgomaſter*, is the Bailiff, Maior, or Chief Ruler of a Town or Borrow.

Bourrough-Engliſh, or *Burgh-Engliſh* a term in law, being a cuſtomary deſcent of land or tenements, to the youngeſt ſon or brother.

A *Bourſer* or *Bouſer*, (*Greek*) a Purſe-bearer or Treaſurer of a Colledge.

Boute-feu, (*French*) an incendiary, a ſower of ſtriſe and ſedition.

A *Bow*, a Mathematical inſtrument to take heights.

The Bow of a Ship, the fore part of it, ſo called from the form.

Bowchurch, a ſtately Church in *London* called *Arcuum Eccleſia*, or St. *Maria de Arcubus* from the figure of the top of the ſteeple which reſembles an arch or bow.

Bowett, a term in Faulconry ſignifying a young Hawk. when ſhe draws any thing out of her neaſt, and covets to clamber on the boughs.

A Bowge of Court, a livery of bread and drink, or other things of the Princes bounty over and above the ordinary allowance; alſo a rope faſtned to the middle of the outſide of the ſail, which makes the ſaile ſtand cloſer by the wind.

Bowl, a round ſpace at the head of either Maſt for men to ſtand in.

To Bowlt a Cony, (a term of hunting) ſee *Bolt*.

Bowr, an Anchor which is commonly carry'd at the bow of a Ship.

Bowſing in Faulconry, is when, &c.

Boxa, a kind of drink made in Turky of a ſeed ſomwhat like muſtard-ſeed.

Boy, or *Booy* of an Anchor (*Spaniſh*) that which being tied to the Anchor ſwims upon the water to give notice where the Anchor lies; the Boy rope, that which is tied to the Boy at one end, the Anchor hook being tied to the other.

Boyar, a Title of Nobility among the *Ruſſians*.

B R

Brabantia, the Dukedom of *Brabant*, which is parted from *Flanders* by the River *Schelde*, it contains the Marchionate of the ſacred Empire, the Dukedom of *Arſchot*, the Earledomes of *Hochſtrat* and *Macklin*.

Braccata Gallia, that part of *France* which is called *Province*.

Brace, that which faſteus beams in building, alſo a Cable of a Ship, alſo a couple or pair, from the *French* brace, *i. e.* the arms.

Bracer, (a term in Archery) a peice of Spaniſh Leather faſtened with Laces to the arm of the Archer, to keep his arm from the ſtripe of the bow-ſtring, and for the better gliding of the arrow.

Brachy-graphy, (*Greek*) the Art of writing in Characters or ſhort-writing.

Brackets, litle peices of timber which belong to the ſupporting of the Galleries in Ships.

Brackmans, or *Bramans*, a ſect of Philoſophers or Divines in *India*, who live only upon herbs and fruits.

Braggard or *Braggadocio*, a bragging vainglorious fellow.

Bragget, a drink made of honey, uſed in *Wales*, it is derived from two Welch words, Brag which ſignifies malt, and Gots a honeycomb; it is alſo a word uſed in Architecture, ſignifying a ſtay cut out of ſtone or timber to bear up the Corbel.

Braid Albin, otherwiſe called *Albanie*, the moſt Northern Country of *Scotland*, commonly called the *Highlands*, the higheſt part whereof is likewiſe called *Drum Albin*, or *Brun Albin*.

Brake, (*Dutch*) a ſnaffle for Horſes; Alſo in Navigation the handle of the Ships pomp.

Alſo the name of female ferne, alſo an inſtrument uſed in dreſſing of Flax.

Brales, ſmall ropes, belonging only to the two courſes of the mizen with which they furle or farthel the ſailes, ſo that to haile up the Brales or bralie up the ſailes is all one.

Branch, to make a Hawk take the branch, is to make a Hawk leap from tree to tree, till the Dog ſprings the Partridge.

Bracher, a young Hawk newly come out of the neaſt.

Brandgooſe, a kind of a water foul ſomewhat leſs than an ordinary Gooſe.

Brand-iron, a trevet, an iron to ſet a Pot upon.

To *Brandiſh*, (*French*) to make to ſhine with a gentle moving.

Brandrith, a rail, or fence wherewith a well is compaſſed leſt any one ſhould fall into it.

Brankurſin, ſee *Bearsfoot*.

Brannonium, the ancient name of *Wigornia* or the City of *Worceſter*.

Brant, a bird called a Bargander, or Soland-gooſe.

Braſſes, ropes that are uſed for the ſquaring and traverſing of the yards.

Braſſets, (*French*) armour for the armes.

Braſt, (old word) to break.

Brat, (old word) a ragge.

Brava, an *American* Iſle under or near unto which the Mariners do report the Sea to be deepeſt.

Bravado, (*Spaniſh*) a daring, a making ſhew of an onſet.

Brayvy, (old word) a reward.

Brawders, engraven work,

Brawl, a kind of dance, from the *French* word Branſler, to move gently up and down.

Brayd (old word) to break out.

Brayed, awoke, aroſe, alſo took.

Breaming or *Brooming* a Ship, the waſhing of a Ship, or burning of all her filth with reeds or broom.

Breck, (old word) a bruſe.

Bredah, a City in the Low-countries, the Prince of *Orange* being his Patrimony.

Brede, (old word) a bredth, alſo abroad.

Bredgen, (old word) to abridge, to ſhorten.

Breeze; a freſh gale or wind blowing off the ſea by day.

Breetch, (a term in Gunnery) the aftermoſt part of a Gun.

Breetchings, ropes by which they laſh the Ordnance faſt to the Ships ſide in foul weather.

Breme, (old word) furiouſly, alſo a kind of fiſh ſo called.

Brennus, a Captain of the Gaules, who overthrew the Romans at the River *Albia*, and took *Rome*; but was beaten out by *Camillus*, afterwards he killed himſelf at *Delphos*.

Brent, (old word) burnt.

Breſt-rope, a rope that with the parrells keeps the yard cloſe to the maſt.

Bret, a very wholſome fiſh.

Breve, that which we call a Writ, is called in the practick of *Scotland*, a Breve, the ſeveral formes whereof will be ſeen in their proper place.

Breviary, a compendious collection, alſo a kind of a Maſſe-book.

Breviloquence, (*Lat.*) a ſhort diſcourſe, a ſpeaking in brief.

Brian, (*French*) a ſhrill voice.

Briareus, one of the Centimani, and brother to *Gyes* and *Cæus*, they were all three the ſons of *Uranus* and *Terra*, and were ſaid each of them to have a hundred hands, becauſe of their dexterity and proweſſe.

Bricolls, certain Engins uſed in old time to batter the walls of Towns or Caſtles.

Bridgebote, or *Brughbote*, ſee *Brigbote*.

Bridgenorth, a Town in *Shropſhire*, corruptedly ſo called, for *Burgmorf*, *i.e.* the Town near the Forreſt of *Morf*; it was built by *Achelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*, and walled by *Robert de Beleſm*, Earl of *Shrewesbury*, who keeping the Town againſt King *Henry* the ſecond, was there beſieged and taken.

A *Brie*, or *Brieze*, a kind of flye, called a Horſe-fly, or Gad-fly.

A *Brief*, or *Breve*, or *Writ*, ſee *Writ*; Alſo a term in muſick, being ſuch a meaſure of muſical quantity, as contains two ſtroakes of time down and as many up, and is thus Charactered (𝄼)

Brigade, (*French*) a Term in Military Diſcipline, a body of Souldiers conſiſting of three ſquadrons.

Brigandine, (*French*) an ancient kind of Armour, with many plates and joynts, like a Coat of Male (whence Brigand, a foot Souldier ſo armed, or a high-way Robber) it ſignifieth alſo a kind of a Ship, or Pinnace.

Brigantes, the ancient name of thoſe people that inhabited a great part of the North of *England*, as *York-ſhire*, *Richmond-ſhire*, the *Biſhoprick* of *Durham*, *Lancaſhire*, *Cumberland*, and *Weſtmorland*.

Bridg-bote, or *Brug-bote*, (*Dutch*) a contribution made toward the mending of Bridges: alſo an exemption from that Tribute by a Charter from the King.

Brigidians, an order of Religious perſons, inſtituted by a Princeſſe of *Suetia*, whoſe name

name was *Brigidia*; there was alſo an *Iriſh* woman famous for ſanctity, who was called St. *Brigit*, or *Bride*.

Brimſton, a certain Mineral, conſiſting of a ſubtile fat, and oily exhalation hardned by the heat of the Sun.

Bringer up, in Military diſcipline is the laſt, or hindmoſt man in every file.

Brionia, a plant, called otherwiſe Wild-vine, in Lattin *Brionia*.

Briſeis, the daughter of *Briſes*; ſhe fell to *Achilles* his ſhare, at the taking of *Lyrneſſus*, and being afterwards taken from him by *Agamemnon*, was the cauſe of his defection, from the Grecian Army for a great while.

Britannia, the name of this whole Iſland, containing *England* and *Scotland*. It is ſo called from the ancient name *Brith*, i. e. painted; and *Tania*, which, among the old Greeks ſignifieth a Region.

Briſtow, the name of a pleaſant City, ſtanding partly in *Sommerſet-ſhire*, partly in *Glocester-ſhire*: it is ſo called as it were *Bright-ſtow*, which in the *Saxon* ſignifieth a bright, or ſhining place, in *Britiſh*, it was called *Caer Oder Nant* Badon, i.e. the City *Oder* in the Vail of *Badon*: it was fortified by *Robert* Biſhop of *Conſtance*, againſt King *William Rufus*, with a wall, which this day is in part ſtanding.

Britomartis, a *Cretan* Nymph, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Charme*; ſhe was the firſt Inventer of Hunting-Nets: being purſued by *Minos*, ſhe to avoid him, threw her ſelf into the Sea.

Brizes, certain Winds, which the motion of the Aire in great Circles doth produce, refrigerating thoſe that live under the Line, which make *Peru* and divers parts of the Weſt Indies not ſo intolerable in reſpect of heat, as *Barbary* and the skirts of the *Torrid-Zone*.

Broach, a Term in hunting, the next ſtart growing above the Beam-antler in a Stagg's head.

Brocado, (*Spaniſh*) a kind of Cloth wrought, or mixed with Gold or Silver.

Broccarii, a word uſed in the *Scots* practick, and ſignifies in the Statutes of Gild. Mediators in any tranſaction, or contract.

Brochity, (old word) crookedneſs, eſpecially of teeth.

Brochet, a red Deer of two years old, a ſpitter, or pricket.

Brock, a Beaſt, of the bigneſs of a young Hog, inhabiting the woods, known commonly by the name of a Badger.

Brode-half-peny, a Toll, or Cuſtom, for ſetting up boards, or Tables in a Market or Fair.

Bronchocele, (*Greek*) a Rupture of the Throat, being a great round ſwelling in the Throat.

Bronchiæ (*Greek*) hollow pipes, diſperſed through the ſubſtance of the Lungs, being branches of the wind-pipe.

Brond, (old word) fury.

Brontes, one of the Cyclops, the ſon of *Cœlum* and *Terra*, and brother to *Arpe* and *Sterope*; they had each of them only one eye, and that upon their fore-head.

Brooklime (*Lat. Becabunga*) a ſort of Herb good againſt Dropſies and Scurvies, and a cleanſer of the bloud.

Broome (*Lat. Geniſta*) a Shrub whereof Beſoms are made, the buds of it pickled are a good Sallet; a decoction of the branches is commended for the Dropſie, Gout Sciatica, and other pains of the joynts.

Broomerape, a plant growing at the root of Broom having a root like a Turnip: it is effectuall to avoid the ſtone in the Kidneys, and blader, and to provoke Urine.

Brooming, or *Broming* a Ship, ſee *Breaming*.

Brotel, (old word) brickle.

A *Brouch*, a Jewel.

Brow-antler, a Term among Hunters, the firſt ſtart that grows next to the head of a Stag; and next to that, is a Beam-antler.

Browded, (old word) imbroidered.

To *Browk*, (old word) to injoy.

To *Browze*, to feed as beaſts on ſhrubs, or roots of trees.

Bruges a famous City in *Flanders*, encompaſs't with a fair wall, and having above 60. Churches; Hither it was that *Lodovic Malanus* Earl of *Flanders* about the year 1338. allured the Engliſh, by granting them moſt ample priviledges, to ſettle a ſtaple of Engliſh Wool, by which the Neatherlanders; have been wonderfully enriched.

Brumal, (*Lat.*) winter-like, belonging to the ſhorteſt day of winter.

Brundunſium, a Town in *Italy*; through which *Cæſar* followed *Pompey* into *Greece*.

Brusk, a Term uſed in Heraldry, ſignifying a kind of tawney colour, otherwiſe called *Tenne*.

Bryke, (old word) ſtreight, narrow.

Brymme, when a Boar deſires copulation, he is ſaid to go to the Brymme.

B U.

Bubo, a kind of boil or botch, which commonly happens in the *Emunctories* or cleanſing parts, and in the glandulous or kernelly parts of the body, and if it be Peſtilentiall commonly under the arme hols.

To *Buccinate*, (*Lat.*) to blow a Trumpet.

Buccellation, (*Lat.*) A Chymical Term, a dividing into Gobbets.

Bucentoro, a ſtately Gally, or great Ship, wherein the Duke of *Venice*, and the Senate, go yearly in Triumph on *Aſcenſion* day, to eſpouſe the Sea.

Bucephalus, the Horſe of *Alexander* the Great; he had the mark of a Bull's head upon his ſhouldier. Being killed in the battel, which *Alexander* fought againſt *Porus*, King of *India*, a City was built in the place where he was buried, called *Bucephala*.

Bucheldians, a Sect of Heretecks, which are reckoned among the ſeveral ſorts of Anabaptiſts.

To *Buck*; a Hare or Coney, when they deſire copulation, are ſaid to go to Buck.

Buck-hurſt, the title of a Barony, belonging to the *Sackvils*, afterwards Earls of *Dorſet*.

Buckingham, the chief Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſo called from its fruitfulneſs in *Beech-trees*, which the *Saxons* called *Bucken*.

Buckshorne (*Lat. herba ſtella*) an herb with many ſmal and jagged leaves; it ſtayeth bleeding and maketh warts to conſume away.

Buckwheat, a herb growing in Woods of which Deer do very much delight to feed.

Bucolicks, (*Greek*) Paſtoral-ſongs.

Buda, the chief City of *Hungary* now called *Offen*, not far from the Banks of *Danubius*.

Budaris, a City of *Germany*, belonging to the Palſe-grave, now called *Heldelbergh*.

Budge, Lambs-fur.

Budge-barrell, a little tyn barrell to carry Powder in for fear of fire.

Buffle, a wild Oxe.

Bugle, (*Lat. Bugula & conſolida Media.*) an herb excellent for wounds, whether taken in drink, or outwardly applied. It groweth in woody places with blew flowers and leaves like ſelftrale.

Bugloſſe, (*Lat. Bugloſſum*) an herb whoſe flowers are very cordial, and the leaves are a good Pot-herb growing in moſt Gardens.

Bulbous, (*Lat.*) *Bulbous*-plants are thoſe that have round roots.

Buffoon, (*French*) a Jeſter.

Bulgaria, a Country on this ſide *Thrace*.

† *Bulimy*, (*Greek*) inſatiable hunger.

Bulk-head, a cieling, as it were, or wall of boards athwart the ſhip.

A *Bull*, a round Jewel, hollow within; alſo one of the Pope's Briefs or Mandates.

Bull head, a ſort of fiſh whoſe chiefeſt Bait is the ſmalleſt worm.

Bullion mony, Gold, or Silver in the Maſſe, or Billet: alſo the place where ſuch Gold, or Silver is brought to be tried, and changed for the King.

Bumbaſin, ſee *Bombaſin*.

Bundles, a ſort of Records of *Chancery*, lying in the Office of the Roll's; as, the Files of Bills, and Anſwers in Chancery, the Files of *Corpus cum cauſa*, all Writs of Certiorari, with their Certificates, and divers others.

Bunt, the hollowneſs which is allowed in making of ſailes.

Bunt-lines, lines by which they triſe up the bunt of the ſail, for the better farthling thereof.

Buoy, ſee *Boy*.

Buquan, a Country in the South part of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Taizoli*.

Burbrech, (old *Saxon* Law term) a being quit of treſpaſſes committed againſt the peace in a City or Burrough.

Burdegala, a famous City of *France*, now called *Bourdeaux*, where the Poet *Auſonius* was born.

Burdock, (*Lat. Bardana Lappa Major*) a ſort of Herb whoſe broad leaves, Roots, and ſeed are very uſefull in Phyſick.

Burel, fine glaſſe.

Burford, a Town in *Oxford-ſhire*, where *Cuthred* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, vanquiſh't *Æthelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, and won his Banner, whereon was painted the Golden Dragon.

Burgage, is a Tenure, whereby men of Cities and Burrows, hold their Lands and Tenements of the King, and other Lords for a certain yearly Rent.

Burganet, (*French*) a kind of helmet.

Burgeon, to grow bigge about; or groſſe.

A *Burgh*, ſee *Burrough*.

Burgh-bote (old *Saxon*) a term in Law ſignifying a being quit of giving aid to make a Burrough, or City, or repairing demoliſhed Walls.

Burgh grave, a title of Honour in *Germany*, ſignifying a Count of a Caſtle, or Garriſon.

Burglary, (*French* from *Bourg*, a Village) and *Larrecin*-theft, according to the acceptance of Common-law, is defined a felonious entering into another mans houſe, with an intent to ſteal ſomewhat, or to do ſome felonious act.

Burgundia a Country of *France*, the people whereof were anciently called *Sequani* and *Hedui*: It is now divided into lower *Burgundie*, which is called *Burgundia Regia*, or the Country of *Burgundie*, and into upper

Burgundie,

Burgundie, which is called *Burgundia Imperatoria*, or the *Dutchy* of *Burgundie*.

Burled, (old word) armed.

Burleſque, (*French*) merry; droliſh.

Burlet, (*French*) a coiſe.

Burls, ſee *Buttens*.

Burley-brand, (old word) a great ſword, great fury.

Burnet, (*Lat. Pimpinella*) a certain Herb which is much uſed in Claret Wine to give it a pleaſing reliſh; alſo a word uſed by *Chaucer*, ſignifying woollen, alſo a hood, or attire for the head.

To *Burniſh*, (*Ital.*) to make bright, to poliſh; alſo a word uſed by Hunters, when Harts ſpread their Horns, after they are new rubbed.

A *Burniſher*, a word uſed in graving or etching; and ſignifieth a thing which they make uſe of to ſmooth, and ſweeten the work.

Bur-pump, a Pump by the ſhip's ſide, wherein is only a long ſtaffe, with a Bur at the end like a Gunners ſpunge.

Burras-pipe, a certain inſtrument derived originally from the Goldſmiths, and now alſo uſed in Chyrurgery, to keep Corroding powders in, as Vitriol, burnt Allum, *Precipitate*, &c.

Burſhoulder, or *Burrow-holder*; ſee *Headborough*.

Buſcum ducis, one of the chief Towns of *Brabant*, now called *Hertogenbuſh*.

Buſh, or Holy water ſprinkle, (a Term in hunting) the tail of a Fox.

Buſhbowre, a kind of Virgins bower coming from *Pannonia*.

Buſiris the ſon of *Neptune*, and *Lybia*, the daughter of *Epaphus*; who for his Tyranny was ſlain by *Hercules*, with his ſon *Anipidamas* and *Chalbis* his cryer.

A *Buskin*, a kind of boot; alſo a Pump worn by *Tragedians*.

Buſtard, or *Biſtard*, a kind of great ſluggiſh Bird.

Butchers broom, (*Lat. Bruſcus*) a ſhrub with leaves ſomewhat like Myrtle but prickly at the end.

But-end, in Navigation, is the fore-end in all ſhips, in Military diſcipline, it is the handle end of a Musket.

Butes, the ſon of *Amycus*, King of the *Bebrycians*; he being depoſed fled to *Trepanum*, and falling in love with *Lycoſte* a fair Curteſan, he begat *Eryx*.

Buthus, a famous Wreſtler, that uſed to devour a whole Oxe in a day.

Butlerage, of wines, a certain impoſt upon wines, which the Kings Butler may exact out of every Ship.

Buttens, a terme among Hunters, the firſt part in putting up the Stags head.

Butterburre (*Lat. Petaſites*) an herb growing in moiſt places with very broad leaves, the root whereof ſtrengthneth the Heart, and cleareth the vitall Spirits, ſo that it reſiſteth all infectious diſeaſes and ſuppreſſeth the riſing of the Mother; ſome call it Peſtilent wort.

Butterwort, an Herb ſo called becauſe it feeles as if it were beſmeered with Butter: it is alſo called *York-ſhire* Sanicle, becauſe it groweth frequently in that County, but why it ſhould be called Sanicle, is not known, unleſs it be by contraries, for it rotteth Sheep which is the only known property it hath.

Buttington, a Town in *Muntgomeryſhire*, where in old time the *Danes* taking up their winter quarters, were driven out by *Adbered* Earl of the *Mercians*, in the year of our Lord, 890.

Buttreſſe, a word of Architecture, the prop whereon the but-end of the building reſteth.

Buttuck, a term in Navigation, the breadth of a Ship, right a Stern from the tuck upwards.

Butyrum Saturni, in Chymiſtry is the ſweeteſt liquour of Lead.

Buxome, or *Bucſome*, from the Dutch word *Boogſaem*, pliant, flexible; alſo blithe, or merry.

Buzzar, a Market place among the *Perſians*.

Buzzard, a kind of great Hawk, or Kite.

B Y.

Byblus, a Town of *Phœniſia*, where *Adonis* had a Temple built in honour of him.

Byg, (old word) to build.

Byker, (old word) a fray.

Bylaws, ſee *Byrlaws*.

Byndon, a Town in *Dorſetſhire*; where in the year 614. *Kinegilſus* the *Saxon* King, in a doubtful and bloudy battel, overcame the Brittans.

Byram, a certain and ſolemn Feaſt among the Turks: their *Carneval*.

Byræmlick, a Preſent among the Turks of the nature of our New years-gift.

Byrlaw, or *Burlaw*, a term uſed in the Practick of *Scotland*. Laws of *Burlaw* are determined by conſent of neighbours, elected by common conſent in the Courts called *Burlaw*-Courts; the ſame kind of Laws as in our Court Leets and Court Barrons are called Bylaws.

Byſſine, (*Lat.*) made of ſilk.

Byrent, (old word) catched about.

Bywopen, (old word) made ſenſeleſſe.

Byzantium, a City of *Thrace*, built by the *Spartans*

Spartans under the command of *Pauſanias*. It was afterwards called *Nova Roma*: but *Conſtantine* the Great, making it the chief Seat of his Empire, it was called *Conſtantinople*; and it is at this day the chief Seat of the Turkiſh Empire.

C A

Cab, a Hebrew meaſure, of three pints.

Caback, a Ruſſian word for an Inn or Victualling houſe.

Cabades, A King of *Perſia*, who ſucceeded *Perozes*, after he had vanquiſhed him, and cut off his whole Army.

Cabala, an Hebrew word, ſignifying, Receiving: alſo a ſcience among the Jews, comprehending the ſecret wayes of expounding the Law, which were revealed by God to *Moſes*.

Cabalin, fountain: See *Hypocrene*.

Cabbage, of a Deer (a Term in hunting) that part of the head where the horns are planted.

Cabin, a Cottage: alſo a little room in a ſhip, called alſo Caben.

Cabliſh, (a term uſed by the writers of Forreſt laws) ſignifying Bruſh wood.

Cabos'd, (*Span.*) a term in Heraldry ſpoken of the head of any beaſt trunked or cut off cloſe to the ſhoulder.

Cabura, an odoriferous fountain of *Meſopotamia*, wherein *Juno* was uſed to waſh.

Caburn, a ſmall line made of yarn, to bind the Cabels of a ſhip withall.

Cacams, Doctors among the Jews.

Cacafuego, a Spaniſh word ſignifying Shite-fire.

Cacao, the Fruit of an Indian tree ſo called, the Kernels whereof are ſomewhat bigger than Almonds, blackiſh without, with brown-iſh aſhcoloured veines within; of it is made the confectioned drink called Chocolate and Chocaletto approved for diverſe diſeaſes, as Conſumptions, Barrenneſs, &c. very pleaſant to the taſt.

Cachexy, (*Greek*) a Phyſical term ſignifying, An ill diſpoſition of the body.

Chachinnation, (*Lat.*) a loud laughter.

Cacique, a certain Great Title among the *Indians*, equivalent to a King.

Cackrell, a kind of fiſh.

Cacochymie, (*Greek*) a Phyſical word, ſignifying, ill-juice; which is cauſed in the body through bad nutriment, or ill digeſtion.

Cacodemon, (*Greek*) an evil Spirit.

Cacoſyntheton, (*Greek*) a vicious compoſition of words.

Cacozealous, (*Greek*) ill-affected, or badly imitating.

To *Cacuminate*, (*Lat.*) to form into a ſharp top, like a Pyramid.

Cacumination, (*Lat.*) a making ſharp at the top.

Cacus, a ſhepherd of *Aventinium* in *Italy*; who ſtealing ſome of the Oxen which *Hercules Recaranus* had taken from *Gorgon*, drew them bakward by the tail to his Cave, that they might ſeem by their foot-ſteps to have gone another way; but the theft being diſcovered, *Hercules* ſlew him with his club, and recovered his Oxen.

Cadaverous, (*Lat.*) like a carcaſe, full of deed carcaſſes.

Cadbait-fly, a ſort of Inſect which is a very good bait for ſome ſort of fiſh.

Cadbury, a Town in *Sommerſetſhire*; which is thought by ſome to have been that *Cathbregion*, where King *Arthur* overcame the Engliſh Saxons in a memorable battel.

Caddow, a chough or daw.

Cade, or *Caddoe*, an Arabian word, ſignifying, A Lord or Magiſtrate, among the Eaſtern people: Alſo (*Cade Lat. Cadus*) a Veſſel commonly called a Pipe containing of liquid meaſure two Hogſheads.

Cadence, (*Lat.*) a juſt falling of the tone in a Sentence; a deſcending of notes in Muſick.

Cadent houſes, are the third, ſixth, eighth, and twelfth, houſes of a ſcheme or figure.

Cadet, (*French*) a younger brother, among Gentlemen.

Cadge, a term in Faulconry, being that upon which Faulconers carry their Hawkes when they bring them to ſell.

Cadier Arthur, a high mountain in *Brecknock-ſhire*; whoſe two tops, reſembling the form of a Chair, it is thence vulgarly called King *Arthurs* Chair.

Cadiz ſeu Cadis.

Cadmia, Braſs Oar or Stone out of which Braſs is tryed or molten, called by divers *Lapis Calaminaris*, ſtore whereof was found firſt in *Cumberland* in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſince under Mendip hills, which is dangerous in Phyſick. Beſides this natural there is an artificial kind moderately hot and cleanſing, very good to clear the Eyes.

Cadmus, the King of the *Phœnicians*, the ſon of *Agenor*, and brother of *Europa*; he brought the Greek letters out of *Phœnicia*; he killed a Serpent which had ſlain ſome of his companions, ſowing the teeth of it in the Earth, out of which there ſprung up armed men. He built *Thebes*, in the Country of *Aonia*, which was afterwards called *Bœotia*; but being driven thence with his wife *Hermione*, by *Zethus* and *Amphion*, he was changed into a Serpent.

Cadrou

Cadron, or *Cadzou*, a Barony in *Scotland*, out of which was paid a yearly penſion of 26 pounds, 13 ſhillings and 4 pence, to the Kings Exchequer.

Caduce, the ſnaky Staffe which *Apollo* gave to *Mercury* in recompence of his Harp. This Staff had ſuch vertue, that with it he could kill or make alive. It was alſo a rod among the *Romans*, which was carried by their Heraulds in ſign of peace; whence an Embaſſadour is called *Caduceator*.

Cæcity, (*Lat.*) blindneſſe.

Celibat, (*Lat.*) an unmarried ſtate; a Batchelers life.

Cenis, a *Theſſalian* Virgin, who was raviſht by *Neptune*; and being turned into a man, and called *Cæneus*, was made invulnerable: and afterwards fighting againſt the *Centaurs*, was buried alive by a great weight of trees thrown upon him.

Caercaradoc, a hill in *Shropſhire*, where *Caratacus* an ancient King of the Brittans, reſolutely defended a ſtone-Rampire againſt *Oſtorius*, Lievtenant of the *Romans*.

Caerdiff, a Town in *Glamorganſhire*, fortified by *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, whoſe Grandchild, *William* Earle of *Gloceſter*, was afterwards beſieged in the Caſtle, and taken priſoner by *Ivor-Bach*, a Britiſh Mountainier. In this Caſtle, *Robert Curt-hoſe* ſon of *William* the Conquerour, after he was bereſt of his eyes lived till he was very old.

Caerfuſe, or *Caerſuſe*, a Town in *Montgomery-ſhire*, anciently, as they ſay, a very famous City.

Caermarden, by *Ptolemey* called *Maridunum*, the chief Town of *Caermardenſhire*, the birthplace of *Merlin*, the ancient Britiſh Prophet.

Caernarvon, the chief Town of *Caernavonſhire*, where the Princes of *Wales* anciently kept their Chancery, Exchequer, and Courts of Juſtice; it was built by King *Edward* the firſt, and the birth place of King *Edward* the ſecond, ſirnamed thence *Edward* of *Caernarvon*.

Cæſar, a name attributed to the Emperours of *Rome*; from *Julius Cæſar*, the firſt Emperour.

Cæſura, an accident belonging to the ſcanning of a Latin Verſe, as when after a compleat foot a ſhort ſyllable ends the Verſe, that ſhort ſyllable is made long as in this verſe of *Virgil. ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacyntho.*

Ceyx, ſee *Halcyon*.

To *Cageole*, (*French*) to prate to little purpoſe, to canvas or to diſpute a buſineſs.

Cainſham, a Town in *Sommerſetſhire*; ſo called, becauſe it was built by *Keina* a devout Britiſh Virgin; of whom it was believed by the Vulgar, that ſhe turned Serpents into Stones, becauſe the high-way thereabout is full of ſtones; which wreath about, reſembling a Serpent. Smoak of *Cainſham* is become a Proverb from a man of that Town, who being beaten by his wife, and weeping imputed the cauſe of it to the ſmoak of his Chimny.

Cairus, or *Alcairus*, a great City of *Ægypt*, formerly called *Babylon Ægyptia*; it was taken by the Turk *Zelim*.

Caiſhoberry, the name of a Countrey Pallace, or great Houſe, near *Waterford* in *Hertfordſhire*; it was begun by Sir *Richard Moriſin* Knight (Embaſſadour to ſeveral great Princes, under King *Henry* the eighth, and King *Edward* the ſixth) and finiſht by Sir *Charles Moriſin*, his ſon. It is now in poſſeſſion of the Lady *Capell Dowager*.

Caitive, wretched, wicked; from the *French Chetif*, or the *Italian Caitivo*.

Caitiſned, chained, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Calabria, a fruitful Country of *Italy*, which now belongs to the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Calaen, a Mineral found not long ſince in the *Eaſt Indies*, it is a kind of white Mettalline Cadmia, that hath but metalline ingreſſion and metalline fuſion, but not perfectly malleable.

Calamina, the Oar Braſſe, or mother of Braſſe, as Copper of Iron of great uſe among Chyrugions. It is commonly called *Lapis Caliminaris*, ſee *Cadmia*.

Calamint (*Lat. Calamintha*) a ſort of herb, otherwiſe called mountain-mint; alſo a ſort of green Frog.

Calamiſt, a Piper upon a Reed, from the Latin word *Calamus*.

Calamity, (*Lat.*) miſery; but originally it ſignifies a deſtruction of Corn; From *Calamus* a ſtalk of Corn, becauſe when the Corn cannot get out of the ſtalk cauſeth dearth.

Cala Peregrinorum, a Chymical term for Tartar.

Calamus Aromaticus, is a kind of ſweet Cane or Reed uſed by Apothecaries in divers confections, it opens the paſſages of the Urine, helps the defects of the Reines, is good for the Womb, furthereth conception, and reſiſteth poyſon.

Calaſticks, a Phyſical word; ſignifying, Purging Oynments.

Calatrava, a place in *Spain*, which gives denomination to certain Knights, who are called Knights of *Calatrave*.

Calcanth, a Chymical word, being the ſame as vitriol.

Calcation, (*Lat.*) a treading, or ſtamping.

Calcedon, a word uſed by *Lapidaries*, being a certain forbe-vein in a Ruby, or Saphyre, differing

differing from the reſt of the ſtone: alſo the name of a precious Stone.

Calchas, a *Grecian* ſouth-ſayer, the ſon of *Theſtor*, who ſeeing a Serpent devour ten Sparrow Chickens propheſied that *Troy* ſhould be taken the tenth year.

Calcine, or *Calcinate*, (*Lat.*) a Chymical Term, ſignifying to reduce any thing into a *Calx* or friable ſubſtance eſpecially metals.

Calcitrate, (*Lat.*) to kick, or ſpurn.

Calcule, (*Ital.*) an accounting; alſo a Caſt-man, or Counter.

Calcent, a great Mart-Town in *India*, ſituate upon the *Indian*-Sea.

Caleb, (*Hebr.* a Dog) one of thoſe men who together with *Joſhua* being ſent to make a diſcovery of the Land of *Canaan*, brought a good report thereof unto the people of *Iſrael*.

The *Caledonian* Wood, a great Wood in *Scotland*, whence *Scotland* it ſelf hath been anciently called *Caledonia*, or *Calydonia*.

Calefaction, (*Lat.*) a heating, or warming.

To *Calender*, a Term uſed by Linnen-drapers; (ſignifying, to ſet a gloſs upon Cloath.

A *Calender*, (*Lat.*) an Almanack.

Calends, ſo called, either a *Colendo quia Calendis Juno colebatur*, or ἀπὸ τῦ καλῶ because the *Pontifex Minor* uſed to proclaim Fairs by ſo many calls as the Fairs of the moneth had dayes; a word uſed among the *Romans*, for the Computation of their months, and ſignifies the firſt day of every month, with a great part of the forgoing, reckoned backwards as far as 16.17.18. or 19. days, and if any number be added, it ſtands for ſo many as preceed the Calends, ſee *Nones*.

Calenture, a *Spaniſh* word, ſignifying heat alſo a burning ſeavour; which in Greek is called *Kauſos*.

Caletum, a Port Town in *France*, called by *Cæſar*, *Portus Iccius*; by the Moderns, *Calis*.

Calfe, a term in Hunting, ſee Hind.

Calico, a kind of Stuff, that derives its name from *Calicut*, a Country in the *Indies*.

Calidity, (*Lat.*) Heat.

Calidu&, a kind of Furnace uſed by the Ancients, to convey heat from one room to another, through certain Pipes.

Caligation, (*Lat.*) dimneſs of ſight.

Caligula, the fourth Emperour of *Rome*, ſo called from certain Military Buſkins, which he uſed to wear, named *Caligæ*.

Caliph, a *Perſian* word; ſignifying King, or Emperour: at firſt all the chief Princes of the *Mahumetan* Religion were called *Calipi*, as the *Caliph* of *Ægypt*, &c.

Caliſto, one of *Diana*'s Nymphs, and daughter of *Lycaon*, King of *Arcadia*, ſhe was got with Child by *Jupiter*, and turn'd out of *Diana*'s train.

Caliver, a ſmall Gun uſed at Sea.

Calked, (old word) caſt out.

Calking of a Ship, a beating Okum into every ſeam between plank and plank.

Callidity, ((*Lat.*) ſubtility.

Calligraphy, (*Greek*) fair or handſome writing.

Calliope, the name of one of the nine Muſes, the mother of *Orpheus*; ſhe was believed to be the Inſpireſs of *Heroick* Verſe.

Callipolis, one of the Iſlands in the *Ægæan* Sea, called *Cyclades*.

Callirrhoe, the daughter of *Phocus* King of *Bœotia*: ſhe complaining to her Countrey-men againſt her thirty Suiters, who had killed her Father; they fled to *Hippote*, a Town of *Thebes*, but being purſued by the *Bœotians* the Town was taken, and the murtherers burnt to death.

Calliver, ſee *Caliver*.

Callous, hard, brawny.

Callot, an old *Saxon* word; ſignifying a leud, or wanton woman.

Calour. (*Lat.*) warmth; alſo, a heat of deſire or affection.

Calpe, a high hill in the uttermoſt part of *Spain*, which is faign'd to be one of *Hercules* his pillars.

Calſounds, a kind of linnen drawers uſually worn among the *Turks*.

Caltrops, (*French*) certain inſtruments uſed in War; being great pricks of Iron, four ſquare, to caſt in an Enemies way, when they would break in on the contrary ſide. Alſo *Caltrop* in Hunting ſignifieth an Engin with three Iron points to hunt the Wolf, alſo a ſort of Herb called in Latin *tribulus aquaticus*.

Calviniſt, one of the opinion of *Calvin*, a famous reformer of *Geneva*.

Calvity, (*Lat.*) baldneſſe.

Calumniatour, (*Lat.*) ſignifies in Common-law, him; that in his accuſation alleadgeth faults never committed.

Camerina, a Lake in *Sicily*; which when the people dried up, contrary to the advice of the Oracle, they were overcome by their enemies.

Cambel, a famous Caſtle in *Argile* in *Scotland*, from whence the great Family of the *Cambels*, derive their name.

Cambering, a term in Navigation, the Deck of a Ship, is ſaid to lie *Cambering* when it is higher at the middle than at either end.

Cambio (*Spaniſh*) a Burſe, or Exchange; whence

whence comes *Cambſor* a Banker, or Mony-changer.

Cambles, a King of the *Lydians*, of ſo greedy an appetite, that one night he devoured his wife.

Cambren, a *Brittiſh* word, ſignifying a crooked ſtick.

Cambria, the Country of *Wales*, ſo call'd from *Camber*, the ſon of *Brutus*.

Cambridge, the chief Town of *Cambridgſhire*, ſo called from a Bridge built over the River *Cam*: In this Town hath flouriſhed for many ages, a famous Univerſity, conſiſting of ſixteen Colledges. It hath been anciently reported that this Academy was founded by *Cantabar* a *Spaniard*, 375 years before *Chriſt*; and repaired by *Sebert*, King of the East *Angles*, in the year of our Lord 630 Afterwards it was defaced by the *Danes* under *Sweno*, but being reſtored again by the *Normans*, it hath ſtood unviolated by War to this day.

Cameletto a certain kind of Stuff made partly of Silk, and partly of Camels hair.

Camelot, a Town in the Shriefdom of *Stirling* in *Scotland*, which ſeems to be the ſame with that, which was called *Coria Damnorum*.

Camelshay, in Latin *Squinanthum & Juncus Odoratus*, a kind of ſweet ſmelling ruſh brought out of the East Countries very delightfull to Camels, and alſo of effectual in Phyſick, for the Stomack Lungs, Liver, Reins, and ſpitting of bloud.

Cambyſes, King of *Perſia*, the Son of *Cyrus*, he added *Ægypt* to his Dominions: he died of a wound, which he gave himſelf as he was getting up to horſe.

Cameracum, a City of the Low-Countries, now called *Cambray*; where the linnen cloth, we call Cambrick, is made.

Camelion, a Beaſt like a Lizard, that turneth himſelf into all Colours, and lives by the Aire.

Camelopardal, a kind of Beaſt, half Camel, half Pardal, or Panther.

Camerade, (*Spaniſh*) a Cabin; or Chamber-fellow.

Camerated, Vaulted, or Arched, a Term uſed in Architecture.

Cameſtres, the ſecond mood of the ſecond logical figure in which the firſt Propoſition is a univerſal affirmative, the two laſt univerſal negatives.

Cameus, ſee *Sardonix*.

Camiſado (*Spaniſh*) a ſuddain aſſault; or ſurpriſal, it is ſo called from a white ſhirt which the aſſailants put over their arms to diſtinguiſh one another in the night.

Cammock, a kind of Herb, that hath a hard and big root, it is otherwiſe called Reſt harrow (*Lat.*) *Reſta bovis*.

Camos, a *Brittiſh* word; ſignifying crooked.

Cammomil, (*Lat. Cammomilla & cotula*) an Herb of a fragrant ſmell, which grows and ſpreads by being trampled on.

Campain, (*French*) a plain field; alſo a military word, ſignifying, an Armies expedition, or taking the field.

Campania, a Country of *Italy*, in the Kingdome of *Naples*, called *Terra del Lavoro*, whoſe chief City is *Capua*.

Campernulphs, the ancient name of a great Family of *Cornwall*, Lords of the Town of *Modbury*; they are commonly called *Champernouns*; in Latin Records *de Campo Arnulphi*.

Camphire, (*Lat. Camphora*) a drug found on the *Indian* ſhore, which moſt think to be the Gum of a Tree dropping into the Sea; yet others are ſtrongly perſwaded that it is a Mineral: It is of great force to extinguiſh Venery, and reſiſteth Putrefaction, and Venome, it is in quality cold and dry and of very ſubtle parts.

Campions (*Lat. Lychnis*) an Herb bearing a pretty flower, as being a kind of *Lychnis*, or Batchelors Buttons; the Herb and Seed are uſefull againſt bleeding, diſury, gravell, venemous biting, Ulcers, Cancers, Fiſtulas, and the like.

Campus lapideus, a Field of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, where *Hercules* fought with *Alcion* and *Bergion* the ſons of Neptune, but his darts failing him, *Jupiter* ſent him down a ſhowre of ſtones, wherewith he killed the Giants.

Campus Martius, a field near *Rome*, dedicated to *Mars*, where the *Romans* uſed to exerciſe, and the people aſſembled to give their ſuffrages.

Campus ſceleratus, a place where the Veſtal Nuns were puniſh'd, if they admitted of any familiarity with men.

Camulodunum, or *Camolodunum*, the chief Town of *Eſſex* in *England*, vulgarly called *Colcheſter* or rather *Maldon*.

Camulus a name anciently attributed to *Mars*, the Heathen god of War.

Canaan, (*Hebr.* a Merchant) the ſon of *Ham* of whom the Land of *Canaan* took its name.

Canace, the daughter of *Æolus*; ſhe was got with Child by her brother *Macareus*; whence they uſe to call an Inceſtuous woman, *Canace*.

Canachus, a fountain neer *Naupl.a*, where *Juno* uſed to bathe her ſelf, that ſhe

might recover her Virginity.

Canacus, a high hill in *Spain*, on the top whereof is a Well, whose depth cannot be founded.

Canariæ, certain Islands in the *Adriatick* Sea, anciently called, The fortunate Islands: from thence it is, that we have our *Canary*-Wines.

Cancel, (*Lat.*) to raſe, to blot out; from *Cancelli* Latices, or croſs-bars.

Canceline, chamlet, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Cancer, one of the 12 ſigns of the Zodiack, into which the Sun enters in the Month of *June*; the word ſignifies in Latin a Crab; alſo an hard tumour, rough and unequall, round and unmoveable, of an aſh or livid colour.

Candia, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, anciently called *Creet*, where *Jupiter* was born, and *Minos* reigned, it is at preſent in the power of the *Venetian*.

Candid, (*Lat.*) white; alſo innocent, ſincere.

Candida Caſa, the ancient name of a Town in *Calloway* in *Scotland*; vulgarly called *Withern*, the Epiſcopal ſeat of *Ninian*, who firſt converted the *Scottiſh* Picts to Chriſtianity: it ſeemeth to be the ſame with *Ptolemies Leucopibia*.

Candidates, (*Lat.*) were thoſe among the *Romans*, who uſe to ſtand for any place, or Office of Dignity, and were clad in white Robes.

Candiope, the Daughter of *Oenopian*, and ſiſter to *Theodotion*, who going a hunting with her Brother, and being drawn into a Cave and raviſh't by him, brought forth *Hippolagus*.

Candlemaſſe, the ſecond day of *February*, ſo called as ſome think, becauſe about that time they left of burning Candles at Maſs which was between four and five of the Clock.

Canhookes, hookes made faſt to the end of a rope, with a nooſe, whereby heavy commodities are taken into a ſhip or ſlung out.

Cankdore, (old word) a woſull caſe.

Canibals, a people of *India*, that feed upon mans fleſh.

Canicula, a conſtellation in the Heavens called the little Dog.

Canicular daies, certain dayes in *July*, and *Auguſt*, wherein *Canis Major*; or the Dog-Star riſeth with the Sun, and makes the weather extraordinary hot.

Canitude, (*Lat.*) white-headedneſs, hoarineſs.

Canker-worm, a graſs-worm or fly that hurteth Herbs and Corn, eating them up, which done they quickly fly away.

Cannæ, a Town of *Apulia*, not far from the River *Aufidus*; where *Hannibal* overthrew *Paulus Æmilius*, and *Terentius Varro*.

Cannel-bone, the neck-bone or windpipe, ſo called from its likeneſs to a gutter or cannel.

Canniſter, a certain Inſtrument which Coopers uſe in the racking of the Wine.

Canobus, ſee *Canopus*.

Canon, (*Greek*) a rule to draw a ſtreight line by: alſo, a law or decree of the Church: alſo one that injoyes a living in a Cathedral Church.

Canonium, the ancient name of a Town in *Eſſex*, now called *Chelmerford*, or *Chensford*, ſtanding upon the River *Chelmer*.

Canonize, to examine by rule: alſo to Regiſter for a Saint.

Canopus, a City of *Egypt*, ſo called from *Canopus Amyctæus*, the maſter of *Menelaus* his ſhip, who was there buried; alſo the bright Star in *Argo*.

Canorous, (*Lat.*) ſhrill, loud-ſinging.

A *Canow*, an *Indian*-boat.

Cantabria, a Country of *Hiſpania*, *Tarraconenſis*, now called *Biſcay*, and *Guipuſcoa*, bordering upon *Aſturia*.

Canta, an ancient people of *Scotland*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Roſs*.

Cantation, (*Lat.*) a ſinging; alſo an inchanting.

Canterbury, the chief City of *Kent*, anciently called in Latin *Dorobernia*, now *Cantuaria*, In the time of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, it was the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*.

Cantharrides, certain venemous green flies, uſed in phyſick, and breading on the tops of Aſh and Olive-trees.

Canticle, (*Lat.*) a ſong or ballad.

Cantilene, (*Lat.*) a tale, or ſong.

Canting coines, in Navigation are little ſhort peices of wood cut with a ſharp edge to lie between Caskes.

Cantium, a County in *England*, vulgarly called *Kent*.

Cantlow, the name of an Honourable and ancient Family in *Cornwall*, ſtyled in Latin Records, *de Cantelupo*.

Canto, (*Italian.*) the ſame kind of diviſion in a Heroick Poem, as a Chapter is in proſe.

Canton, a corner; alſo one of the diviſions of the Country of *Helvetia*, or *Switzerland*; alſo a Term in Heraldry, ſignifying a corner in an Eſcutcheon.

Cantreds, a *Welch* word, ſignifying the Hundreds into which their Countries are divided.

Cantus, (*Lat.*) that part in Muſick, which

is

is called the *Mean* or *Countertenor*, being the higheſt next the *Altus* or *Treble*.

Cantyre, a promontory called by *Ptolemy Epidiorum*, being a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, ſeperated from *Argile* by the lake called *Logh-Fin*, in *Iriſh* it ſignifies the Lands-head.

To *Canvaſe*, to ſift a buſineſs, from Canvas and cloth made of hemp, which is uſed in ſeives.

Canum or *Cana*, a Law term of *Scotland*, ſignifying a duty paid to a Superiour, or Lord of the Land; eſpacially to Biſhops; and Church-men.

Canzonot, (*Lat.*) a ſong or ſonnet.

Canute, the firſt *Engliſh* Monarch of the *Daniſh* bloud, he made many good Laws, and ſtrictly enjoyned the payment of Tythes to the Clergy: he cauſed his Chair to be ſet on the Sea ſand, and becauſe the water would not obey him, he would never after wear his Crown.

Cap, a ſquare piece of timber with a hole put over the head of any Maſt, to receive it into the topmoſt or flag-ſtaffe.

Capable, (*French*) able, or in a condition to do a thing, or apt to receive an impreſſion. *Artemenes.*

To *Capacitate*, (*Lat.*) to make any one fit, or put him into a capacity to perform any thing.

Capacity, in Common-law ſignifies a right that a King, or Clergy-man hath to purchaſe Lands; and is either natural by which he may purchaſe to him and his heirs; or politick, by which he may purchaſe to him and his ſucceſſors.

Capeneus, ſee *Evadne.*

Cap-a-pe, Armed; Armed from head to foot.

Caparaſſon, (*French*) trappings, or furniture for a horſe.

Cape, (*Spaniſh*) a neck, or promontory of Land, ſhooting it ſelf into the Sea.

Cape-Merchant, an Officer in a Ship that hath the charge of all the *Cargazon*, or Merchandize.

To *Caperate*, (*Lat.*) to frown,

Capers, certain berries, growing in hot Countries, commonly uſed for ſalleds.

Capias, a Writ; of which there be two ſorts, the one before judgement, which is called *Capias ad reſpondendum*, where an Exigent is to be proclaimed five times; and if the party appear not, he is to be out-law'd. The other is called a Writ of execution after judgment, which is of divers kinds, *Capias ad faciendum*, *Capias pro fine*, *Capias utlagatum*, *& inquiras de bon's & catallis*: of which ſee a book called, *Natura Brevium.*

Capilation, (*Lat.*) hairineſs, or cauſing hair to grow.

Capirotade, a ſtewed meat, compounded of ſeveral ſorts of meat minced.

Capiſtrate, (*Lat.*) to muzzel, with a head-ſtall.

Capital, (*Lat.*) belonging to the head; alſo deadly, worthy of death.

Capitation, (*Lat.*) pole-money, or a tribute paid by the head.

Capite, a Tenure, whereby a man holdeth lands immediately of the King, either by Knights-ſervice, or Soccage.

Capitol, an ancient Cittadel of *Rome*, ſo called from a mans head that was found there, when they digged to lay the foundation.

M. Manlius Capitolinus, a famous *Roman* Captain, ſo called becauſe he valiantly defended the Capitol againſt *Brennus* and the *Gaules*: but afterwards being ſuſpected of affecting the Kingſhip; he was condemned to be thrown down headlong from the Capitol which he had ſaved.

Capitulate, (*Lat.*) to make Articles of agreement: alſo to divide into chapters.

Capnitis, a kind of Cadmia or Braſs Oar.

Capnomancy, (*Greek*) a divination by ſmoak.

Capo, one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians.*

Capon faſhion, a Term in archery, ſee *Bobtaile.*

Caponchins, an Order of Fryers inſtituted by *Mathew Baſci* of *Ancona*: they were ſo called from the Coat, or Capouch, which they uſed to wear.

Cappadine is a kind of ſilk whereof the ſhagge of a Rugge is made.

Cappadocia a Country in *Aſia*, which is parted from the great *Armenia* by the River *Euphrates.*

Capriccio, (*Ital.*) the rough draught, or firſt invention of any thing.

Capricious, fantaſtical, whimſical; from the *Spaniſh* word *Caprico*, a humour.

Capricorn, a Goat: alſo the name of one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, into which the Sun enters in the midſt of Winter.

Caprification, (*Lat.*) a Term in Husbandry, the dreſſing of wild Vines, or Figtrees.

Caprifoile, (*Lat. Caprifolium*) a kind of herb, otherwiſe called Woodbine.

Capriole, (*French*) a caper in Dancing: alſo, a Term in Horſemanſhip, called the Goatleap.

Capsquares, (a term in the art of Gunnery) two broad peces of Iron that cover the trunnions of a great Gun, made faſt by a pin

with a forelock to keep the ordnance from falling out.

Capſtand or *Capſtern*, a Term in Navigation; being an inſtrument in a ſhip to weigh Anchor, a Wind-beam, or Draw-beam.

Capſulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a little Cheſt, or Coffer.

Captation, (*Lat.*) an endeavouring to get favour, or applauſe.

Captious, (*Lat.*) apt to take exceptions.

Captivate, (*Lat.*) to take priſoner: it is alſo taken in an amorous ſenſe.

Capuchin, vide *Caponchin*.

Caracol, (*French*) ſpoken chiefly of Souldiers who caſt themſelves into a round ring.

Caradoc, an old *Britiſh* name, ſignifying, Dearly-beloved.

Caranna, a Gum coming from the Weſt *Indies*, good for the Tooth-ach, if it be ſpread upon taffety and laid to the Temples.

Charatux, a Counſellour to *Satadine* the Turkiſh Emperour, he was accounted one of the wiſeſt men at that time in the world, through his perſon was moſt contemptible.

Caravan, (*French*) a convoy of Souldiers, for the ſafety of Merchants, that travell by Land in the Eaſtern Countries.

Caravel, (*French*) a ſwift light round veſſel.

Carawayes, (*Lat. Carui*) an Herb whoſe leaves are ſomewhat like thoſe of Carrets: Its ſeeds are very good to break wind.

Carbantorigum, the ancient name of a Town of *Nideſdale* in *Scotland*, now called *Caerlaverock*; a place ſo impregnable, that it was hardly taken by King *Edward* the firſt. It is now the Manſion of the Barons of *Maxwell*.

Carbine, one that ſerves on horſe-back with a petronel.

Carbonado, (*Ital.*) a raſhor, or collop of meat; a Gaſh in the fleſh.

Carbuncle, (*Lat.*) a certain precious Stone: alſo, a red furr botch, or ſore; otherwiſe called *Anthrax*.

Carcanet, (*French Carquan*) a rich chain, or tablet for the neck.

Carcedony, a kind of precious Stone, ſo called from a City anciently named *Carcedon*, ſince *Carthage*.

Carcellage, the Fees of a Priſon.

Carceral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a priſon.

Cardamome, or Graine of Paridice (*Lat. Cardamomum*) a ſpicy ſeed brought from the Eaſt-Indies huskes and all, of a pleaſant hot taſt they are very good for the Stomack, breaking wind and provoking appetite.

Card, an inſtrument to dreſs wool: alſo a Sea-map, which Marriners uſe for the better ſteering of their courſe. Alſo a ſort of painted pieces of paſtboard, which are uſed for the playing of ſeveral games.

Cardiaca, (*Greek*) the Median, or Liver-vein.

Cardiacal, (*Greek*) belonging to the heart: alſo cordial.

Cardiac line, in Chiromancie, the line of the heart which imbraceth the mount of the thumb, and is alſo called the line of life.

Cardigan, The chief Town of *Cardiganſhire*, called by the Brittains *Aberteivy*; *i. e.* The mouth of the River *Tivy* it was fortified by *Gilbert de Clare*, and afterwards being treacherouſly yielded up, was raſed to the Ground by *Rheſe ap Gruffin*.

Cardinal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Hindg: alſo chief, principal: Alſo an Eccleſiaſtical dignity, inſtituted by Pope *Paſchal* the Firſt, Whereof there are ſeventy in number, *viz.* 50 Cardinall Prieſts, 14 Cardinall Deacons, and 6 Cardinal Biſhops.

Cardinal numbers, a term in Grammer, ſee *Numerals*.

Cardinals flower, a kind of Throatwort or Bel-flower brought out of *America*, of very great beauty, and not to be ſeen with us but in the Garden of curious Floriſts.

Cardiogmos, (*Greek*) Heartburning.

Cardiognoſtick, (*Greek*) a Knower of hearts, a prerogative onely attributed to God.

Cardoon, (*French*) is a plant ſomewhat like an Artichock, whoſe leaves being whited, a Salled is made thereof.

Carduus Benedictus, an Herb called Bleſſed-Thiſtle.

Careening, a Term in Navigation, a way of Trimming of a Ship under water.

Carefox, *quaſi quatrefour*, or a place parted into four wayes, a market-place in *Oxford* ſo called.

Carecks, (old word) marks.

Caresbroke, a Town in the Iſle of *Wight*, contracted from *Whitgaraburgh*, i.e. the Town of *Whitgar*; for to him it was given by the Lord *Cerdic*, the firſt Engliſh *Saxon* that ſubdued the Iſland.

Careſſes, (*French*) cheriſhings, great expreſſions of friendſhip and indearment.

Cargaiſon, (*French*) the Fraight of a Ship.

Cargo, the ſame as *Cargaiſon*, a large parcell of goods made up to be tranſported the Sea.

Caria, a Country of *Aſia* the Leſs, between *Licya* and *Ionia*.

Carine, (*Lat.*) the keel of a Ship.

Carinthia, a Country joyning on the South to the *Alpes*, being under the Duke of *Auſtria*.

Carity, (*Lat.*) dearth, ſcarcity.

Cark, a quantity of wooll, whereof 30 make a Sarpler.

Carle, a clown, from the *Saxon* word *Ceorle*.

Carlile, an ancient City in *Cumberland* almoſt encompaſt with the Rivers *Eden*, *Peteril*, and *Cand*. It was called by the *Romans* *Luguballia*; by the ancient *Brittans* *Caerlnalid*. *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, made a deed of gift of it to Saint *Cuthbert*, this City being depopulated by the *Danes*, and lying buried in Rubbiſh for 200. years, began to flouriſh again in the time of *William Rufus*, by whom it was firſt repaired.

Carline Thiſtle, (*Lat. Carolina*) a certain plant, by which *Charles* the great, preſerved his Army from the Peſtilence.

Carlings, Timbers which lie along a ſhip, from one beam to another.

Carmania, a Countrey of *Aſia* the greater.

Carmaſal, a Turkiſh Ship.

Carmalites, an order of Fryers, inſtituted at *Carmelus*, in *Syria*, by *Almericus*, Biſhop of *Antioch*, in the year 1122.

Carmenta, an *Arcadian* Propheteſſe, the mother of *Evander*; ſo called, becauſe ſhe was the firſt that gave the Oracle in verſe; ſhe was alſo called the *Nicoſtrata*.

To *Carminate*, (*Lat.*) to card Wooll.

Carminative, Medicines, ſuch as break wind.

Carmouth, a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, where the *Danes* obtained a great Victory againſt King *Egbert*, in the year 831. and afterwards againſt *Ethelwolph* in the ſame place.

Carnage, (*French*) the ſeaſon wherein fleſh may be eaten: alſo a term in hunting, ſignifying the fleſh that is given to dogs, after the chace.

Carnality, (*Lat.*) Fleſhlineſs.

Carnation, a kind of colour reſembling raw fleſh. There is a ſort of Gilloflowers ſo called as being commonly of this colour, of which there are many admirable varieties.

Carnaval, (*French*) the ſeaſon called among us *Shrove-tide*; in moſt places where the Romiſh Religion is generally profeſſed, it is a time wherein more than ordinary liberty is tolerated as it were in recompence of the abſtinence, penance which is to be undergone for a time, for the future: whence by a metaphor it may be taken for any time of rioting or licence. *Carnaval* is probably derived from *Caro*, *Vale*; farewell fleſh.

Carney, a diſeaſe in Horſes, whereby their mouth becomes furred and clammy that they cannot eat.

Carnificine, (*Lat.*) the executioners office: alſo a place of execution.

Carnivorous, (*Lat.*) Fleſh devouring.

Carnogan, an old *Britiſh* word, ſignifying a kind of wooden diſh or Piggin.

Carnoſe, the baſe ring in a great Gun.

Carnoſity, (*Lat.*) corpulency, fulneſs of fleſh.

Carodunum, the chief City of *Poland*, called *Cracovia*.

Caroll: a Chriſtmaſſe ſong, or hymn, ſung at Chriſtmaſſe, in honour of our Saviour's Birth.

Caros, a diſeaſe in the head which is cauſed by an over full ſtomach and want of concoction.

Carove, a kind of fruit; alſo a root called Saint *Johns* bread.

Carouſe, a luſty drinking, a drinking all out: from the Dutch words, *Car*, altogether; and *Auſz*, out.

Carpathus, an Iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, between *Rhodes*, and *Crete*; now called *Scarpanto*.

Carpobalſamum, (*Greek*) the fruit of *Balſamum*.

Carpocratians, a ſort of Hereticks, that held a very dangerous opinion.

The *Carp-ſtone* a triangular ſtone, found in the chap of a Carp, white without, and yellow within.

Carrack, or *Carrick*, a great Ship; from the *Italian* word *Carico*, a burthen.

Carrat, (*French*) a Term uſed by Mintmen, Goldſmiths, and Jewellers: in Gold and Silver, it ſignifies the third part of an ounce; in Jewels the 192d. part.

Carrieta, or *Carrict*, a province of the South part of *Scotland*, ſtanding upon *Dumbrittain Frith*.

Carriere, (*French*) a running of Horſes in their full ſpeed: alſo a circle where Horſes run.

To *Carry a bone in her mouth*, a Sea Term, ſee to cut a Feather.

Cartel, (*French*) a challenge, or letter of defiance.

Carthage, the chief City of *Africa*, anciently called *Carthedon*: It was built by *Dido*, and grew at length to that power and greatneſs, that it waged War with the *Romans* for a long while, with equall advantage. There is alſo a City of *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*, formerly called *Carthago Vetus*, now *Villa Franca*.

Carthamus, an Herb in Engliſh called Baſtard Saffron becauſe the flowers of it are of a Saffron colour, though the leaves thereof do rather reſemble *Cardus Benedictus*. It is ſometimes uſed in Phyſick but purgeth very violently.

Catharists, (*Greek*) ancient Sectaries ſomewhat

what alike both in name and tenents to thoſe lately called Puritans.

Carthiſmandua, a famous *Britiſh* Lady, Queen of the *Brigantes* who caſting off her Husband *Venuſius*, married *Vellocatus*, his Harneſs-bearer, and crowned him King, being countenanced by the *Romans*, and aided by their forces; yet *Venuſius* making War againſt her, drove her to great ſtraights, and recovered the Kingdom.

Carthuſians, an order of Monks, inſtituted by Saint *Bruno*, a native of *Cullen* 1101. who firſt led the Hermeticall life upon the Carthuſian Mountains.

Cartilagineous, (*Lat.*) full of griſtles.

Carucata terræ, from the French word *Charrue*, a Plough: it ſignifies, in the ancient Charters, as much land as can be ploughed in a year by one Plough, In the ancient laws it is called *Hilda terræ*, which we call a Hide of land.

Carumcle, (*Lat.*) a bit of fleſh, growing out of any part of the body.

Cartouch, (*French*) a word uſed in Architecture, ſignifying a Roll, with which they adorn the Coroniſh of a Pillar: alſo a charge of powder and ſhot, made ready in a Paper, called alſo a Cartharge.

Carvage, is to be quit, if the King ſhould tax his land by *Carves*.

Carve of land, ſee *Carucata terræ*.

Caſan, the chiefeſt City in *Parthia*, ſeated in a goodly plain having no mountaines within a dayes journey, its greatly frequented with all ſorts of Mercandize, eſpecially out of *India*, ſo that here one may buy all maner of Velvets, Satins, Damaskes, Drugs, Spices, Jewells, Silkes, *&c.*

Casbine, the chiefeſt City in *Media*, its compaſſed with a Wall of ſeven miles, ſeated in a fair even plain having no hill of note within thirty miles.

Caſemate, (*Ital.*) a term in fortification, a loop-hole in a wall, to ſhoot out at.

Caſes, in Grammer, are thoſe accidents of a Noun which ſhew the variation of its conſtruction according to the Latin, & alſo thoſe modern Languages that are moſt known among us, are ſix, *viz.* the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accuſative, the Vocative, and the Ablative, which ſee in their proper places.

Caſeſhot, in Gunnery is any kind of ſmall Bullets, Nails, old Iron or the like, to put into a caſe, to ſhoot out of the Ordnance or Murthering piece.

Caſh, a term uſed by Merchants for ready mony.

To *Caſhire* (*French*) to break up a Company or Regiment, or to turn out a Souldier with diſgrace out of a Company.

Caſkets, ſmall ſtrings to make faſt the ſailes to the Yards when they are fartheled up.

Caſpian Sea, a Sea between the *Caſpian* and *Hircanian* Mountains.

Caſſandria, the daughter of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, ſhe being loved of *Apollo*, receiving the gift of Propheſie from him at the Sack of *Troy*; ſhe was raviſht in the Temple by *Ajax Oileus*; and afterwards in the dividing the ſpoil, ſhe fell to *Agamemnons* lot.

Caſſation, (*Lat.*) a nulling, or making void.

Caſſia, or *Caſſia fiſtula*, a kind of Reed or ſhrub, growing in *Ægypt*, it is ſo probably called from χάτος becauſe it is contained in Pods like Leather, and the colour and ſhape of a black Pudding, it containeth within a ſoft black ſubſtance, ſweet like Honey and of a purging quality, together with round flat kernells, it is alſo called Canell, from the *French*; word *Canelle*.

Caſſia lignea, a ſweet wood like to Cinamon.

Caſſiope, or *Caſſiopea*, the Daughter of *Cepheus*, King of *Æthiopia*, and Mother of *Andromeda*; who for her Mothers pride, in boaſting her ſelf fairer than the *Nereides*, was expoſed to the fury of a Sea-monſter, they were afterwards placed both among the ſtars. See *Andromeda*.

Caſſivellaunus, or *Caſſibellinus*, an ancient King of the Brittains, under whoſe conduct they defended themſelves with great courage againſt the *Romans*, for a long time, when they invaded this Iſland; but at laſt he was conſtrained to ſurrender himſelf to *Julius Cæſar*.

To *Caſt* your Hawk to the pearch, in Faulconry is to put your Hawk upon the Pearch.

Caſting, in Faulconry, is any thing you give your Hawk to cleanſe her gorge as Feathers flannell or the like.

Caſtaldie, a Stewardſhip; from the Latin word *Caſtaldius*.

Caſtalia, a certain Nymph; as ſome think, the daughter of *Achelous*, who flying from *Apollo*, was turned into a Fountain near *Parnaſſus*, called the *Caſtalian* Fountain; by ſome the *Caballine* Fountain, ſacred to the Muſes.

Caſtanetts, a certain ſort of ſnappers, which dancers tying about their fingers, keep time with them, as they dance; they are ſo called from their reſemblance of a Chelnut, called in Latin *Caſtanea*.

Caſtellain, an Officer called the Conſtable of a Caſtle, which ſome think to be the ſame with *Gnaſtaldus*: alſo in the Forreſt laws,

laws, it ſignifies an Officer of the Forreſt.

To *Caſtigate*, (*Lat.*) to puniſh, to chaſtize.

Caſtleſteed, a word anciently uſed for any Fortreſs or Bulwark,

Caſtleward, an Impoſition upon ſuch as dwell within a certain compaſſe of any Caſtle, toward the maintenance of ſuch as watch and ward the Caſtle: it is taken alſo for the circuit it ſelf, which is inhabited by ſuch as are ſubject to this ſervice.

Caſtor and *Pollux*, the ſons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, whom he lay with in the ſhape of a Swan; they being grown to age, freed the Sea of Pirats, and were therefore counted Gods of the Sea; they went with *Jaſon* to *Colchos*: and coming home, they recovered their ſiſter from *Theſeus*, and won the Town *Aphydna*, wherein *Caſtor* died; *Pollux*, who was born in the ſame Egge with *Helena*, and ſo became immortall, deſired of *Jupiter*, that his brother might partake of immortality with him: whereupon they were both reported to live and die by turns.

Caſtoreum, the Cod of a certain Beaſt called a *Caſtor* or Beavour (whoſe hair is much uſed for the making of Hats) of very great uſe in Phyſick.

Caſtramentation, (*Lat.*) Encamping.

Caſtrated, (*Lat.*) gelded, cut away.

Caſual, (*Lat.*) accidentall, happning by chance.

Caſu conſimili, (*Lat.*) a Writ of Entry granted, where a Tenant in courteſie, or for Term of life, doth Alienate in Fee, or in Tail.

Caſuproviſo, a Writ of entry granted by the Statute of *Gloceſter*.

Caſuiſt, a writer of Caſes of conſcience.

Caſule, a kind of veſtment, in which the Prieſt ſayes Maſſe; reſembling the purple Robe of deriſion, which was put upon our Saviour.

Cat in Navigation, a peice of Timber faſtned aloft right over the Hauſe to triſe up the Anchor from the Hauſe to the Forecaſtle.

Catabaptiſts (*Greek*) an enemy, or abuſer of the Sacrament of Baptiſme.

Catachreſis, (*Greek*) a Rhetoricall figure; wherein one word is abuſively put for another for lack of a proper word, as *Vir gregis ipſe Caper*. And of the like nature is this, a voice beautifull to his Ears.

Cataclyſme, (*Greek*) an inundation, or deluge.

Catadrome, (*Greek*) an Engin like a Crane, which builders uſe; alſo a Tilt-yard, or place where horſes run for prizes.

Cataglottiſme, (*Greek*) a thruſting out the tongue in kiſſing.

Catagmatics, (*Greek*) Medicines for the conſolidating, or knitting together of broken bones.

Catagraph, (*Greek*) the firſt draught of a picture.

Catalia, ſee *Chattels*.

A *Catalepſie*, (*Greek*) occupation: alſo a diſeaſe in the head, which cauſeth a ſtupidneſſe by reaſon of the deprehenſion of the ſpirits.

Catalogue, (*Greek*) a roul of names.

Catalonia, a province in *Spain*.

A *Catemite*, (*Lat.*) an Ingle, a boy kept for *Sodomy*.

Catapaſms, (*Greek*) ſweet powders.

Catophora, (*Greek*) a kind of diſeaſe in the head, which cauſeth heavineſſe, and deep ſleep.

Cataplaſme, (*Greek*) an unctuous, and moiſt compoſition made of Meal and Herbs like a Pultis, but of a thicker ſubſtance.

Cataphrygians, a Sect of Hereticks who baptized their dead, forbid ſecond marriage, and had other erroneous opinions; they were broached by *Montanus* and *Apelles* (who were of the Countrey of *Phrygia*) in the year 181.

Catapuce, an Herb called *Spurge*.

Catapult, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Baliſta*.

Catarract, (*Greek*) a great fall of waters from a high place, a Flood-gate, a Poſtcluſe: alſo a diſeaſe in the eyes cauſed by a congulation of flegme, between the Uveous Tunicle, and the Chryſtalline humour, hindring the egreſſe and ingreſſe of the viſual ſpirits.

Catarractonium, or *Caturactonium*, the name of a Town near *Richmond*, anciently very famous, ſo called from a great water-fall near unto it. In the year 769. it was burnt by the Tyrant *Beanred*, but afterwards it flouriſh't again in the time of King *Ethelred*, who ſolemnized his marriage with King *Offa*'s daughter in this Town, it is now called *Catarrick-bridge*.

Catarrh, (*Greek*) a Rheum, a diſtillation of humours out of the head into the mouth, or throat, and ſometime upon the lungs which is a cauſe of coughs.

Cataſtaſis, (*Greek*) the third act of a Comedy, or Tragedy; wherein things are brought to a full perfection and ripeneſs.

Cataſtrophe, the concluſion of a buſineſſe; alſo the laſt Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy.

Catchfly, a pretty flower, the ſtalks whereof are ſo viſcous by a clammy moiſture reſiding on them, that they ſometimes become a trap to the Flyes.

Catechize, (*Greek*) to inſtruct, or inform.

A *Catachumen*, (*Greek*) one that is Catechized for the receiving of the Communion.

Categori-

Categorical Syllogiſme, ſee Syllogiſme.

Category, (*Greek*) an accuſation; alſo the ſame which in Logick is called Predicament, ſee *Predicament*.

To *Catenate*, (*Lat.*) to chain.

Caterlogh, or *Carlogh*, a Country of *Ireland*, joyning on the Eaſt to the County of *Kilkenny*.

Cathaneſs, or *Cathneſs*, a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, the people were called by *Ptolomy*, *Catini*.

Cathea, a Country in *India*, where beauty is ſo much regarded, that they chooſe the handſomeſt man for their King.

Catharine, (*Greek*) pure, chaſte; a proper name of divers women, the principal of which name was a Virgin, who was Martyred for Religions ſake by the Emperour *Maximianus* in the tenth perſecution of the Chriſtians.

Catharians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held themſelves pure from ſin, rejected Baptiſm, and denied Original ſin.

Catharists, another ſort of Hereticks, who were counted a branch of the *Manichees*.

Catharpings, ſmall ropes which run into little blocks from one ſide of the ſhip to the other to keep the ſhrouds tight, and the maſt from rowling.

Cathartick, (*Greek*) the generall name in Phyſick for all purging Medicines.

Cathay, a great Country Eaſtward divided into nine Realms under the great *Cham*. It was formerly called *Scythia*, now *Sinarum Regio*; the chief City is *Iſſedon*.

Cathedral, (*Greek*) belonging to a chair: alſo a Cathedral Church is the chief Church in a Biſhops See.

Cathelaunum, or *Catalaunum*, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, now called *Chaalons*, near unto which, are *Campi Cathelunai*; thoſe famous fields, where *Attila* the *Hun* was overthrown.

Catherpluggs, ſmall ropes which force the ſhrouds, for the better eaſe and ſafety of the maſt.

Catheter, an hollow inſtrument to thruſt into the Yard when the Urine is ſtopt by ſtones or gravel lying in the paſſage.

Cathetus, a Mathematical Term; the Perpendicular ſide of a right angled Triangle.

Cathelick, (*Greek*) general, univerſal the Title of Catholick is attributed to the King of *Spain*, as a maintainer of the Catholick Faith

Catholicon, a Phyſical word, ſignifiing a general purging Medicine.

Cathorius, a Term uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifiing the value of 9. Kine, it being a penalty ſet upon him, who breaks the King's peace, to give to the King 22. Kine, and 3. Cathores, or for every Cathorius 9. Kine.

Catini an ancient people of *Scotland*, ſee *Cathaneſſe*.

Catkins, are certain excreſcences proceeding from Nut-trees, and Birch-trees in the Winter time, which fall off when the trees begin to put forth their leaves.

Catling, a ſort of diſmembring knife, uſed in the amputation or cutting off of any offenſive member or part of mans body.

Catmint, an Herb which Cats much delight to eat, and will find out, if it be ſet, but not if it be ſown according to the following Rhime.

If you ſet it; the Cats will eat it.
If you ſow it, the Cats can't know it.

Cato, the name of ſeveral famous men of *Rome*, whereof the chief were *Cato Porcius*, *Cato Cenſorius*, and *Cato Uticenſis*.

Catoptrick, (*Greek*) belonging to a kind of Optick glaſſe, which is called *Catoptron*.

Catry, a place where *Cates*, or victuals, are ſet.

Cat-rope, a Rope wherewith to hale up the Catt.

Cats-taile, a kind of reed bearing a ſpike like a Cats-taile, ſome call it Reed mace.

Cattieuchlani, an ancient people of this Iſland, inhabiting thoſe parts, which are now called *Buckinghamſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, and *Herefordſhire*, they were, as *Camden* believeth, more anciently called *Caſſii*, and governed by *Caſſivellaunus*.

Cavalier, a brave man, a Knight, or Gentleman, ſerving on horſe-back; from the *Italian* word, *Cavallo*.

Cavazion, a Term in Architecture; being the hollowing, or under-digging of the earth for cellerage, allowed to be the ſixth part of the height of the whole Fabrick.

Caucaſus, a high Hill which parteth *India* from *Scythia*, being part of the mountain *Taurus*.

Cavea, a hollow place in the middle of the Palm, wherein three principle lines *Cardiaca*, *Hepatica*, and *Cephalica*, make a triangle and this is given to *Mars*.

Caveare, a certain kind of meat, which comes from the River *Volgha* in *Ruſſia*, made of the Roes of ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh.

Caveat, (*Lat.*) a caution or warning; alſo a Term in Civil Law, being a writing, which is entered by an Executor to keep others from meddling in the Adminiſtratorſhip.

Cavechin, or *Caveſan*, a falſe rein to lead a Horſe in.

A *Cavern*, (*Lat.*) a Cave.

Cavillation, (*Lat.*) a mocking, or jesting, also a wrangling.

Cavity, (*Lat.*) hollowness.

To *Caulk* a Ship, to fill the holes and chinks with Ockam and Tow.

Cavon, a County of *Ireland*, called anciently East *Breanny*, lying to the West of *Louth*.

Caupes, or *Calpes*, a *Scotch* Law-Term, signifying any gift, which a man gives in his own life-time to his Masters especially to the head, and chief of the Clan, for his maintenance and protection.

Cauphe, a kind of drink among the *Turks*, made of a brown Berry; much in use now in these parts.

To *Cauponate*, (*Lat.*) to sell for gain, especially wine, or victuals.

Caurus, the name of the North-East wind, blowing commonly out of the *British* Sea.

Causal, (*Lat.*) causing, or expressing the cause of any thing.

Causation, (*Lat.*) an excusing, or alleadging of a cause.

Cause, in Law, is any tryal or action which is brought before a judge to be controverted, pleaded, or examined; in *Logick*, it is that by which a thing is that which it is, and it is foretold, *viz.* the *Efficient Cause*, i. e. that from which any thing proceeds; the *Material Cause*, that of which any thing is made the *Formal* that by which any thing is what it is, the *Final* that for the sake of which any thing is done.

Causidick, (*Lat.*) a Lawyer, or Pleader.

Caustick, (*Greek*) searing, or burning, a word used in Physick, signifying that, which is applyed to sear any part of the body.

Cautele, (*Lat.*) a wariness, or taking heed.

Cautery, (*Greek*) a searing iron, for the Cicatrizing, or drawing together the Orifice of any wound.

To *Cauterize*, to sear.

Cautionary, (*Lat.*) giving in pledge, or pawn, for the fulfilling of Articles.

Cayer, a quantity of paper: also a part of a written book.

Cazimi, (*Arab.*) or a Planet in the heart of the Sun, is, when he is not distant from the Sun 17. minutes.

C E

Cebratane, (*French*) a Trunk to shoot at Birds with clay pellets.

Ceca, a certain religious house in *Corduba*, whence they say *Andar de Ceca en Meca*; i. e. to turn *Turk*.

Cecity, (*Lat*) blindness.

Cecrops, the first (or as some say the second) King of *Athens*; he was an *Ægyptian* born, and called by *Eusebius Diphys*, or Biformed, because he was the first, who civilized mens manners, and instituted marriage in *Athens*.

Cedrosii, a certain wild barbarous people, that go cloathed in the skin of wild beasts.

Cefala, an Island of *Africa*, found out by the *Portugals*, in the year 1500. being three miles in length, and one in bredth. It hath two Villages and one strong Castle. In the year 1505. the Islanders rebelled, but were quickly subdued by the *Portugals*, who killed the King they had chosen among themselves, and set up another King, as Deputy to the King of *Portugal*.

Celane, a Hill in *Asia*, where *Marsyas* is said to have contended with *Apollo* for the mastery upon the Flute.

Celandine, a kind of Herb called in Latin *Chelidonia*, from χελιδὼν which in Greek signifies a Swallow, it being a tradition that the said bird makes use of this Herb as a medicine for the eye-sight.

Celarent, a word whereby is signified the second mood of the first figure in Logick wherein the first proposition is a universal Negative, the second a universal Affirmative, the third again a universal Negative.

Celature, or *Cælature*, (*Lat.*) a carving, or engraving.

Celebration, (*Lat.*) a solemnizing, or making famous.

Celebrity, (*Lat.*) famousness.

Celerity, (*Lat.*) swiftness, expedition.

Celestial, (*Lat.*) heavenly.

Celestines, an Order of Fryers, instituted in the year 1215. by one *Peter*, a *Samnite*, who was afterwards chosen Pope, and called *Celestine* the fifth.

Cellarist, he that keepeth the Cellar, or Buttery in a Religious house.

Celsitude, (*Lat.*) tallness, heighth: also a Term attributed to a Prince, as a Title of Honour.

Celsity, the same.

Celtæ, a people anciently inhabiting *Gallia Comata*, between the Rivers *Garonne*, and *Sein*; they were so called from *Celtus*, the Son of *Polypheme*.

Celtiberia, a part of *Spain*, anciently so called; now *Arragonia*.

Celurca, the ancient name of a Town in the Province of *Angus* in *Scotland*, now called *Montros*.

Cementation, (*Lat.*) a cementing, or close joyning with Cement which is a strong cleaving

ing

ing Matter, in Chymistry, it is a laying of Cement and Metallick plates one upon another till the vessel be top full, and this either to remove that impurity of the Metalls, or to lessen the bulk by Compressing their parts.

Cemetery, see *Cæmetery*.

Cenchrus, a green and venemous biting Serpent.

Cenotaph, (*Greek*) a Hearse, or empty Tombe, erected in honour of a great Person.

Cense, (*Lat.*) a Mustering of an Army, a cessing of people.

Censer, a Vessel wherein the Priest burneth Incense at any Sacrifice, or Religious Rites.

Censor, (*Lat.*) an Officer among the *Romans*, who was to cesse, and value mens estates; also to judge of discipline, and reform manners; whence cometh, to Censure, *i. e.* to Judge, or to give Sentence.

Centaures, a people of *Thessaly*, who waged War with the *Lapithæ*: they descended, as the Poets feign, from *Ixion*; who falling in love with *Juno*, lay with a Cloud which was formed into her shape. They were thought to be half-men, and half-horses, because riding their horses to water, while their horses held down their heads to drink, they seemed to those who beheld them a far off, like a strange kind of monster, whose former part resembled a man, the hinder part a horse.

Centaury, (*Lat. Centaurium*,) an Herb of *Mars*, being of two sorts greater and lesser, the first good for Wounds, the second for Collick.

Centenary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Hundred.

Center, (*Lat.*) that point which is in the midst of every Circle, or Globe, and is æquidistant every way from the circumference.

Centinodie, (*Lat. Centinodium*) an Herb called Knot-grass, as it were having a hundred knots. It is principally good for all pains and aches in the back.

Centon, (*Lat.*) a Garment made up of several patches, a work composed of many peices.

Central, situate in the center, or middle.

Centrie, a word contracted from Sanctuary, a place of refuge for malefactours.

Centum-viri certain men among the *Romans*, chosen out of the 35, Tribes to be Judges; who although they were more in number than a hundred; yet for the easier naming of them, were called *Centum-viri*.

Centuple, (*Lat.*) a hundred-fold.

Century, (*Lat.*) the Number of a Hundred; the space of a hundred years, a band of a Hundred men, or the like.

Centurion, a Commander of a Hundred men, or Captain.

Cephalick, (*Greek* belonging to the head) whence Cephalick medicines properly are those which are applyed to fractures of the head, but generally taken for all medicines peculiar to the head.

Cephalick line, in Chiromancy, the line of the head or brain.

Cephalick-vein, see *vein*.

Cephalus, the Son of *Æon*, he married *Procris*, the Daughter of *Erichtheus* King of *Athens*, and being loved of *Aurora*, would not answer her love: some morning after he had been a Hunting with a dart which *Procris* gave him, and a dog called *Lælaps*, he sate down and called upon *Aura*, to refresh him; but his wife having followed him out of Jealousie, had hid her self in a bush. *Cephalus* perceiving the bush to move, thought it had been a wild beast, and shot his wife, and afterwards was turned into a stone.

Cepi corpus, a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an exigent, he hath taken the body of a man.

Ceramite, a kind of precious stone.

Ceraste, a kind of horned Serpent.

Ceratine, (*Lat.*) made of wax, dissolveable.

Cerberus, *quasi creoborus*, or, flesh devouring; a three-headed Dog, said to watch constantly at the gates of Hell, whom *Hercules* overcame and carried away in a chain.

Cerebrosity, (*Lat.*) a being cock-brain'd, or brain-sick.

Cerebrum jovis, the Chymicall appellation of burnt Tartar.

Cerdonists, a Sect of Hereticks, who held that there were two contrary Principles in the cause of every thing, A good God and a bad, they were instituted by one *Cerdo*, in the year 150.

Ceremonies, Rites of the Church, from the ancient Latin word *Cerus*, which signifieth *Holy*, or else from the *Cærites*, a people of *Hetruria*, who cheerfully entertained all the sacred things of the *Romans*, which were brought to them by the *Vestals*, when *Rome* was taken by the *Gaules*: whereupon the *Romans* out of gratitude, ordered that all things belonging to Religious worship, should be called Ceremonies.

Ceres, the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, by whom *Jupiter* had *Proserpina*, and being snatcht away by *Pluto*, *Ceres* wandred through the world to seek her, and came to the Court of *Eleusius* King of *Attica*: whose Son *Triptolemus* she made immortal; and setting him in a Chariot

Chariot drawn with winged Dragons through the Aire, ſhe ſent him to teach mortals the uſe of Corn, whence ſhe was adored as the Goddeſs of *Agriculture*.

Cerinthians, a ſort of Hereticks, who held that Chriſt at his ſecond coming ſhould give to his people all carnal delights and pleaſures: they had their originall in the year 97. from one *Cerinthus*.

Cerna, an Iſland in the *Æthiopick* Sea, where the North Pole is not ſeen, by ſome thought to be the ſame with *Madagaſcar*.

Ceromatick, (*Greek*) anointed with oyl.

Cerones, a certain people anciently inhabiting that part of *Scotland*, which is now called *Aſſinſhire*.

Cerote, (*Greek*) a kind of ſear-cloth, or plaiſter.

A *Certificate*, a Writing made in any Court, to give notice to another Court of any thing done therein.

Certification, of *Aſſize*, of *novel diſſeiſin*, a Writ granted for the examining of a matter paſſed by Aſſize before the Juſtices, and is called, a Certification of new *diſſeiſin*.

Certificando de recognitione Stapulæ, a Writ directed to the Maior, of the Staple, taken before him, in caſe where the party himſelf refuſeth to bring it in.

Certiorari, is a Writ iſſuing out of the Chancery to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cauſe depending there, upon complaint made by the bill, that the party ſeeking the ſaid Writ hath received hard dealing.

Cervine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Hart: alſo of a tawny or hart-colour.

Ceruſe, (*Lat.*) White-lead refined out of the Mine, uſed by Chyrurgions for ointments; by Painters, for the painting of a white-colour.

Ceſare, a word by which is ſignified the firſt Mood of the ſecond figure in Logick, wherein the propoſitions are after the ſame manner, as *Celarent* in the firſt figure.

Ceſata, or *Ceſada*, a City of *Spain*, between *Emerita*, and *Cæſar-Auguſta*.

To *Ceſp'tate*, (*Lat.*) to ſtumble.

Ceſſation, (*Lat.*) a leaving off, a ceaſing.

Ceſſavit, a Writ lying upon this general ground, where a man hath neglected to perform ſuch ſervice, or to pay ſuch rents, as he is tied to by his tenure.

To *Ceſſe*, (from the *Lat. Ceſſare*) to leave off, to be idle: alſo to tax.

Ceſſion, (*Lat.*) a yielding, or giving place.

Ceſt, (*Lat.*) a marriage-girdle, which the Bride uſeth to wear, and which is looſed by the Bridegroom the firſt night.

Cetaceous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Whale.

Ceterach, (*Arab.*) an Herb ſomewhat like Ferne, very good for the Spleen.

Ceus, an Iſland, where all men above 60 years old, were commanded by the Law to poiſon themſelves, that there might be no ſcarſity of proviſion for the reſt.

C H.

Cha, the leaf of a tree in *China*, which being infuſed into water, ſerves for their ordinary drink.

Chace, (*French*) a Warren: alſo a Term in the game at Tennis.

Chackhirs, a kind of Breeches among the *Turks*, from the waſte to the heel: the ornament of women, as well as men.

Chaffewax, an officer in Chancery, that fits the wax for the ſealing of Writs, and ſuch other inſtruments as are thence to be ſent out.

Chaffare, a buying and ſelling, from the Dutch word *Kauffer*, a Buyer.

Chaffinch, a kind of bird, ſo called becauſe it delighteth in chaff.

Chagrin, (*French*) care, heavineſs: alſo a diſeaſe cauſed by melancholy.

Chaine, the decimal chaine is an inſtrument uſed in Surveying, made of round wire 16 foot in length.

Chains, is uſed by a figure, called Metonimy of the Adjunct, for captivity, and ſometimes in an amorous ſenſe.

Chain-ſhot, two Bullets with a chain between them.

Chalcedon, a City of *Aſia*, near *Boſphorus Thracius*: it was built by the *Megarenſes*, who were called *Cæci*, or blind, becauſe they did not chooſe the other ſide where *Conſtantinople* ſtands.

Chalcographer, (*Greek*) an ingraver in Braſs.

Chaldæa, a Country of *Aſia* the greater, bordering upon *Arabia*, their chief City is *Babylon*, and the people have ever been famous for Aſtrology and Magick.

Chaldron, a certain meaſure of Coals, containing 36 buſhels.

Chalice, a holy Veſſel wherewith they had wont to ſacrifice, alſo the Communion cup.

Challange, a Term in Common-law, ſignifying an exception againſt perſons, or things as a priſoner may except againſt the partial; impannelling of a Jury, or againſt the inſufficiency of the Jurors.

Chaloners, the name of an ancient Family, of which there be divers living, a member whereof was Sr. *Thomas Chaloner*, who was ordinary Ambaſſador in *Spain*, almoſt four years in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, where

in a pure and learned Verſe, he compoſed five Books *De Republica Anglorum inſtauranda*, whilſt (as he ſaid) he lived, *Hyeme in furno, æſtate in horreo*: that is, in Winter in a ſtove, in Summer in a Barn.

Chalons, blankets, or coverings.

Chalybeat, (*Lat.*) of the Temper, or quality of ſteel.

Chalybs, a people of *Aſia* the leſs, dwelling upon the banks of *Thermodoon*; *Strabo* calls them *Chaldæans*. They had great ſtore of Iron, and Steel-Mines, whence ſome think, *Chalybes* come to ſignifie Steel.

A *Chamber*, in Gunnery, is a charge made of Braſs, or Iron, to put in at the breech of a Murtherer, in Navigation Seamen called that the Chamber of a great Gun, ſo far as the powder reacheth when ſhe is laded.

Chamberdekins, Iriſh beggers.

Chamberlain of a City, is the chief keeper of the publick Treaſury; from *Camera*, or Chamber, the place where the Treaſury is kept: there be alſo two Officers of this name, in the Kings Exchequer.

Chamfered, is an Epithete given to the ſtalkes of certain Plants, when they have Impreſſions upon them like unto a gutter or crevice.

Chamelæa, or Spurge Olive, a ſhrubby ſurculus Plant with ſlender boughs about a cubit long with leaves like an Olive tree, but leſſer, bitter, ſharp, mordacious affecting, and exulcerating the tongue, which detract Phlegme, and Cooler when aſſumed in Pills, for ſo they are moſt ſucceſſefull.

Chameleon, ſee *Cameleon*.

Chamelot, or *Chamblat*, a kind of water'd ſtuff mixed with Camels hair.

A *Chamfer*, a word in Architecture, being an artificial gutter, or crevice made in a pillar.

Chamfred, (old word) chapt, or wrinckled.

Chamois, or *Chamoy*, a wild Goat, of whoſe skins they make *Chamois* leather.

Champain (*Lat. Campeſtris*) Lands, Downs or Fields not incloſed.

Champernouns, ſee *Campernulphs*.

Champarty, (*French*) ſignifieth in Common-law the maintenance of a man in his ſuit depending; on condition to have part of the Land, or Goods, when they are recovered.

Champion, (*French*) one that fighteth in anothers behalf, the Kings Champion is one who is to come Armed on horſe-back upon the kings Coronation day, and in the preſence of the Nobles to challenge any, who ſhall affirm the King not lawfull Heir to the Crown; by this Tenure the *Dimmocks*, hold a Mannor at *Scrivelby*, in *Lincolnſhire*.

Chananæa, the Holy-land bounded on the Eaſt by *Euphrates*, and the River *Jordan*; on the Weſt by *Ægypt*, on the South by *Arabia*, on the North by *Lybanus*.

Chancellour, from the Latin word *Cancelli*, Latices, with which in former time the judgment-ſeats were compaſſed; it is a Title of honour given unto him, who is the chief man next unto the Prince, for matter of juſtice in Civil affairs, having power to moderate, and temper the written Law, according to equity. Alſo the Chancellour of the Exchequer is a ſupream Officer, appointed to moderate the extremities in Exchequer.

Chancery, the Court of Equity and Conſcience, moderating the ſeverity of other Courts, that are more ſtrictly tied to the rigour of the Law; the Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellour, who is chief Judge, twelve Maſters of the Chancery, whereof the Maſter of the Roll's is chief; the Clerk of the Crowns; the ſix Clerks, with many others.

Chanfron, the name of an *Italian* Coyn valuing about twenty-pence.

Channel, the middle or deepeſt part of any Sea, River, or Havens mouth.

A *Chantepleur*, (*French*) he that ſingeth and weepeth together.

A *Chanter*, he that ſingeth Divine-ſervice in a Church, or Chappel.

Chanticleer, (*French*) a name often given to a Cock for its clear ſinging.

Chaonia, the hilly part of *Epirus*; which *Helenus* the ſon of *Priamus*, ſo named from his brother *Chaon*, whom he there ſlew againſt his will, while he was a hunting.

Chaos, (*Greek*) a confuſed indigeſted heap.

Chapin, (*Spaniſh*) a high Cork-heel'd ſhooe.

Chaplain, from *Capella*, a *Chappel*; he that dependeth upon the King, or other great perſon for the inſtruction of him, and his family.

Chaplet, a wreath, or Garland for the head; from the Latin word, *Caput*.

Chapter, in the Common and Canon-law, ſignifieth a company of Clergy-men met together in a Cathedral conventual, or collegiate Church; and this company is a kind of head to Rule, and Govern the Dioceſs in the vacation of the Biſhoprick: it is alſo a word of Architecture, ſignifying the top, or head of a Pillar.

Character, (*Greek*) the print, or ſeal of any thing; a Note in Chronology: alſo the

name

name of Printers several sorts of Letters.

Characterisme, a lively description, and as it were painting forth of any person by any Orator or Poet, as that of *Catiline* by *Cicero* and such like.

Characteristick, (*Greek*) belonging to a Character.

Characteristick letter in Grammar, is that consonant in a verb which immediately precedes the varying termination.

Charatux, see *Caratux*.

Chardford, a Town in *Hantshire*, heretofore called *Cerdeford* from *Cerdick*, that warlike English *Saxon*, who obtained a great victory over the *Saxons*.

Chare, a kind of fish, which breeds most peculiarly in *Winnandermer* in *Lancashire*.

A *Charge* in *Blazon*, is that thing whatsoever, that doth occupy the field of an Escutcheon, as the contained in the containing.

Charientism, (*Greek*) gracefullness: also a Rhetorical figure, wherein a taunting expression is softned with a jest or pleasant peice of rallerick expression.

Charing-cross, a famous Monument which stood at the end of the Strand towards *Westminster*. It was erected by King *Edward* the first, in memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, who accompanying him to the Holy-War suck't the poyson out of his body, when it had been wounded by a *More* with an unvenomed sword; this Cross was utterly demolish't.

Charlatanerie, (*French*) a cousening, cheating, or cogging, from *Carlatan*, a Mountebank.

Charles, a proper name contracted from the Dutch word *Gar*, and *Ethel*, signifying all Noble, or one of a masculine spirit.

Charles-wain, certain Stars near the North-pole.

Charlock, a kind of wild mustard growing amongst Corn with a yellow flower, some call the seed of it Rumpseed and Clowns mustard seed, because some ignorant people make a kind of Mustard thereof.

Charms, certain verses, or expressions, which are thought to have a bewitching power: also taken figuratively for surprizing attractions and allurements.

A *Charnel-house*, a place where dead bones are laid.

Charon, the son of *Erebus*, and *Night*; whom the Poets faign to be the ferriman of Hell, and to carry the Souls of those that die, over the Stygian-Lake in a Boar.

Chart, (*Lat.*) a paper, or parchment, or written deed.

Charter-house, a famous Hospital in *London*, founded by Sir *Waltermany* of *Henault*, who served under King *Edward* the third, in the *French* Wars, and since very richly endowed for the maintenance of old men by *Sutton* a Citizen of *London*. This place was anciently a very noted Cœmitary, or place of Burial.

· *Charterland*, (in Common-law) such land as a man holds by *Charter*.

· *Charters*, (*French*) written Evidences of thing done between party and party: also Letters Patents, wherein privileges are granted by the King, to Towns and Corporations.

Charterparty, (a Term in Merchandise) a Covenant or Agreement between a Merchant, and the Master of a Ship.

Chartulary, a keeper of a Register-roll, or Reckoning book.

Charvil, or *Chervil*, an Herb called in Latin *Cerefolium*.

Charybdis, a Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily*, near the *Tauromitanian* shore; which is feigned to have been a woman of prodigious greediness, who for stealing *Hercules* his Oxen, was struck with Thunder by *Jupiter*, and turned into this Gulf.

Chasma, (*Greek*) a wide gap, or opening of the earth.

Chasteleyn, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a Gentleman, or Gentlewoman of a great house.

Chasuble, (*French*) a kind of Cope, which the Priest and his assistants wear at Mass.

· *Chattels* (*French*) a Term in Common-law, signifying all goods moveable, and immoveable; but such as are in the nature of a free-hold, or a parcel thereof.

Chatsworth, a stately house in *Darbyshire*, built by Sir *William Cavendish*, or *Candish*.

Chaumound, an ancient and Noble Family of *Lancels* in *Cornwall*, written in Latin Records, *de Calvo Monte*.

Chaud-mille, signifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, A fault committed in a sudden Tumult.

A *Chauncel*, the most sacred part of a Temple or Church, so called from *Cancelli*, or Lattices, which separate that part from the rest of the Church; the Greeks call it *Adyton*.

· *Chaunce-medley* signifies in Common-law the casual slaying of a man.

Chauncery, see *Chancery*.

· *Chauntry*, (*French*) a Church, Chappell or quire endowed with Lands, and other Annual revenues, for the maintenance of such as are appointed to sing Divine Service.

Chaworths, the name of a very Noble Family of *Alesbury* in *Buckinghamshire*; they were so

ſo called as deſcending from *Cahors*, a Town of *Quercy*, a Province of *France*: in Latin Records they are ſtyled *de Caduroi*.

Cheapgild, a reſtitution made by the Hundred, or County, for any wrong done by one that was in plegio.

Check, in Faulconry, is when Rookes, Pies, or other Birds come in the view of the Hawk, and ſhe forſakes her naturall flight to follow them.

Cheeks in Navigation, are ſpliced and thick clamps of wood at the top of the foremaſt, and mainmaſt of a Ship.

Checkie, a Term in Heraldry; as a bordure checkie is when the bordure conſiſteth of three panes of checquer-work, wherein it differs from counter-pane, which never exceeds two panes.

Cheigo, a ſmall animal which gets into the feet of thoſe that inhabit the *Barbados* tormenting them very much.

Cheif, a Term in Common-law, as Lands holden in Chief; See *Capite*. Alſo a Term in Heraldry, being a line added to the upper or chief part of the Eſcutcheon, and contains a third part thereof.

Cheifage, *Chivage*, or *Chevage*, (old *French*) a Term in law being a certain ſum of money paid by Villains to their Lords, for their ſeveral heads, whence it is called *Chevagium*, or *Chivagium* which is as much as to ſay the ſervice of the head.

Cheif pledg, the ſame as Headborough, Conſtable, Tything-man.

Chekelaton, a ſtuff like motly. *Chaucer.*

Chelandri, a Gold-finch; a word uſed by *Chaucer.*

Chelidonius, (*Greek*) a precious ſtone, which they ſay is found in the belly of a Swallow.

Chelidonie, an Herb, ſo called from the Greek word *Chelidon*, which ſignifies a Swallow, ſee *Celandine.*

Chelmerford, a Town in *Eſſex*, ſo called from the River *Chelmer*, it is commonly known by the name of *Chensford.* In the reign of King *Henry* the firſt, it belonged to *Maurice*, Biſhop of *London*, who built here two Bridges. Some think it to be the ſame with that which was anciently called *Canonium.*

Chelonophagi, a certain people bordering upon *Carmania*, who feed only upon Tortoiſes covering their houſes with the ſhels of them, being ſo large that one of them will ſerve to make a Ship.

Chemnis, an Iſland which is driven to and fro by the wind, wherein there is a Temple conſecrated to *Latona.*

Cheriſaunce, (old word) comfort.

Cherſoneſus, (*Greek*) a tract of Land almoſt invironed by the Sea, and joyned to the Continent by an Iſthmus or narrow neck of land: it is called in Latin, *Peninſula.*

Chert, or *Cheort*, (old word) Love, jealouſie.

Chertes, merry people. *Chaucer*,

Cherubim, the plural number of *Cherub*, an Hebrew word ſignifying fulneſſe of knowledge, one of the nine orders of Angels.

Chervil, ſee *Charvil.*

Cheſtip, a kind of little vermin that lies under Tyles.

Cheſt, (old word) ſubject.

Cheſten, (*French*) a cheſs-nut.

Cheſter, ſee *Weſtcheſter.*

Cheſtoul, Poppie.

Cheteres, two ſmall peices of Timber with holes, in which the main tack runs and to which the tack is haled down.

To *Cheve*, (old word) to thrive.

Cheveril-leather, a kind of ſoft tender leather, from the French word *Chevereul*, a wild Goat, or whoſe skin ſome ſay it is made; or elſe from the River *Charwel* in *Oxfordſhire*, which is famous for dreſſing of leather.

Chevesal, a Gorget. *Chaucer.*

To *Chevice*, (old word) to redeem.

Chevin, a certain Fiſh having a great head, from the French word *Chef*, a head.

Cheviſaunce, a compoſition or agreement between the debtour and creditour; from the French word *Chever*, to come to a head.

Chevrons, (*French*) the ſtrong rafters and chiefs that meet at the top of the houſe, to hold up the covering of the houſe; alſo a Term in Haraldry, being one of the ordinaries of an Eſcutcheon made in faſhion of a triangle.

Chevronel, a Term in Blazon, being a half Cheveron.

Chibboll, a little onion.

Chicheſter, the name of a famous City of *Suſſex*, formerly called *Ciſſanceſter*, i. e. the City of *Ciſſa*, becauſe it was built by *Ciſſa*, King of the South *Saxons.* It hath a very ſtately Cathedral, and in the reign of *Williami Rufus*, the Biſhop's See was tranſlated from *Selſey* hither.

Chickweed, (*Lat. Alſina*) a ſort of Herb very effectual for all impoſthumes, ſwellings, redneſs of the face, wheales, puſhes, itch, ſcabs.

Childing, a Term given to diverſe Plants, as Childing Daiſies, Childing Mercury, &c. when their ofspring exceedeth the number of the ordinary kind.

Child-wit,

Childwit, a Law Term, ſignifying a power to take a fine of your bond-woman begotten with Child without your conſent.

Chiliad, (*Greek*) the number of a thouſand.

Chiliarch, (*Greek*) a Commander of a thouſand men, a Colonel.

Chiliaſts, (*Greek*) a ſect of men, who are alſo called Milenaries, who hold that Chriſt ſhall come and reign perſonally upon Earth with his Saints a thouſand years.

Chilo, the Lacedæmonian, one of the ſeven Wiſe men of *Greece*, whoſe ſentences were very brief; whence *Chilonick* ſignifieth, Compendious.

Chilperick, an ancient King of *France*, of little worth or eſteem, of whom therefore it was ſaid *Titularis, non Tutelaris Rex, Defuit non Præfuit Reipublicæ.*

Chily, an *American kingdom*, famous for that Wine wherewith the King of *Ternenate* entertain'd Sr. *Francis Drake*, and his Captaines.

Chimæra, a Hill of *Lycia*, on the top whereof were many Lions, in the midſt fed Goats, and at the bottom were Serpents, which *Bellerophon*, made habitable. Whence the Poets feigned that *Bellerophon* killed the Monſter *Chimæra*, who had the head of a Lion, the belly of a Goat, and the tail of a Dragon. Whence *Chimæra's*, are taken for Idle conceits.

Chimbe, the uttermoſt part of a barrel. *Chaucer.*

A *Chime* of Bells, a pleaſant tune rung upon the Bells. Some ſay, from the Lattin word *Cymbalum.*

Chimin, (*French*) a law-term, ſignifying the King's high-way, where there is free paſſage for him and his people.

Chiminage, a toll for wayfaring, or paſſage through the Forreſt.

Chimmar, a black Veſtment worn by Biſhops between their Rochet and Gown, to which it is like only, it hath no ſleeves.

China, a great Country in *Aſia*, which is all under one King, whom they call Lord of the World, and ſon of Heaven, this kingdome containeth 600 Cities 2000 Walled Towns & 4000 unwalled.

Chincerie, niggardlyneſs; a word uſed by *Chaucer.*

Chinquita, a Colony of *Spaniards* upon the bank of *Titicaca*, one of the greateſt Lakes that belongs to *America*; ſaid to be fourſcore leagues in compaſs, having many ſmall Iſlands in it; being of a good and fruitfull ſoil, abounding with fiſh, and variety of Seafowl.

Chione, the daughter of *Deucalion*, and wife of *Peonius*, the *Epidaurian*: ſhe being got with child by *Phœbus* and *Mercury*, brought forth twins, *Autolycus*, to *Mercury*, *Philemon* to *Phœbus.*

Chios, an Iſland in the *Ægean*-Sea, between *Lesbos*, and *Samos*. It is 900 furlongs in circuit.

Chiragrical, (*Greek*) having the gout in ones hands.

Chirchſed ſee *Churches-ſed.*

Chirking, (old word) a chattering noiſe.

Chirographer, a Law-term, ſignifying him, who in the Common pleas office, ingroſſeth Fines, acknowledged in that Court, into a perpetual Record; alſo, he that giveth a bill of his hands.

Chirograph, ſignifying in Greek, ones own Hand-writing.

Chirologic, (*Greek*) a talking by ſigns made with the hands.

Chiromancy, (*Greek*) a divination, by looking on the lines, and marks of the hand. This art is alſo called Palmeſtry.

Chiron, the Son of *Saturn* and *Philyra*; who by reaſon that *Saturn* lay with *Philyra* in the ſhape of a Horſe, had his upper part like a Man, his lower parts like a Horſe: he grew famous for Phyſick, brought up *Achilles* and *Æſculapius*, and at length was placed among the Stars, and called *Sagittarius.*

Chirrichote, a Spaniſh word, uſed in deriſion toward the French-men.

Chyrurgery, (*Greek*) the Art of curing wounds; vulgarly called, Surgery.

Chivalrie, (*French*) horſemanſhip, valour: alſo a Law-Term, ſignifying a tenure of land by Knights ſervice.

Chivauchie, the ſame as *Chivalrie.*

To *Chitt* the ſeed is ſaid when it ſhoots its ſmall root out of the earth.

Chives, are the ſmaller parts of ſome bulbous roots as of Daffodill, Garlick, *&c.* by which they are propagated.

Chlevaſme, ſee *Epicertomeſis.*

Chloris, the wife of *Zephyrus*, ſhe was called *Flora*, or the Goddeſs of Flowers: alſo, the daughters of *Amphion* and *Niobe*, who married *Melew*, and brought forth *Neſtor.*

Chloroſis (*Greek*) the green ſickneſs or white Jaundis cauſed in Virgins by the ſtopping of their Terms.

Chocolate, a compounded *Indian* drink; whoſe chief ingredient is a fruit called *Cocao.*

Chœnix, (*Greek*) a certain meaſure containing a Wine quart, of our meaſure, and a 12th part over.

Cholmondley, a Town in *Cheſhire*, which gave name and habication to the Noble Family of the *Cholmondleys*, or *Cholmleys*, by contraction.

Chologogon

Chologogon, (*Greek*) purging of Choler.

Chondril, an Herb, like Succory.

Choral, a Law-term; one that by vertue of the ancient orders of the Clergy was admitted to serve God in the quire.

Chord, a Term in Geometry, being a right line subtending an arch of a Circle, therefore it is otherwise called a subtense or *Hypotenuse*.

Choriambick, (*Greek*) a foot in Verse, consisting of four syllables, two long ones at each extream, and two short ones in the middle, There are reckoned severall other feet of four syllables, as *Dispondæus*, *Diambus Jonic us àMajore & àMinore*, *Epitritus primus*, *Pæon primus* &c. But they are all of little or no use in the scanning of Verse, being all of them but Dissyllables clapt each into one Tetrasyllable only the *Choriamb*, cannot well be spared in scanning, the *Asclepiadæum* and *Pentameter*.

Chorion, (*Greek*) the outermost tunicle that enraps the Birth.

Chorister, (*Greek*) a singing-man of a quire.

Chorographer, (*Greek*) a describer or decipherer of Countries and kingdoms.

Chorus, a Company of singers in a quire: also that which is sung or plaid in a Tragedie or Comedy, between every Act.

Chrismatory, (*Greek*) a vessel wherein they put the holy ointment (used by those of the *Roman* Church in the Sacrament of Baptism) which is called Chrism: Also a vessel used in the temple in the old Law, for the receiving of the Golden liquor, or oile from the two Olive Branches by two Golden pipes.

Christian, a proper name of women, first derived from the profession it self.

Christianism, the profession of Christian Religion.

Christopher, (*Greek*) a proper name of men, signifying Christ-carrier.

Chromatic, (*Greek*) keeping its colour; also pleasant, delightful; also vulgarly used for *Acroamatic*, see *Acroamatic*.

Chronical, (*Greek*) temporal.

Chronical diseases, Physicians call such as grow not presently to a highth, as the *Acute*, but wherein the Patient lingers out, and lives many years, or some considerable time, in Astronomy *Chronical*, or *Achronical*, rising of a Star is, when a Star riseth a Sun setting, and this is also called *Ortus Vespertinus*, *Chronical* or *Achronical*, setting, is when a Star sets with the Sun, this is otherwise called *Occasus vespertinus*.

A *Chronicle*, (*Greek*) a History of the times.

Chronodix, (*Greek*) a certain kind of Dial or Instrument, to shew how the time passeth away.

A *Chronogram*, (*Greek*) a verse wherein the figurative Letters being joyned together, make up the year of our Lord.

Chronography, (*Greek*) a writing of Annals.

Chronology, (*Greek*) a computation of years whereby is shown the coherence of Histories.

Chrysites, a kind of Litharge, so called from its golden colour, and not that is the product hereof.

Chrysocal, (*Greek*) a kind of green earth called *Borax*, wherewith Goldsmiths soder Gold and other mettals together.

Chrysolite, (*Greek*) a kind of precious Stone of a Gold-colour found in *Æthiopia*.

Chrysopœa, (*Greek*) the Art of making Gold.

Chrysopolis, a Promontory of *Asia*, now called *Scytary*.

Chrysoprase, (*Greek*) a sort of precious Stone of a greenish colour found in *Asia*.

Chrysostomus, signifying in Greek, Golden mouth: it was the name of an ancient Bishop of *Byzantium*, famous for his eloquence.

Chrystalline-heaven, it is the ninth heaven, mentioned *Gen.* 1. which divideth the water from the waters.

Chrystall, a precious Stone engendered by cold, of a watry colour, very cleer and of great worth, by attraction of the Sunbeams, it setteth on fire dry straw; being beaten to powder and drunk, it filleth the Dugs with milk. It also asswageth thirst and is good against the Cholick, and passion of the Bowels if worn about one.

Chrystallization, (*Lat.*) a making Chrystall, in Chymistry it is the purifying of salts by severall solutions and philtrations, after the liquor in which they are contained hath been evaporated to a skin.

Churchest, (old English) a certain measure of Wheat Corn, which heretofore it was a custome in this Nation, for every man to pay to the Church on St. *Martin*'s day.

Chyle, (*Greek*) a white substance or milky juice, into which the nutriment is converted by the heat of the stomack, and which being there brought to that perfection, passes thence away through the Mesariack veins into the Liver.

Chylification, the act or faculty of converting nutriment in Chyle.

Chymistry, the Art of dissolving mettals, and of extracting the quintessence out of any thing.

Chymere, a coat or jacket: also a Herald's Coat of Armes.

C I.

Cibarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to meat.

Ciboire, (*French*) a cup or box, wherein the Sacrament of the Lords Supper is kept among the *Roman* Catholicks.

A *Cicatrice*, (*Lat.*) a ſcar or mark which is left after a wound is healed up.

Cicely, a proper name of women; from the Latin word *Cæcilia*, i.e. *Grey-eyd*.

Cecero, the name of a moſt famous Oratour and Philoſopher among the *Romans*; whence *Ciceronical* is uſed for Eloquent.

Cicers, certaine *Italian* peaſe from the Latin word *Cicer*, from whence *Cicero* had his name, he or ſome of his Anceſtors having a a Wart in the form of ſuch a peaſe growing on his noſe. They provoke Urine, and the Termes, and encreaſe both milke and ſeed.

To *Cicurate*, (*Lat.*) to tame.

Cid, from the Arabick *Caide*, which ſignifies, a Lord or great man. This word is uſed among the *Spaniards*, for a valiant man, or great Captain.

Cidaris, (*Perſ.*) the *Perſian* attire for the head.

Cierges, wax-candles, lamps, *Chaucer*.

Cilerie, a Term in Architecture, ſignifying the drapetie or leavage, which is wrought upon the heads of Pillars.

Cilicia, a Country of *Aſia* the Leſs, now called *Caramania*, or *Turcomania*.

Cilicius, (*Lat.*) belonging to Cilice, or haircloath.

Cilinder, ſee *Cylinder*.

Cimbick, (*Lat.*) a niggard or peny-father.

Cimbrians, a Northern and warlick people anciently inhabiting that Country which is now called *Denmark*.

Cimeliark, (*Lat.*) a Veſtry: alſo a place to put Jewels in.

Cimice, (*Lat. Cimex*) a ſmall red inſect or worm.

A *Cimiter*, ſee *Scymitar*.

Cimmerians, a Northern people whoſe Country by reaſon of its diſtance from the Sun, is alwaies dark: whence Cimerian darkneſs is taken for a very thick obſcurity. They live near a certain narrow Sea, which from them is called *Boſphorus*, *Cimmerius* There is alſo a people of *Italy*, ſo called, living between *Baia*, and *Cuma* incompaſſed about with high hill,

Cinamon, an Hebrew word, ſignifying a kind of ſpice.

Cincantenier, (*French*) a Commander of 50 men: alſo the name of an Officer in *Paris*.

Cincture, (*Lat.*) an encompaſſing with a girdle.

Cingulum veneris, or the girdle of *Venus*; the figure of a ſemicircle drawn from the ſpace betwixt the forefinger and middle finger to the ſpace between the ring finger and little finger.

Ciniph, (*Lat.*) a Gnat.

Cink-foile or five leaved Graſs (*Lat. Pentaphyllon*, or *Quinque-folium*) an Herb ſo called from the number of leaves which commonly grow together in a tuft.

Cinnaber, a red ſtone found in Mines, which is uſed for a Vermilion colour.

Cinople, or *Sinople*, a kind of red-lead, from the City *Sinope*, whence it is digged.

Cinque-ports, five Havens which lie toward *France*, on the Eaſt part of *England*; namely, *Haſtings*, *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*; the inhabitants of theſe Ports have many priviledges and immunities above others of the Commons of that Country: Alſo they have an eſpecial Governour, who is called Lord-warden of the Cinque-ports, having all the authority that a Lord Admiral hath in places not exempted.

Ciperus, a three ſquare Ruſh growing in divers places, the root whereof is very Odoriferous ſome take it to be *Galangale*.

A *Cipher*, from the Hebrew word *Saphar*, to number, ſignifieth any figure or number; eſpecially that figure in form of an o. which only ſerveth to augment the value of a number: alſo a Character wherein ſecret letters are written.

Cipreſs, a fine curled linnen, of which Hoods for women are made.

Circe, the daughter of *Sol* and *Perſis*, ſhe is ſaid by the Poets (and particularly by *Homer* in his *Odyſſeus*) to have been a perſon of profound knowledge in Phyſick and Natural Magick, and to have turned the Companions of *Ulyſſes* into ſwine, but to have reſtored them again to their former ſhapes at the requeſt of *Uliſſes*, whom ſhe not only highly favoured but was alſo amourous of him.

Circeſter, or *Cirenceſter*, an ancient City in *Gloceſter ſhire*, which ſtandeth upon the River *Corinus*, or *Churn*, it was formerly called *Corinium*, and *Durocornovium*: alſo *Urbs Paſſerum*, in regard it was ſet one fire by Sparrows, by a ſtratagem of one *Gurmundus*; it was taken from the *Brittains* by *Ceaulin*, King of the Weſt-*Saxons*. alſo *Cinegliſe* was here defeated by *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*.

Circinate, (*Lat.*) to make a Circle with a pair of Compaſſes.

Circk, (*Lat.*) a place in *Rome* made circularly, where the people ſate and beheld thoſe Playes, which are called Circenſes.

A *Circuit* of Action, a Term in Law, ſignifying a longer courſe of proceeding than is needfull to recover the thing ſued for.

Circuition, (*Lat.*) a fetching a compaſs, or going about.

Circular, (*Lat.*) round, in faſhion of a Circle.

Circulation, (*Lat.*) an encompaſſing, a fetching a round circle: alſo a Term in Chymiſtry, when any liquor is ſo placed in digeſtion, that it ſhall riſe up and fall down in a continued courſe, and thereby become more digeſted and mature, for which uſe, we uſe a *Pellican*.

Circumaggeration, (*Lat.*) a heaping round about.

Circumambient, (*Lat.*) incircling, or flowing about, an Epithet proper to the Aire.

Circumambulation, a walking about: alſo a far-fetch't diſcourſe.

Circumcelliones, certain abominable Hereticks, who to get themſelves repute, laid violent hands upon themſelves.

Circumciſion, (*Lat.*) a cutting about, a Ceremony uſed among the Jews, namely a cutting off the fore-skins from their Children, as ſoon as they were eight daies old.

Circumduction, (*Lat.*) a leading about, a deceiving.

Circumference, (*Lat.*) a line circulary drawn about the Center, as it were a carrying about.

Circumferentor, a Mathematical Inſtrument, uſed by Geometricians and Surveyors; it is made of Wood, eight inches in length, and four broad; three quarters of an inch thick: about the middle of the upper-ſide is, a round hole, three inches and a half about and half an inch deep, in which is placed a Card, divided into 120 equal parts, in which Card is drawn a Dial, to know the hour of the Sun.

Circumflex, (*Lat.*) bowed about, ſee Accent.

Circumfluous, or *Circumfluent*, (*Lat.*) flowing about.

Circumforaneous, (*Lat.*) loitering about the Market, or Court.

Circumfuſion, (*Lat.*) a powering about.

Circumgyration, (*Lat.*) a fetching a great circuit round about.

Circumjacent, (*Lat.*) lying about.

Circumincеſſion, (*Lat.*) a word uſed by Divines, to expreſs the exiſtence of the Holy Trinity.

Circumligation, (*Lat.*) a binding about.

Circumlition, (*Lat.*) a daubing or plaiſtering about.

Circumlocution, (*Lat.*) a circuit of words, or going about the buſh.

Circumplication, (*Lat.*) a folding about.

Circumpoſition, a kind of laying when the mould is borne up to the bough which is to be taken of by an old hat, boot or ſtrong peice of old courſe cloath.

Circumrotation, (*Lat.*) a wheeling about.

Circumſcription, (*Lat.*) a writing about.

Circumſpection, (*Lat.*) warineſs, heedfulneſs.

A *Circumſtance*, (*Lat.*) a quality that accompanieth any thing, as time, place.

Circumſtantibus, a Law Term, thoſe that ſtand about to make up the number of the Jurours; if any impanell'd appear not, or appearing, be challenged by either party.

Circumvallation, (*Lat.*) an encloſing, or trenching about.

Circumvection, a carrying about.

Circumvent, (*Lat.*) to over-reach, to deceive.

Circumvolate, (*Lat.*) to fly about.

Circumvolve, (*Lat.*) to roll about.

Circumvolution, a rolling, wheeling, or turning about.

Circumdate, (*Lat.*) to encompaſſe about.

Circumſonate, (*Lat.*) to ſound about, or on every ſide.

Ciſalpine, Countrys on this ſide the *Alpes*.

Ciſbury, a Town in *Suſſex*, ſo called from *Ciſſa*, the ſon of *Aello*, and ſecond King of the South *Saxons*, who with his brother *Cimen*, landed with great Forces at *Cimonſhore*,

Ciſtercian Monks: ſee *Bernardine* Monks.

Ciſtus, a certain bramble, called the holy Roſe.

Citation, (*Lat.*) the alleadging of any Text: alſo a Summons to appear before any Court.

Citherides, a name given to the Muſes.

Citriale, a Cittern, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Citrine colour, the colour of a Pomecitron, or golden colour.

Citrull, a kind of Cucumber.

Cittadel, a Caſtle, or Fortreſs of a City.

Cives, (*Lat.*) porrume the ſame as leekes.

Civet, an *Arabian* word; it is a kind of Unctious ſubſtance, that hath a very ſweet ſmell, and ſeems to be an excrement comming from ſome beaſt.

A *Civick*-Crown, a reward anciently given by the *Romans*, to a deſerving Citizen.

C L

Clack Wooll, is to cut off the ſheeps mark, which

which maketh it to weigh leſs, and to yield leſs cuſtom,

Claick-geeſe: ſee *Barnacles*.

Claim, a Law-Term, is a challenge of intereſt in any thing that is out of ones poſſeſſion; as *Claim* by *Charter*, or deſcent, &c.

Clamour, (*Lat.*) noiſe.

Clamps, thick timbers that lye fore and aft under the beams of the firſt Orlep.

Clan, a tribe, or family in *Scotland*, as *clan Mackduff*, the family of *Mackduff*.

Clancular, (*Lat.*) privie, ſecret.

Clandeſtine, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Clangour, (*Lat.*) a ſhrill cry, or great ſound.

Clap, a Term in *Faulconry*; the neather part of a Hawks beak, is called the Hawks clap.

Clara, a proper name of women, ſignifying in Latin clear or bright.

Clare, a Town of *Suffolk*, which gave name unto the ancient family of the *Clares*, deſcended from Earl *Ciſlebert* the *Norman*: as alſo the Title of Dukedom, unto *Lionel* Son to King *Edward* the 3d. who for the more full ſound, was ſtyled Duke of *Clarence*.

Clarentieux, one of the Kings at arms.

Claricord or *Clericord*, a kind of Muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat like a Cymbal.

Clarie, (*Lat. Horminum* and *Geminalis*) a plant of *Sol* as Herbaliſts affirm, good for the eyes, and a ſtrengthener of the back.

Clarigation, a Law-Term, uſed by the ancient *Romans*, being the ſame as Reprizal with us: ſee more in Reprizal.

Clarion, a kind of Trumpet.

Clariſſonant, (*Lat.*) clear-voic't, ſhrill-ſounding.

Clark, a Clergy man, a Schollar, a Secretary: alſo a man imployed in ſome great Office, as Clark of the Crown in Chancery, Clark of the Crown in the Kings Bench, Clark of the Extreats, Clark of the Pell, of the petty Bag, of the Kings Wardrop, of the Kings ſilver, &c. Which ſee, in their ſeveral places.

Clarmathan, ſignifies in the practick of *Scotland*, the warranting of ſtollen Cattel, or goods.

Claſſe, an order, a rank, or degree: alſo a Navie.

To *Claudicate*, to be lame.

Clavecymbal, or *Claricymbal*, a kind of inſtrument with wire-ſtrings; by ſome taken for a Harpſical, or Virginal.

Claver, a kind of an Herb, otherwiſe, called *Trefoil*.

Clavicular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a key.

Clavis, (*Lat.*) a key: alſo an Expoſition of hard words.

Clauſe, an Article, or concluſion; from the Latin word *Claudere*, becauſe it ſhuts up a ſentence.

Clauſtral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a cloſe place, retired, or reclute.

Cleat, a ſmall wedge of wood faſtned on the yards to keep any ropes from ſlipping.

Cleavers ſee Goolegrats.

Clement, (*Lat.*) a proper name, ſignifying mild, or gentle.

Clementines, a part of the Canon-Law, or certain Decretals collected by Pope *Clement*.

Cleopatra, a Queen of *Ægypt*, firſt loved by *Julius Cæſar*; afterwards married to *Mark Antony*; who having killed himſelf, ſhe procured her own death, by ſetting *Aſpes* to her naked breaſts.

Clep, a *Scotch* Law-term, a form of claim, petition, or libel: or certain ſolemn words, uſed eſpecially in criminal cauſes.

Clepen, (old word) they call.

Clepſydrie, (*Greek*) an hour-glaſſe which meaſures out the time by the inſenſible flowing of water.

Clergion, a Clark. *Chaucer*.

Clergie, the whole number of thoſe that take upon them the Miniſtery: alſo a Term, ſignifying an appeal, a Plea to an Indictment: Heretofore only Clergy-men, but now all men have the benefit of their Ordinaries.

Clerk, ſee *Clark*.

Cleromancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by lots, or the caſt of the dice.

The *Clew* of a ſayl, the lower corner of a ſail, which reaches down to the place where the ſheates are made faſt to the ſayl.

Clewgarnett, a rope made faſt to the clew of the main and fore ſailes, which in furling hales it up to the middle of the yard. As the Clewline belongs to the Top-ſailes, Top-gallant and Sprett-ſailes.

Clicket, a clapper of a door: *Chaucer* alſo uſeth it for a key.

Clicketting, a Term in hunting; a Fox when he deſires copulation, is ſaid to go to his clicketting.

Clientele, (*Lat.*) a taking into ones protection a train of Clients and followers.

Cliff, a cleft mountain, or broken Rock.

Cliff or *Cleave*, in Muſick (from the Latine word *Clavis*) a Character particularly plac't upon the letter from whence the notes of the ſong are to be prov'd of theſe Cliffs or Keys there are only four in uſe, the firſt is called F Fa ut, being onely propre to the Baſe or loweſt part, and is thus markt (𝄢) The 2d. is C Sol fa ut Cliff, being

Proper to the middle or former parts as the Tenor, or Counter-Tenor and is thus markt ♯ the 3d. is G *Sol re ut Cliff*, being only proper to the Treble or higheſt part, and is thus marked on the lowermoſt line but one (𝄞) the 4th. is called the *B Cliff*, being proper to all parts alike, its property being only to ſhew when notes are to be ſung flatt and when ſharp, the *B fa* or *B flatt*, is thus markt (*b*) the *B* mi or *B* ſharp thus markt ♯

Climacterical, from the Greek word *Climax*, a ſcale, or lader; every ſeventh, and nineth year is counted a Climacterical year: wherein if any misfortune, or ſickneſſe happen, it is counted moſt dangerous; as likewiſe thoſe years, which are compounded of 7ths. and 9ths. up to the 63d. which is held moſt dangerous of all.

Climate, (*Greek*) a portion of the earth contained between two parallel lines, in which ſpace there is halt an hours difference in the length of the day.

Climax, (*Greek*) a ladder, in Rhetorick it is a graduall proceeding from one thing to another, as, *Paris videt hanc viſamque cupit, potiturque cupita.*

Clinke, (old word) a key-hole; whoſe Diminutive is *Clicket*, a key: uſed by old *Chaucer.*

Clinick, (*Greek*) bed-red.

Clio, one of the nine Muſes, who is ſaid to be the firſt inventreſſe of Hiſtory.

Clitoris, (*Greek*) the ſinewy part of the womb.

Clitumnus, a Rivolet in *Italie*, which is ſaid to cauſe the Oxen that drink thereof to become of a white colour.

Cloacal full of filth and naſtineſs; from *Cloaca* a ſink, or houſe of office.

Clælia, a Noble Virgin among the *Romans*, who being left as a hoſtage with *Porſenna*, King of the *Hetrurians*, made an eſcape and ſwum over the River *Tybris* to her own party.

Cloffe, that wherein any thing is put for carriage ſake, as Pepper into a bag, Butter, Sope, Pitch, &c. in Barrells, the ſame with Tar.

Cloſet, a Term in Heraldry, being half of the *Barre*: ſee *Bar.*

Cloſh, an unlawful game, forbiden by the Statute.

Clotho, *Lacheſis*, and *Atropos*, the three Deſtinies, who ſpin the thread of humane life; *Clotho* carries a thread, *Lacheſis* ſpins and *Antropos* cuts it off.

Cloudesbery, a plant which groweth peculiarly upon *Pendlehill* in *Lancaſhire*; ſo termed, as if it came out of the Clouds.

Clove, a Law Term, the two and thirtieth part of a weight.

Clun, a Caſtle in *Shropſhire*, built by the *Fitz Alans*, deſcended from *Flaold* the *Norman*, and defended by them as Lords *Marchers* (and afterwards Earls of *Arundel*) againſt the inroads of the *Welch.*

Cluniack-Monks, Monks of the Monaſtery of *Cluyne* in *France.*

Clyptica, (*Greek*) Medicines to beautify the skin.

Clyſter, (*Greek*) a certain inſtrument whereby to convey any purging ingredient up into the guts through the fundament.

Clytemneſtra, the daughter of *Tyndarus* and *Leda*; the wife of *Agamemnon*: ſhe lived in Adultery with *Ægiſthus*, and with his help killed her husband *Agamemnon*, but his ſon *Oreſtes* revenged his death upon his mother and *Ægiſthus.*

Clytia, one of the daughters of *Oceanus*, who diſcovering that *Apollo* lay with *Leucothoe*, the daughter of *Orchamus*, was ſlighted by him; and pining her ſelf away, was turned into a flower, called a *Heliotrope.*

Clyto, a Title of Honour, anciently uſed in this nation, and peculiarly aſcribed to the Kings ſons. It comes from the Greek word κλυτὸς, *i. e.* glorious, or excellent: in the ſame ſenſe was the *Saxon* word *Ætheling* uſed.

C N

Cnidus, a City of *Caria*, where *Venus* was worſhipped in ancient times. It is now called *Cabocrio Cnoſſus*, or *Gnoſſus*, a City of *Crete*, where *Minos* anciently kept his Court. It was anciently called *Ceratus*, from a River of that name, which ran hard by.

Cnonts delf, otherwiſe called *Steeds dike*, a certain Ditch, which *Canute* the *Dane*, cauſed to be made between *Ramſey* and *Whitleſey*, to abate the fury of the Sea there about, where in a great ſtorm his ſons and ſervants had like to have been caſt away: it was alſo called *Swordes delf*, becauſe it was marked out with their Swords.

C O

To *Coacervate*, (*Lat.*) to heap together.

Coaction, (*Lat.*) a compelling, or conſtraining.

Coadjutor, (*Lat.*) a Fellow-labourer, an Aſſiſtant, or Helper.

Coadunation, (*Lat.*) an aſſembling, or bringing together.

Coætaneous; (*Lat.*) of the ſame age.

Coæternal, (*Lat.*) equal in eternity.

Coagmentation,

Coagmentation, (*Lat.*) is to liquate things, to which diſſolving Powders are caſt; and after made concrete, by laying them in a cold place, or evaporating their moiſture: a term in Chymiſtry.

Coagulation, (*Lat.*) a thickning or curdling together, in Chymiſtry it is the reducing of any liquid thing to a thicker ſubſtance by evaporating the humidity.

Coalition, (*Lat.*) a growing together, an increaſing.

Coaptation, (*Lat.*) a fitting together.

Coarctation, (*Lat.*) a ſtraightning, a preſſing together.

Coaſſation, (*Lat.*) a joyning together with boards.

Coaxation, (*Lat.*) a noiſe of frogs, a croaking.

Cobus, a River of *Colchis*, that hath golden ſands; it riſeth out of the mountain *Caucaſus*, and gave original to the Fable of the golden Fleece.

Coccineau, of a Crimſon, or Scarlet dye.

Coccium, an ancient Town of *Lancaſhire*, mentioned by the Emperour *Antonius*, and thought to be the ſame with that, which is now called *Cockley*.

Cocheneale, a Commodity made of little worms proceeding from the fruit of the Holm Oake, of which is made a coſtly grain uſed much for the ſtriking of a pure Scarlet colour; it is very uſefull alſo in Phyſick.

Cockatrice a kind of Serpent, which is alſo called a Baſilisk, ingendred as ſome ſay from a Cocks Egge.

Cocket, a Law Term, being a Seal appertaining to the Cuſtom-houſe: alſo a Scrowl delivered by the Officers of the Cuſtom-houſe to Merchants, to Warrant that their Merchandize is Cuſtomed.

Cock feather, (a Term in Archery) that feather of the ſhaft that ſtands upward in right nocking, Which if not obſerved, the other feathers running on the Bow ſpoile the ſhoot.

Cockle, (*Lat.*) a Shell-fiſh: alſo a Weed called Corn-roſe, Darnel, or field-Nigella.

Cocle-ſtairs, a Term in Architecture, winding ſtairs.

Cockney, a vulgar Term given to one born and bred in the City, which comes, as ſome think, from the River *Thames*, being in ancient time called *Cockney*.

Cocles, (*Lat.*) a man born with one eye: alſo the name of a valiant *Roman*, who alone fought againſt all the forces of King *Porſenna*, upon a Bridge, untill the bridge it ſelf was cut down; whereupon he threw himſelf into the River armed, and ſwum over.

Coction, (*Lat.*) a Seething: alſo a digeſtion of the meat in the ſtomack.

Coculus Indiæ, a certain Drug uſed by ſome to kill lice in Childrens heads.

Cocytus, a River of Hell, running out of the *Stygian* Lake.

The *Code*, a volume of the Civil *Law*, which contains divers precepts of the Emperours. It comes from the *Latin* word *Codex*.

Codeta, certain Orchards about *Tiber*, wherein grow many ſhrubs like horſes tails.

Codicil, a word uſed in the Civil *Law* being a juſt ſentence of our Will, concerning that, which we would have done after our death; without the appointing of an Executor: and is a kind of ſupplement to a will.

Codiniack, (*French*) a kind of Marmalade, made of Quinces.

Codrus, a King of the *Athenians*, who becauſe the Oracle had foretold that the *Peloponneſians* ſhould overcome, if they did not kill the *Athenian* King; he diſguiſed himſelf like a begger, and voluntarily expoſed himſelf to death, for the ſafety of his Countrey.

Codware, the Husbandman calls ſuch ſeed or Grain, as is contained in Cods, as Peas, Beans, *&c.*

Cœliacal-Vein, ſee *Vein*.

Cœmetarie, (*Greek*) a Church-yard.

Coemption, (*Lat.*) a certain Ceremony uſed among the *Romans*, whereby the Husband and Wife ſeemed to buy one another.

Coenotes, (*Greek*) Community, it is taken for a figure of ſpeech wherein ſeveral ſentenſes, or parts of a ſentence end alike. See *P. Rutilius Lupus de figuris ſententiarum*.

Coequal, (*Lat.*) equal one to another,

Coertion, (*Lat.*) a withholding, or reſtraining.

Coeſſential, (*Lat.*) of the ſame eſſence.

Coexiſtent, (*Lat.*) having a being together, or at the ſame time.

Coffa, ſee *Cauphe*.

Cofferer of the Kings Houſhould, a principal Officer in the Kings Court under the Controller, who hath a ſpecial charge over the other Officers of the Houſhold, and payeth them their wages.

Cogitation, (*Lat.*) a thinking or meditating.

Cognation, (*Lat.*) kindred, or alliance.

Cogniſance, (*French*) a badge in arms; alſo an acknowledging of a Fine: alſo a hearing a thing judicially. Moreover a Cogniſance of a Plea, is a priviledge that a City or Town hath of the Kings Grant, to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Land, within the Precincts of the Franchiſe, and that when any man is impleaded for any ſuch thing at the Kings Court, the Mayor, or Bayliffs of ſuch Franchiſes, may ask Cogniſance

ſance of the Plea; that is that the matter be determined before them.

Cogniſee, is he, to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

Cogniſour, is he, who acknowledgeth a Fine.

Cognition, (*Lat.*) a knowing, or judging of a thing.

Cognitionibus admittendis, a Writ directed to a Juſtice, or any that hath power to take a Fine, commanding him to certifie it in the Court of Common Pleas.

Cognominate, (*Lat.*) to give a Sirname to any one.

Cogs, a Village in *Oxfordſhire*, famous for the Family of the *Peniſtones*: alſo certain pieces of wood in a Mill-wheel by which the Mill is ſet a going.

Coherence, (*Lat.*) a ſticking unto, an agreeing, or hanging together,

Cohibition, (*Lat.*) a keeping back, or reſtraining.

Cohobation, (*Lat.*) a Term in Chymiſtry, which ſignifies a powring off the diſtill'd liquor on its *fæces*, and diſtilling it again.

A *Cohort*, among the *Romans*, was the tenth part of a Legion, and contained five hundred Souldiers.

Cohortation, (*Lat.*) an exhorting, or perſwading.

Coincident, (*Lat.*) falling out together, happning at the ſame time.

Coins, corners of a wall: alſo pieces of wood, wherewith Gunners mount Ordnance: alſo pieces of wood that Printers make uſe of to faſten the Letters into the Frames.

Coint, (old word) ſtrange.

Coition, (*Lat.*) an aſſembling together: alſo carnal copulation. Coition of the Moon, is alſo, when the Moon is in the ſame ſign and Degree with the Sun.

Cokoar, or *Cocoar*, Nut-tree, a certain *Indian* Tree, which beareth both meat, drink and apparell whereupon *Herbert* the Poet maketh this mention thereof.

——The Indian Nut alone,
Is Cloathing, Meat and Trencher, Drink, and Can,
Boat, Cable, Saile and Needle all in one.

To *Colaphize*, (*Lat.*) to cuff, or buffet with the fiſt.

Colation, (*Lat.* a ſtraining through a five) in Chymiſtry, it is a putting off things in any convenient liquor, and ſtraining them through a ſtrainer of Linnen or the like.

Colatory, (*Lat.*) a ſtrainer.

Colature (*Lat.*) a ſtraining.

Colbrand, the Daniſh Gyant who was overcome by *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*.

Colchis, a Country in *Aſia*, near *Pontus*, where *Æætes* raigned, with whom the *Argonauts* made warre about the Golden Fleece.

Colcothar, a cauſtick medicine.

Colefire (a Term among Husbandmen) ſuch a parcell of fire-wood ſet aſide for ſale, or uſe, as when it is burnt contains a load of Coales.

Colick, a continuall paſſion and grieveous paine of the bowels which is called Colon, followed with a difficulty of voiding the excrements and wind at the lower part.

Collactaneous, (*Lat.*) nurſed together, ſucking at the ſame time.

Collapſed, (*Lat.*) fallen to decay, ruined.

Collateral, (*Lat.*) equall with either ſide: Collateral relations or kindred, are brothers or ſiſters children, or thoſe that deſcend from them. Collateral ſecurity is that ſecurity which is given, over and above the deed it ſelf.

Collar, in Navigation a great rope, one end whereof comes about the Boltſprit, the other end to the head of the main Maſt.

Collation, (*Lat.*) a joyning or comparing together: alſo a banquet: alſo, Collation of a Benefice, is, the beſtowing of a Benefice by the Biſhop who hath it in his own gift or patronage; whereas the Inſtitution into a Benefice is performed by the Biſhop at the Preſentation of another who is Patron of the place, or hath a Patron's right. It is moreover a Term uſed by Printers and Bookſellers, and ſignifies a looking upon the Letters at the bottom of every Page, to ſee if the book be perfect.

Callative, a unanimous contribution of the people toward any publick work.

To *Colland*, (*Lat.*) to joyn with others in the praiſe of any one.

A *Colleagu*, (*Lat.*) a fellow, or a copartner in any office.

A *Collection*, (*Lat.*) a gathering or levie.

Collection, in Aſtrology when two principall Significates do not behold one another, but both of them caſts ſeveral aſpects to a more weighty Planet than themſelves, and they both receive him in ſome of their eſſentiall dignities; then ſhall the Planet which thus collects both their lights, bring the thing demanded to perfection.

Collective, (in Grammar) is that ſort of of Noun which in a ſingular number comprehends many perſons or things, as *Turba*.

Collects, things gathered out of other mens Works: alſo, certain ſelect prayers in the Common-prayer-book, with the Epiſtles

Epiſtles and Goſpels, for ſuch and ſuch dayes.

Colledge, (*Lat.*) a place ſet apart for the Society and cohabitation of Students.

Collens Earth, a ſort of colour uſed in Painting.

Coligna, a Town in the præfecture of *Rio de Janeiro* in *Braſile*; ſo named from that famous French Proteſtant *Gaſper Coligni*, Admiral of *France*; by whoſe chief aſſiſtance and incouragement, it was peopled by the *French*, but taken from them by the *Portugheſe*, *Anno* 1558. and all the *French* put to the ſword; 'tis ſeated on a Bay of the River *Janeiro*.

Collerage, a pecuniary mulct in *France*, exacted for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing horſes, or men,

Collet, the ſame as Beazel of a ring.

Collieth, a term in Faulconry, when they ſay, The Hawk collieth, and not breaketh.

Coloration, (*Lat.*) the brightning of gold or ſilver, when it is obſcured by any ſulphureous vapor; a Chymicall Term.

Colligate, (*Lat.*) to faſten, or tye together.

Collimation, (*Lat.*) an aiming at a mark.

Coliquation, (*Lat.*) a diſſolving, or melting.

Colliſion, (*Lat.*) cruſhing, or bruſing together.

Colliſtrigium, or *Colliſtridium*, a word uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, and ſignifies a pillory or ſtocks.

Collocation, (*Lat.*) a placing in order, a letting out to hire.

Collock, an old *Saxon* word, ſignifying a Paile with one handle.

To *Collogue*, to flatter; from the Latin word *Colliquium*, a talking together.

A *Collonel*, a Commander in chief of a Regiment, or Brigade; from the Latin word *Columna* a Pillar, becauſe he is one of the chief props and pillars of an Army.

Colloquy, (*Lat.*) a talking of two men together.

Colluctation, (*Lat.*) a ſtrugling together.

Colluſion, (*Lat.*) a dealing deceitfully; in Common-law, it ſignifieth an action commenc't againſt another on purpoſe to defraud him.

Collybiſt, (*Greek*) a Money-changer.

Collyrie, (*Greek*) a Term in Phyſick, ſignifying a medicinable water for the eyes.

Colobe, an ancient kind of ſhort coat, reaching to the knees.

Coloieros, a certain Religious order among the Greeks.

Colon, (*Greek*) a Member, a middle diſtinction in Grammar between a Comma or the ſmalleſt reſt in a ſentence, and a Period or full ſtop, it is thus characſtred (:) alſo one of the three great Guts.

Colony, (*Lat.*) a company of men ſent out of one countrey, to inhabit another.

Colophonia, the *Caput mortuum* of Turpentine the more liquid part being diſtilled into Oyle, it is uſeful in making of Salves.

Coloquintida, a kind of wild Gourd, uſed by Phyſitians in purging medicines.

Colos, a Statue of a vaſt bigneſs: the moſt famous Coloſs in the World, was that of the Sun in the Port of *Rhodes*.

Coleſtration, a Term in Phyſick, being a diſeaſe in children, cauſed by ſucking bad milk.

Colpindach, or *Cowdach*, a word uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifying a young Cow, or Heifer.

Colran, a County of *Ireland*, anciently called *Krien*, bordering South upon *Ter Oen*.

Coltsfoot (*Lat. Tuſſilago*) an Herb appropriated to the Lungs, for whoſe diſtempers, it is very effectual whether a ſcruple made of the freſh leaves, or the dryed ones be taken in a Pipe.

Colubraria, an Iſland of the *Iberian* Sea, abounding with Snakes; from the Latin word *Coluber*, a Snake.

Coludum, the ancient name of a Town of the Province of *Merch* in *Scotland*, called alſo *Coldana*, by *Ptolomy Colania*, now *Coldingham*: where there was a famous Monaſtery, the Nuns whereof, with their Prioreſſe *Ebba* cut off their lips and noſes, to avoid the luſtful violence of the *Danes*.

A *Columbary*, (*Lat.*) a Dove-houſe.

Columbine (*Lat. Aquitina* or *Aquitania*) a Plant which beers a pretty ſort of flower ſometimes white, ſometimes red, ſometimes purple, &c.

Column, (*Lat.*) a Pillar, alſo among Printers it is taken for the half part of a page, when it is divided into two parts by a line through the middle from the top to the bottom.

Columnæ Herculis, or *Herculeæ* Pillars; two mountains in the Weſt, the one in *Europe* called *Calpe*,; the other in *Africa* called *Abyla*, which *Hercules* ſeparated the one from the other. Others ſay they were two Pillars of Braſſe, in the Iſles of *Cadez*.

Colures, two great Circles in the Globe of the World, which paſſing through the Poles, and the four principal points of the *Zodiack*, cut themſelves equally, and divide the Globe into equal parts.

Colus,

Colus, a beast of whitish colour, that hath a head like a hog, and that drinks in water through the nostrils,

Colutea, a kind of bastard *Sena* frequent in the Gardens of those that love rarities.

Coma Berenices, a figure like a triangle in the tail of *Leo*.

Comald, a strict Order of Fryers, instituted in *Italy*, in the year 1012. by one *Romoald* of *Ravenna*.

Combat, in the Common law signifies a formall triall of a doutful cause by the sword or bastons of two Champions; wherein, if the Defendent can defend himself till the stars be seen in the Firmament, and demand judgment, if he ought to fight any longer; then judgement is to be given on the Defendant's side.

Come, a certain measure containing four Bushells, also a small peice of timber, set under the lower part of the beak-head, and used for the bringing the tack aboard.

Combination, (*Lat.*) a joyning together: also a Term in Law, signifying the entring of two or more into conspiracy, to perform any unlawfull or mischievous design.

Combustible, (*Lat.*) apt to take fire, easily inflamed.

Combustion, is, when any Planet is not distent from the Sun eight Degrees, and three minutes, either before or after his body, and a Planet still remains under the Sun, untill he is fully elongated seventeen degrees.

Comedie, see *Comædie*.

Comessation, (*Lat.*) revelling, inordinate eating and drinking.

Comestion, (*Lat.*) devouring, or eating up.

Comet, (*Greek*) a certain Meteor called a blazing Star, being a hot and dry exhalation, set on fire in the upper Region, and portending many strange events: of their several Sorts, *vide Plin. l. 2. c. 25. de Nat.*

Comical, (*Greek*) merry facetious pertaining to Comedies.

Comfrey, (*Lat. Consolida*) an herb usefull both in Meat and Medicine, it is very helpfull to Consolidate broken bones and reines.

Comings of the hatches, the Plank that bears them up to keep them from lying even with the hatches.

Comitatu Comisso, is a Writ, or Commission, whereby the Sheriff is autho. riz'd to take upon him the sway of the County.

Comitie, (*Lat.*) courtesie, gentleness, civil ty of behaviour.

Comitial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Convention, or Assembly of people, which is called *Comitium*: also in Physick the Comitial disease, signifyeth the Falling-sickness.

Comma, (*Greek*) a Section or cutting, a certain mark in Grammer which signifieth a short pause or rest, before a full sentence be quite brought to a period; and is thus Charactered (,) it is called by a Lattin Term *Casum* by *Aquila Romanus*.

To *Commaculate*, (*Lat.*) to defile, or pollute.

Commandment, in Common Law, is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when, upon his meer motion, he commandeth any thing to be done, or else for the offence of him that willeth another to transgresse the Law.

Commaterial, (*Lat.*) made of the same matter, or substance with another.

Commaundry, was in ancient time a Mannour, or chief Messuage, by which lands belonging to the Prior of St. *Johns*, in *Jerusalem* were holden in *England*.

A *Commeatour*, (*Lat.*) one that passeth as a messenger from one place to another.

Commemoration, (*Lat.*) a mentioning, or rehearsing the deeds of any one worthy of praise.

To *Commence*, (*French*) to begin: also a Term in Common Law, signifying to proceed in any action or suite against any one: also, to take a degree in the Universities.

Commedaces, (*French*) prayers for the dead: also, Verses or Orations made in praise of the dead.

Commendam, a word used by Ecclesiastical writers, whereby is signified the intrusting of a Benefice which is void, to the charge and care of a sufficient Clargyman, untill it can be conveniently supplyed.

Commendation, (*Lat.*) a praising or extolling.

Commensal, (*Lat.*) a companion at the Table, a Fellow-Commoner.

Commensuration, (*Lat.*) a measuring one thing with another.

A *Commentary*, (*French*) an explaining or Exposition of a thing; it signifieth also, metaphorically, a comprehending the depth of any mystery.

Commerse, (*French*) a traffiquing, or exchanging of wares.

Commigration, (*Lat.*) a removing from one place to another.

Commination, (*Lat.*) a fierce and vehement threatning.

Comminution, (*Lat.*) bruising or breaking to peices.

Commiseration, (*Lat.*) tender-heartednesse, or compassion.

Commissary, according to the acceptation of the *Canonists*, is he who exerciseth Ecclesiastical juritdiction in places of the Diocesse so far distant from the chief City, that the Chancellour cannot call the subjects to the Bishops principal Consistory without their great molestation: also, an officer in War, is he who is to look to the distribution of victuals, provided for the Army and Garrisons.

Commission, (*Lat.*) a delegation or mandate, given for the warrant for the exercising of a jurisdiction given by Letters pattents, or the publick Seal.

Commissure, (*Lat.*) a Committing or putting together, in Anatomy the mold of the head is so called, where the parts of the skull are united, in Architecture being a close joyning of planks or stones, or any other material together.

Committee, is he or they to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court, or consent of parties, to whom it belongeth.

Commixtion, (*Lat.*) a mingling together.

Commodious, (*Lat.*) profitable, gainful.

Common, signifieth in the Common-law, that soile or water whereof the use is common in the Town or Lord-ship.

Commonalty, (*French*) the Common people.

Common-pleas, is one of the Courts in *Westminster*, but in ancient time moveable. It was erected in *Henry* the thirds time, for the trying of all Civill causes, both reall and personall. The chief Judge whereof is called, Lord chief Justice of the Common pleas: the rest of the Officers are *Custos Brevium*, four Exigenters, fourteen Filazers, a Clark of the Warrants, a Clark of the *Jurata*-Writs, Clark of the Treasury, Clark of the Kings Silver, Clark of the Essoynes, and Clark of the Outlawries.

Commoration, (*Lat.*) a tarrying in a place.

Commotion, (*Lat.*) a tumult, or uproar.

Commotes, or *Commoithes*, a word used by the Welch, for a part of a shire, or a hundred: also a gathering made upon the people of a Hundred.

Communication, (*Lat.*) an imparting one to another.

Community, or *Communion*, (*Lat.*) injoying in common, or mutual participation.

Communition, (*Lat.*) a fortifying.

Commutation, (*Lat.*) a changing one thing for another.

Commutative justice; is the justice of a contractor, or his performing a covenant, inbuying and selling, lending and borrowing, &c.

Comœdie from the Greek words κώμος a revelling (or κώμη a street) and ἄδω to sing because it was anciently wont to be sung in recitative style *sub Dio* in some publick place. a part of that sort of Poetrie which is called *Dramatick*, i. e. setting forth actions or things done, *Comœdie* it self being a representation of the common actions of human life digested into some certain formal story acted upon a Stage by several persons interparling one among another, the several parts of a *Comœdie* are first the *Protasis* i.e. the very opening of the *Comœdie* and bringing things to a præparation, *Epitasis*, the busie part of a *Comœdie*, before things are brought to their full state and vigour. *Catastasis*, the third Act of a *Comœdie*, wherein things are brought to their perfection and ripenesse, *Catastrophe* the Conclusion or winding up of all.

Compact, (*Lat.*) an agreement.

Compaction, or *Compage*, (*Lat.*) a fastning or joyning close together. In Philosophy, it is the contracting of a substance by having lesse parts, or by the more close sticking together of the parts; and it is opposed to Diffusion.

Companage, (*Ital.*) the same as *Cates*, all kind of victual eaten with bread.

Compar, see *Isocolon*.

Comparats, (*Lat.* things compared) in Logick particularly those things which are compared one with another, as *Homo est Bullæ similis*.

Comparition, (*Lat.*) an appearing to open view.

Comparative, (*Lat.*) capable of comparison, *Comparative degrees* in Grammar is the middlemost degree of Comparation, being that which exceeds the *Positive*, but comes short of the *Superlative*, as *Pulchrior*, *fairer*.

A *Compasse*, a Mathematical Instrument wherewith to make a round Circle: also a *Mariners* Compasse, is a certain Instrument used by Sea-men, for the better guiding and directing them in their Navigation. *Compasse Callipars* belong to the Gunner of a ship, and are like two Semi-circles that have a handle or joynt like a pair of Compasses but are blunt at the ends, to open as you please to dispert a Peice.

Compassionate, (*French*) full of tenderness and compassion.

Compatible, (*French*) which can agree together.

Compatient, (*Lat.*) ſuffering together.

Compatriote, (*Lat.*) one of the ſame Country, a Fellow-Citizen.

Compeer, (*Lat.*) *Compar*, or *Compater*, a conſort, or fellow: alſo a Goſſip: alſo in the Iſle of *Zant*, thoſe young men invited together to Weddings, are called *Compeers*.

To *Compell*, (*Lat.*) to force, to conſtrain.

Compellation, (*Lat.*) a calling any one by their name: alſo, a mentioning with diſgrace.

Compendionſneſſe, (*Lat.*) ſhortneſſe, brevity.

A *Compendium*, (*Lat.*) an abridgement: alſo, a gaining by thriftineſs.

Compenſation, (*Lat.*) a making recompence, a repaying a good or bad turn.

Comperendination, (*Lat.*) a deferring, or putting off.

Competency, (*Lat.*) ſufficiency or having enough.

Competitour, (*Lat.*) a rivall, one that ſeeks after the ſame thing that another ſues for.

To *Compile*, (*French.*) to heap together.

Compital, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Compita*, or Croſſe-wayes.

Compitals, certain Feaſts ſolemnized in thoſe Croſſe-wayes:

Complacential, (*Lat.*) milde in behaviour, of a courteous or affable nature.

Complainant to a Magiſtrate, making ones caſe known, ſuing for relief.

Complaiſance, (*French*) the ſame as *Complacence*, an obliging carriage, an aptneſſe to comply.

Complement, (*Lat.*) a filling up: alſo, Ceremony in ſpeech and behaviour, alſo a Geometrical Term, ſignifying thoſe parts of a Quadrangle, which being added to the Gnomon, and Diagonal, make up the whole: Complement of an Angle, is ſo much as the Angle wanteth of ninety Degrees.

The *Completes*, (*Spaniſh*) the laſt or Cloſing Prayers of the evening Service.

Complex, (*Lat.*) compound, containing ſeveral things together; *Complex* notion in Logick, is a uniting of ſeveral notions together into one or more ſentences.

Complexion, (*Lat.*) the ſtate and conſtitution of the body.

Complicate, (*Lat.*) to wrap or fold up.

A *Complice*, differs from a Partner in this, that a partner may be ſaid to be a companion in good, or evill; a Complice, in evill only.

Comportment, (*French*) carriage, or behaviour.

Compoſition, (*Lat.*) a ſetting together: alſo a Work, ſet forth in any piece of learning, or art; *Compoſition*, in Grammar is a joyning of two words (whereof one is for the moſt part a præpoſition) together into one, as *In-juſtus*.

Compoſt, (a Term in Husbandry) Soile or Dung for Land, Trees, &c.

Compotation, (*Lat.*) a drinking bout, or merry-meeting.

Comprehenſion, (*Lat.*) a laying on: alſo underſtanding, or finding out the depth of any myſtery.

Compreſſure, or *compreſſion*, (*Lat.*) a preſſing together.

To *Compriſe*, (*French*) to contain, the ſame as Comprehend.

Comprobation, (*Lat.*) a mutual allowing, or approving.

Compromiſe, a Term in Law, being a mutual promiſe of two, or more parties, at difference, to referre the ending of their Controverſie to the judgment of Arbitrators.

Compton in the hole, a Town in *Warwickſhire*, which gave name and habitation to the antient family of the *Comptons*, advanced by Queen *Elizabeth*, to the Title of Barrons.

Compulſion, (*Lat.*) a conſtraining, or forcing.

Compunction, (*Lat.*) remorſe, or trouble of mind for any crime committed.

Compurgation, (*Lat.*) a Term in Law, a juſtifying, by Oath, the Report or Oath of another.

Computation, (*Lat.*) a reckoning, or caſting of accounts

De Computo reddendo, a Writ compelling a Bayliff, Chamberlain, or Receiver, to give up their accounts.

Comrade, the ſame as *Camerade*.

Comus, a certain God among the Heathen, that was the chief patron of revellings and debaucheries.

Conaught, or *Connaght*, a Province of *Ireland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Concani*, or *Gangani*.

To *Concamerate*, (*Lat.*) a word of Architecture, to make a vaulted Roof to Arch.

To Concatinate, (*Lat.*) to chain together.

Conçave, (*Lat.*) hollow, alſo ſubſtantively hollowneſs; in Gunnery it is the Bore of a piece.

Conçavity (*Lat.*) hollowneſſe.

Concealers, a Term in Common-Law, ſignifying, by Antiphraſis, or contrary-Speaking, ſuch men as find out concealed Lands, which are privily kept from the King

or

or the State by common perſons, who have nothing to ſhew for them.

To *Concede*, (*Lat.*) to yield, or grant.

Concent, (*Lat.*) a harmony, or agreement in Muſick.

Concentricks, (*Lat.*) Severall Sphears, or Circles having all one common Center.

Conceptacle, (*Lat.*) a capacious hollowneſs that which is able to contain, or receive any thing.

Conception, (*Lat.*) a conceiving with Child: alſo a bringing forth any fancy or conceit.

To *Concern*, (*Lat.*) to regard, to belong unto.

Concertation, (*Lat.* a ſtriving together.

Conceſſion, (*Lat.*) a granting or yielding.

Concidence, (*Lat.*) a falling together, a making a Cadence at the ſame time.

To *Conciliate* (*Lat.*) to make to agree, to bring together.

Concinnate (*Lat.*) apt, fit, proper.

Concional, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſpeech made in publick.

Conciſe, (*Lat.*) ſhort, conſiſting of few words.

Concitation, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring up or provoking.

Conclamation, (*Lat.*) a great noiſe or ſhouting of much people.

Conclave, (*Lat.*) a Cloſet, or inner Chamber, alſo an Aſſembly of the Cardinals, met to conſult about the affairs of the *Roman* Church.

A *Concluſion* (*Lat.*) a ſhutting up, or ending of a buſineſſe.

Concoction, (*Lat.*) a ſeething, or boyling, in Phyſick that faculty of Nature is ſo termed whereby the pureſt of the meat in the ſtomack, is prepared and made apt for nouriſhment, the reſt being Excrement is conveyed out of the Body through the Guts.

Concomitant, (*Lat.*) bearing any one company.

Concord, (*Lat.*) agreement, in Common-Law, it is definded to be an agreement between parties, that intend the levying of a Fine of Lands one to another, in what manner the Land ſhall paſs; alſo a perfect Tone in Muſick, as an eighth, or a third, *&c.*

Concorporation, (*Lat.*) a mixing of bodies together into one.

Concourſe, (*Lat.*) a meeting together of people.

Concrete, (*Lat.*) joyned or grown together: alſo a Logical Term, ſignifying an accident joyned with any ſubject; whereas Abſtract is the accident alone.

Concretion, (*Lat.*) a growing together.

Concubinage, (*French*) fornication: alſo a Term in Common-law, ſignifying an exception againſt her that ſueth for her Dowry, alledging that ſhe is not wife but Concubine to the party, in whoſe Lands ſhe ſeeks to be indowed.

To *Conculate*, (*Lat.*) to ſtamp upon, or tread underfoot.

Concupiſcence, (*Lat.*) a vehement deſire of any thing; but more particularly, a luſtful, or venereal appetite.

The *Concupiſcible* faculty, the ſenſual part of the Soul, which only ſeeks after pleaſures and luſts.

Concurrence, (*Lat.*) a meeting together: alſo an agreeing.

Concuſſion, (*Lat.*) a jumbling together: alſo extortion by terrifying.

Concuſſionary, an Officer, or Magiſtrate, that by falſe ſhew of Authority extorts gifts, and bribes, from men.

To *Cond*, (a Term in Navigation) to lead, or direct a Ship, which way ſhe ſhall go.

Condenſation, (*Lat.*) a making thick.

Condereum, the ancient name of a Town, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, where in old time, the left wing of the *Auſtures* kept their ſtation; it is now called *Cheſter*, upon the *Street*.

Conders, are thoſe men that ſtand upon the high places, near the Sea-Coaſt, at the time of Herring-fiſhing, to make ſignes with bough's in their hands unto the Fiſhers, which way the Herrings paſſe; which they eaſily diſcern by the blue colour, which they make in the water.

Condeſcention, (*Lat.*) a yielding unto, or complying with.

Condict, (*Lat.*) an appointment or compoſition.

Condigne, (*Lat.*) worthy, according to merit.

Condiment, (*Lat.*) ſeaſoning.

A *Condiſciple*, (*Lat.*) a School-fellow, or Fellow Student.

Condited, (*Lat.*) ſeaſoned.

Condition, (*Lat.*) nature, diſpoſition: alſo eſtate or fortune. In Common Law it ſignifies a rate or manner, or Law, annexed to mens acts; ſtaying, or ſuſpending the ſame, and making them uncertain, whether they ſhall take effect, or no.

Condolence, (*Lat.*) a grieving with another.

Condonation, (*Lat.*) a pardoning or forgiving.

Conducible, (*Lat.*) profitable: alſo to be hired.

Conduct, (*French*) a guiding: alſo a management of any affair.

Conductour, (*Lat.*) a leader or guider.

Condylome, (*Greek*) an excreſcence of fleſh, alſo ſwelling of the Fundement proceeding from inflamation.

Cone, a Geometrical figure, circularly flat at the bottome, and ſharpning by degrees, till it end in a point at the top, ſee *Conical*, alſo a Pine Apple.

Confabulation, (*Lat.*) a diſcourſing or talking together.

Conferreation, (*Lat.*) a certain Ceremony with a Cake, anciently uſed at marriages.

Confection, (*Lat.*) a finiſhing, a mingling of divers things together, a making of Conſerves.

A *Confident*, (*Lat.*) one that is imploy'd in matters of ſecreſy and truſt.

Configulation, (*Lat.*) a making of earthen ware.

Configuration, (*Lat.*) a likneſs, or reſemblance of figures.

Confins, (*French*) Marches, or Borders of a Country.

Confirmation, (*Lat.*) a making ſure; alſo a Law-term ſignifying a ſtrengthning of an eſtate formerly had, and yet voidable, though not preſently void.

Confiſcation, (*Lat.*) a Law-term, a bringing away a mans goods, as forfeited to the publick Treaſury; from *Fiſcus* a Pannyer, or Hamper, a place where the King's Treaſure uſeth to be kept.

Conflagration, (*Lat.*) a great conſuming or deſtroying with fire.

Confluence, (*Lat.*) a meeting of divers waters in one: alſo a great concourſe of people.

Confluxibility, (*Lat.*) an aptneſs to flow together, or to be mingled one with another.

Confœderate, (*Lat.*) joyned together in a league by Oath.

Conformable, (*Lat.*) agreeable, ſuitable.

Confrication, (*Lat.*) Rubbing, or grinding.

Confront, (*French*) to bring face to face: alſo to compare together.

Confuſion, (*Lat. qu.* a powering together) a confounding, mixing or putting out of Order, alſo a trouble or diſmayedneſs of mind, alſo a bluſhing or being out of Countenance, in Chymiſtry it ſignifies a mixture of ſuch things as are fluid.

Conge, (*French*) leave, *Conge d' Eſlire*, ſignifies in the Common-law, the Kings permiſſion to a Dean and Chapter, to chuſe a Biſhop; or to an Abby, to chuſe their Abbot.

Congeable, in the Common-law ſignifies lawful; or lawfully done.

Congenerous, (*Lat.*) of the ſame ſort, of the ſame ſtock.

Congeniality, (*Lat.*) a reſemblence of Genious and fancy.

Congelation, (*Lat.*) a freezing, or congealing; in Chymiſtry it is when any liquor being decocted to the height, is afterwards by letting in any cold place, turned into a tranſparent ſubſtance like unto Ice.

Conger, (*Lat. Congrus*) a great kind of Sea Eele, which is hard of ſubſtance and digeſtion.

Congersbury, a Town in *Somerſet-ſhire*; ſo named from one *Congar*, who liv'd there an Eremite, whom *Capgrave*, an old Writer affirms to have been the Emperours ſon of *Conſtantinople*.

Congiary, a gift of a Prince, or great man, to the people.

Conglobation, (*Lat.*) a gathering round into a Globe.

Conglomeration, (*Lat.*) a rolling up into a heap, a winding into a bottom.

Conglutination, (*Lat.*) a faſtning together with Glue.

Congratulation, (*Lat.*) a rejoycing with any one for his good fortune.

Congregation, (*Lat.*) an aſſembling, or gathering of people together; it is alſo taken for the Aſſembly, or Company of people gathered together upon ſome publick occaſion.

Congreſſe, (*Lat.*) a coming together: alſo an incountring.

Congruence, or *Congruity*, (*Lat.*) agreeableneſs.

Conical, having the figure of Cone, which by Geometricians is thus defined, *Conus eſt ſolidum varium*, &c. a *Cone* is a various ſolid, comprehended by a *Conical Baſe*, and ſuperficies, and is made by the converſion of the reſt of a Right Angled Triangle upon the Perpendiculine, which makes the *Right Angle*.

Conical Sections, in Geometry, are thoſe Sections of a Conical figure which make the *Ellipſis*, *Hyperbole* and *Parabola*, all which ſee in their proper places.

Conjectural, (*Lat.*) that may be conjectured or gueſs't at.

Coninesborough, a Caſtle in *York-ſhire*, where *Hengiſt*, after he had been vanquiſh't by *Aurelius Ambroſe*, rallied his forces, but being again utterly defeated, he was beheaded.

Coniferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Cones or Clogs, it is an Epithet chiefly appropriated to ſeveral trees which bear a certain Fruit of a Conical form, as the Firr, Pine, *&c.*

Conjugal,

Conjugal, (*Lat.*) pertaining to marriage, belonging to man and wife.

Conjugates, (*Lat.* things linckt together) particularly in Logick, things of the ſame rank, order, or original.

Conjugation, (*Lat.*) a deriving of things under the ſame order; particularly in Grammar, a cupling of Verbs with their Moods, and Tences under theſame Theme.

Conjunctiva, (*Lat.*) a coat of the Eye; ſo called, becauſe it ſticks faſt to the eye.

Conjunction, (*Lat.*) a joyning together, alſo in Grammar, one of the eight inductionable parts of ſpeech, which aptly diſpoſes and joyns together ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence.

Conjuration, (*Lat.*) a conſpiracy, or plot; alſo a compact, or bargaining with the Devil, or evil Spirits, to know any ſecret, or effect any purpoſe.

Conizee, and *Conizour*: ſee *Cogniſee*, and *Cogniſour*.

Conaucht: ſee *Conaught*.

Connaſcency, (*Lat.*) a being born together, a ſpringing together.

To *Conne*, to learn without book, from the Dutch word *Kennen*, to know, or learn.

Connen, (old word) can.

Connexion, (*Lat.*) a knitting, or joyning together.

Connex, (*Lat.* knit together) in Logick thoſe things are ſaid to be *Connex*, which are joyned one to another without any *dependance* or *conſecution*.

Connivence, (*Lat.*) a ſaining not to ſee, a wincking at a fault.

Connubial, (*Lat.*) belonging to wedlock or marriage.

Connovium, the ancient name of a City, which flouriſh't in old time in *Caernarvonſhire*, and took its name from the River *Conovius*, now called *Conwey*.

Conquaſſation, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking together a daſhing in pieces.

Conqueſt, a Term uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, and differs from heritage in this, that Heritage ſignifies Lands and Goods pertaining to any perſon, as general Succeſſour to his father, or any other predeceſſour. Conqueſt, ſignifies thoſe which any one poſſeſſeth by his own private Title, or by gift, or by any other ſingle contract.

Conqueſtion, (*Lat.*) a complaining together.

Conradus, (*German*) Able counſel; the name of ſeveral German-Emperours.

Conſanguinity, (*Lat.*) nearneſs in blood, kindred.

Conſarcination, (*Lat.*) a pitching, or ſowing of ſeveral pieces together.

Conſcention, (*Lat.*) a climbing or mounting.

Conſcius, (*Lat.*) inwardly guilty, privy to ones ſelf of any fault or errour. Whence *Conſcience*, ſubſtant.

Conſcription, (*Lat.*) a regiſtering or inrolling.

Conſecration, (*Lat.*) a ſetting a-part to the ſervice of any one.

Conſectary, (*Lat.*) that which follows from the demonſtration of an argument.

Conſecution, (*Lat.*) an immediate following. Month of conſecution, is a Term in Aſtorolgy, ſignifying the ſpace between each Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun.

Conſequence, (*Lat.*) that which followeth of neceſſity: alſo a buſineſs of conſequence is a buſineſs of weight and moment.

Conſequent, (*Lat.*) following, alſo in Logick being taken ſubſtantively, it ſignifies, the laſt propoſition of an Enthymeme, the firſt being called an antecedent.

Conſervation, (*Lat.*) a keeping, or preſerving.

Conſervator of the peace, ſignifieth in Common-law, him that hath a ſpecial charge by vertue of his office, to ſee the Kings peace kept.

Conſervator of the truce and ſafe conducts, was an Officer appointed in every port of the Sea, to inquire of all offences done againſt the Kings truce, and ſafe conducts upon the main-Sea, out of the Countries, and out of the Franchiſes of the Cinque Ports.

Conſerves, (*French*) fruits conſerved, or condited.

Conſideration, (*Lat.*) an adviſing, or taking heed: alſo, a Term in Common-law, ſignifying the meterial part of a contract, without which no contract ſtandeth, or bindeth, Conſideration is either expreſſed, as when a man bargaineth to give a certain ſum for any thing; or elſe implyed, as when the Law inforceth a Conſideration.

Conſignation, (*Lat.*) a ſigning of a Bill with ones own hand.

Conſimilarity, (*Lat.*) a likeneſs, or agreeing together.

Conſiſtence, (*Lat.*) a being, or ſetling.

Conſiſtent, an epithite belonging to dry bodies, and oppoſed to Fluid.

Conſiſtory, (*Lat.*) an Aſſembly of Prelates, a Council-houſe of Eccleſiaſtical perſons.

Conſition, (*Lat.*) a planting together.

Conſolation,

Conſolation, (*Lat.*) a comforting or putting in good heart.

Conſolidation, (*Lat.*) a ſodering, ſtrengthning, or making ſolid; alſo a Term in Common law, ſignifying a joyning of two Benefices into one; and in the Civil-law, an uniting of poſſeſſion, occupation, or profit, with the property.

Conſomniation, (*Lat.*) a ſleeping or dreaming together.

Conſonant, (*Lat.*) ſounding together or agreeing: alſo ſubſtantively taken, it ſignifieth a Letter which hath no ſound of it ſelf, but as it is joyned with a vowel.

Conſort, (*Lat.*) a fellow companion, or mate: alſo a Set or company of Muſitians.

Conſound, (*Lat. Conſolidum*) an Herb otherwiſe called Backwort, or Cumfry.

Conſperſion, (*Lat.*) a bedewing or ſprinkling.

Conſpicuous, (*Lat.*) clear, manifeſt.

Conſpiracy, (*Lat.*) a plotting, or ſecret conſultation; but in Common-Law it is alwayes taken in the evil part, and ſignifieth an agreement of ſuch as bind themſelves by Covenant or other Allyance, that each of them ſhall aſſiſt the other, maliciouſly to indite, or falſely to move and maintain, pleas; alſo ſuch as cauſe children within age to appeal men of Felony, and ſuch as receive men in the Countries, with liveries and fees, to maintain their malitious enterpriſes.

Conſpiratione, a Writ that lies againſt Conſpiratours.

Conſpurcation, (*Lat.*) a defiling, ſouling, or polluting.

Conſputation, a ſpitting upon.

Conſtable, *quaſi comes ſtabuli*, or Maſter of the Kings horſe; or, as others ſay, derived from the Dutch word *Konnin-ſtable*, i. e. prop and ſtay of the King. This word is diverſly taken in Common-law, either for the Conſtable of *England*, a place formerly of great Dignity or for an office belonging heretofore to the Lords of certain Mannours; and at length there came to be ordained others of an interiour rank, as Conſtables of Hundreds or Franchiſes, who were appointed for the conſervation of the peace, and called high Conſtables: and under theſe, the Conſtables of every Town or Pariſh, who are called petty-Conſtables.

Conſtant, (*Lat.*) ſtanding firm to ones duty, or principles.

Conſtantinople, ſee *Byzantium*.

Conſtantinus, the ſon of *Conſtantius* and *Helena*; he was the firſt Roman Emperour that profeſs'd Chriſtianity, and for his great deeds, was called *Conſtantine* the Great.

Conſtellation, (*Lat.*) a Company of Stars embody'd together, and repreſenting ſome figure.

Conſternation, (*Lat.*) amazement, or aſtoniſhment.

Conſtipation, (*Lat.*) a cloſe imbodying together.

Conſtitution, (*Lat.*) an appointing, or ordaining: alſo conſtitution of the body, is the ſtate and complexion of the body.

Conſtraint, (*French*) a forcing, or compelling.

Conſtriction, (*Lat.*) the ſame, alſo a binding together.

Conſtruction, (*Lat.*) a placing, or ſetting together: alſo a Term in Grammar, ſignifying the right placing of words, or ſentences.

Conſtupration, (*Lat.*) a raviſhing, or deflowring a Virgin.

Conſubſtantial, (*Lat.*) of the ſame Eſſence with another.

Conſuete, or *Conſuetudinal*, (*Lat.*) uſual or accuſtomed.

Conſuetudinibus & Servitiis, a Writ that lieth againſt a Tenant, who detaineth his Lord of the rent, or ſervice due unto him.

Conſul, from the Lattin word *Conſulere*, to give counſel; it was a place of the higheſt dignity among the *Romans*, brought in after the expulſion of their Kings; and at this preſent day the chief Governours of divers Cities are called Conſuls.

Conſultation, (*Lat.*) a taking counſel: alſo, the name of a Writ, whereby a cauſe being formerly removed by Prohibition from the Eccleſiaſtical Court to the Kings Court, is returned thither again.

Conſummation, (*Lat.*) a fulfilling, or finiſhing, alſo a making up an account.

Conſumption, (*Lat.*) a falling away, or conſuming: alſo a diſeaſe which cauſeth the body to conſume and waſt away, it is alſo vulgarly called Tiſick inſtead of Phyſick from the Greek φθισις.

Contabulation, (*Lat.*) a faſtning of plancks or boards together.

Contaction, (*Lat.*) a touching of two things together.

Contagion, (*Lat.*) infection, the ſpreading of a diſeaſe.

Contamination, (*Lat.*) a polluting, or defiling by touch.

Conteke, (old word) ſtrife, or contention.

Contemeration, (*Lat.*) a deflowering.

Contemplatives, certain Fryers of Saint *Ma-*

ry

ry *Magdalens* Order: who wore black upper garments, and white underneath.

Contemplation, (*Lat.*) a deep considering.

Contemporal, or *Contemporary*, (*Lat.*) of the same time with another.

Contemptible, or *Contemptuous*, (*Lat.*) worthy of disesteem and scorn.

· *Con-tenement*, a Term in Law, being the freehold-land, which lieth to a mans house or tenement.

Contention, (*Lat.*) a striving.

Contermination, (*Lat.*) a bordering upon, or lying near.

Conterpleted, (old word) controlled.

Confederation, (*Lat.*) an entering into league, or amity with strangers.

Contestation, (*Lat.*) a calling to witness.

Context, or *Contexture*, (*Lat.*) a weaving together: also the style, or form of a process or discourse.

Contignation, (*Lat.*) a laying of rafters together, in Architecture signifies the floor-work.

Contiguity, (*Lat.*) a nearness or close touching.

Continent, (*Lat.*) temperate, containing ones self from any thing: also substantively taken, it signifies the firm or main land.

Contingent, (*Lat.*) a happing by chance.

Contengence, (*Lat.*) Casual, or falling out by chance, in logick it is particularly taken for that proposition which may be true or false according as it fals out.

· *Continual claim*, a Term in Common-law, signifying a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, to Land or any other thing, which at present we cannot attain without danger.

· *Continuance*, seemeth to signifie in Common-law, the same as prorogation in the Civil law, as Continuance untill the next Assises, when it chanceth that the Record cannot be found.

Continuation, or *Continuity*, (*Lat.*) a lengthening, or going on with any thing, a holding out intire.

Contorsion, (*Lat.*) a pulling awry, a wresting.

Contrabanded, prohibited; from the *Italian* word *bando*, a Proclamation, as contrabanded goods, are goods forbidden by Proclamation to be imported.

· *Contract*, (*Lat.*) a bargaining or making a match, as contract of marriage; in Common-law, it is a Covenant of agreement, with lawfull consideration, or clause.

Contraction, or *Contratation*, (*Lat.* and *Span.*) a contract, or bargaining.

Contraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing together, also a making short.

Contradiction, (*Lat.*) a gainsaying.

Contradictory, (*Lat.*) gain-saying, Contradictories in Logick are those things which are contrary by Armation and Negation.

Contramure, a Term in Architecture, or Fortification, signifying an Out-wall built about the wall of a City, a Counterscarf.

Contrary, (*Lat.* being against) Contraries in Logick are those sorts of opposites wherein any one thing is opposed to another, as *Visus & cacitas.*

Contrasto, (*Span.*) Contention or strife.

Contrayerva, a West-Indian Plant much used by the *Spaniards* and others in Counter-poysons. There is a water made thereof by Distillers.

Contrectation, (*Lat.*) a wanton handling of a woman.

Contribution, (*Lat.*) a joynt-giving of money or supplies, towards any business of importance.

· *Contribution facienda*, a Writ that lieth in case more are bound to one thing, yet the whole burden is put upon one.

Contristation, (*Lat.*) a making sad.

Contrition, (*Lat.*) a bruising, or breaking, by rubbing one thing against another, also remorse or penitence.

· *Controller*, an Officer, who keepeth a Roll of other officers accounts. Controler of the Hamper; an officer in Chancery, who takes all things sealed from the Clark of the Hamper, inclosed in leather bags, and takes a special charge of them. Controller of the Pipe, an officer in the Exchequer, who writes summons to the Sheriffs, to levie the debts of the Pipe. Controller of the Pell, an Officer of the Exchequer who keeps a controlment of the Pell, of receipts and goings out.

To *Controve*, (old word) to devise.

Controversie, (*Lat.*) contention in dispute, as it were a turning things contrary.

Contumacy, (*Lat.*) stubbornesse, rebellion.

Contumely, (*Lat.*) injury, reviling.

Contumulation, (*Lat.*) an intombing together.

Contusion, (*Lat.*) a bruising, or beating in pieces; in Chymistry, it is a reducing to powder by pounding in a mortar.

Convalescency, (*Lat.*) an increasing in health or strength.

To *Convene*, (*Lat.*) to warn into any Assembly.

Conveniency, (*Lat.*) fitnesse, or meetness.

Convent, or *Covent*, a great Assembly of people: also a Society of Religious men dwelling

dwelling together in a house.

Conventicle, (*Lat.*) a private Assembly.

Conventual, (*Lat.*) belonging to a company of Religious persons. Conventual-Church, a Parish Church.

Conversation, (*Lat.*) a keeping company, or being familiar with any.

Conversion, (*Lat.*) a changing from one state to another, especially from bad to good, in Logick it is the transposing of the terms of a proposition still retaining the quantity and truth, in Rhetorick it is the same with the figure Apostrophe.

Convexity, (*Lat.*) the out-side of a globous body which is hollow.

Conviction, (*Lat.*) in Common-law, is the proving of a man guilty by the verdict of a Jury; or when a man that is out-law'd appeareth, and confesseth.

Convivial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Feast.

Convocation, (*Lat.*) a calling or assembling together; Convocation-house, the house where the Clergy assemble, to consult about Ecclesiastical affairs.

Convoy, (*French*) a guide or conduct.

Convulsion, (*Lat.*) a violent pulling together; also a disease where the sinews are shrunk up, and down together.

Coome, the foot that gathereth over your Ovens mouth, also a certain measure containing four bushels.

Co-operate, (*Lat.*) to bear another company in the same work.

Coote, (*Lat. Fucica*) a kind of Bird, otherwise called a Moor hen.

Copal, a kind of white Rosin brought from the *Indies*, which they use for a Perfume.

Cope, a Cloak: also a Vestment that Bishops were wont to wear.

Coparceners, , or *Parceners*, signifying in Common-law, such as have equal share in the inheritance of their Ancestours.

Cophosis, (*Greek*) a growing deaf, in Physick there is a disease so called wherein the hearing is totally lost; so that the patient either hears no noise, or cannot distinguish it, if he does hear it.

Copia libelli deliberanda, Writ that lyeth in a case where a man cannot get the Copy of a Libel, at the hands of a Judge Ecclesiastical.

Copy-hold, signifieth in Common-law a Tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing, but the Copy of the Rolles made by the Steward of his Lords Court; this is also called a base Tenure, or Tenure in Villeinage.

Copious, (*Lat.*) plentifull.

Copse, or *Copse*, from the French *Couper*, to cut down; a little Wood, which consists of underwoods that are to be cut down; before they grow to be great Trees.

Copland, (*Saxon*) a headland or hadland is a Land whereunto the rest of the Lands in a furlong do shoot.

Coporas, a kind of mineral, otherwise called vitriol.

Copt-hall, the name of a stately house, belonging in ancient times to the *Fitzauchers*, and afterwards very much beautified by Sir *Thomas Heneage*.

Copulation, (*Lat.*) a joyning, or coupling together.

Coquettery, (*French*) a prattling like a Gossip.

Coquination, (*Lat.*) a dressing, or Cooking of meat.

Cor Scopii, a constellation in *Scorpio* called the heart of the Scorpion.

Coral, a certain Maritime-plant growing under water, which when it is taken out, *petrifies*, and becomes red.

Coralline, a kind of plant, otherwise called Sea-moss, or Coral-moss.

Coralwort, (*Dentaria*) an herb growing near *Mayfield* in *Sussex*, it helpeth the stone and easeth pains in the sides and belly: it is called also Toothwort, from the likeness that the Root hath with Teeth, for which it is said to be good by signature.

Corasines, a fierce and Warlike people living in the North of *Asia*, who were forced to leave their Land and to betake themselves to the *Sultan*, of *Babylon*, who bestowed on them all the lands which the *Elpians* held in *Palestine*, they took *Jerusalem* without resistance, which was never since regained to our Religion, and utterly subdued all the *Elpians* in the Holy-land; soon after they fell out with the *Sultan*, who rooted out their nation, so that none of their name remained.

Corbam, a Hebrew word, signifying a gift dedicated to God.

Corbel, or *Corbet*, a Term in Architecture, signifying a shouldering price in Timber-work jutting out like a bragget.

Corbets, the name of a very ancient Family in *Shropshire*, who about the Coming in of the *Normans*, held divers Lordships by the service of *Roger Mountgomery*.

Corciousness, (old word) corpulency.

Corck, or *Orchal*, a kind of blue colour, used in painting.

A *Cord*, of Wood a parcel of firewood, set out as the Colefire containing in measure four foot in breadth, as many in height, and eight in length.

Cordage, the tackle of a ship, a word used in

in Navigation: alſo ſtuff to make ropes of.

Cordelier, a Gray Fryer of the Order of St. *Francis*, ſo called becauſe he wears a cord full of knots about his middle.

Cordial, (*Lat.*) comfortable to the heart.

Cordon an old Engliſh word, ſignifying Reward: in like manner alſo the *French* word *Guerdon*, is uſed by us, alſo a Term in Fortification, being the end of the parapett towards muraille.

Cordovan leather, leather made of Goat-skins, ſo called from *Corduba* a City of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, where the beſt ſort of that kind of leather is made.

Cordwainer or *Cordinar*, (*French*) a ſhooe-maker.

Coriander, (*Lat. Coriandrum*) an Herb ſomewhat like Parſley but of a very ſtrong ſavour, the ſeeds of it is uſefull in Phyſick, being firſt prepared by being ſteeped in Vinegar, but unprepared it is dangerous.

Corinæus, one of the companions of *Brutus*, whence *Cornwall* is ſaid to have taken its denomination, being in old time called *Corinæa*, it is fabulouſly reported of him that he fought with a Giant, called *Gogmagog*, and threw him down a ſteep Rock.

Corinth, a City of *Achaia* in *Greece* in ancient time called *Ephyre*, which after it had been deſtroyed, was reſtored to *Corinthus*, the ſon of *Marathon*, or as ſome ſay, of *Pelops*; and by him called *Corinth*.

Corinthian order, a Term in *Architecture*, ſignifying an adornment of Pillars, after the *Corinthian* manner, there being five orders of pillars in Architecture, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Tuſcan*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite*.

Coritani, a people anciently inhabiting that part of this Iſland, which containeth *Northampton ſhire*, *Leiceſter-ſhire*, *Rutland-ſhire*, *Lincoln-ſhire*, *Nottingham-ſhire*, and *Darby-ſhire*.

Cork, a Country of *Ireland*, in old time reputed a Kingdom, the people whereof were anciently called *Vodiæ & Coriondi*.

Cormandel, a place in the Eaſt *Indies* upon the Coaſt whereof ſtandeth Fort St. *George* a Plantation of *Engliſh* Merchants,

Cormorant, a Sea-Raven, Metaphorically taken for a Glutton.

Cornage, is in Common-law a certain Tenure, whereby in the North, men uſed to hold their Lands, which was to blow a Horn when any invaſion of a Northern enemy was perceived, alſo a certian impoſition upon Corn.

Cornalin, a kind of precious Stone, which ſome think to be the ſame with *Corneol*.

Cornavii, the name of a certain people, who in ancient times poſſeſſed that part of this Iſland, containing thoſe Counties which are at preſent called *Warwick-ſhire*, *Worceſter-ſhire*, *Stafford-ſhire*, *Shropſhire*, and *Cheſhire*.

Corn-flower, a kind of flower, called blue-bottle.

Cornea, (*Lat.*) the Coat of the Eye, being of a horny-ſubſtance.

Cornelian, the ſame as *Corneol*, a kind of precious Stone: alſo *Cornelion*-law, was a Law made by *Cornelius-Sylla*, that any who would follow him in war, ſhould be capable of Office before they had attained their full years.

Cornelius, (*Lat.*) a proper name of men; from *Cornu*, a horn.

Cornel, an old word, ſignifying a Corner: alſo a fore-part of a houſe.

Corneol, a kind of precious Stone, apt to be ingraven, and therefore much uſed for the making of Seals: It is alſo called a Sardy, or Onyx.

Corneous, (*Lat.*) of a horny ſubſtance.

Cornet, (*French*) a kind of black Taffata, which Doctors of Phyſick, or Law, uſed to wear on the collar of their Robes as an Enſign or badge of their degree: alſo the Enſign of a Troop of Horſe, ſo called becauſe it was uſed to be made of that kind of Taffata.

Cornice, a Term in Architecture, ſignifying the creſts, or flouriſhing work at the upper end of a Pillar: it is alſo called a frize.

Cornigerous, (*Lat.*) wearing horns, an Epithet of *Bacchus*.

Cornil-tree, a Tree called Horn-tree, becauſe its branches are hard like a horn.

Cornimuſe, (*Lat.*) a kind of muſical Inſtrument, which ſome take for a kind of Bag-pipe.

Cornix, ſee *Cornalin*, and *Corneol*.

Cornu cervi, a Term in Chymiſtry, the mouth of an Alembick.

Cornucopy, a Horn which *Jupiter* gave to *Amalthæa*, whereby ſhe injoyed plenty of all things; it is Metaphorically taken for Plenty.

Cornuted, (*Lat.*) horned.

Corody, from the Latin word *Corrodo*; it ſignifieth in Common-law, a ſumme of money, or allowance of meat and drink, toward the maintenance of any of the Kings ſervants out of an Abby, or religious houſe, whereof the King is the Founder.

Corodio habendo, a Writ for the exacting a *Corody* out of an Abby, or Religious houſe.

Corollary, an advantage above the ordinary measure: also a gift bestowed on the people at publick feasts.

Coromandel, a Country in the East *Indies*, stretching from *Cape Comoryn* to the famous Gulph of *Bengala*, and hath in it these famous Towns of trade: *Negapatan*, *Meliapore*, *Policat*, *Armagun*, *Narsinga*, *Mesulpatan* and *Bipelipatan*.

Corona, by the Greeks called *Halo*, that is to say, a clear Circle appearing in a Cloud about the Sun, or any other bright Star, but especially about the Moon: also, a celestial constellation upon the shoulder of Boetes.

Coronal Suture; this is by Chyrurgions called, The formost seam of the skull, passing from one bone of the Temples to the other.

Coronation, (*Lat.*) a Crowning.

Coroner, an ancient Officer belonging to the Crown and Common-wealth of *England*, his Office, is to inquire of every man that is slain or cometh to an untimely end, and what Corn, Cattel, or Freehold, the Felon had at the time of the fact committed, and to seize them to the use of the King, or State; there are four of these Officers in every County.

Coronet, a little Crown, or Chaplet.

Corporal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the body: also a Commander of a band of ten Souldiers: also the fine linnen wherein the Sacrament is put.

Corporation, (*Lat.*) in the Civil-Law, signifieth a Body politick, authorised by the Kings Charter, to have a Common Seal, one or more head Officers, and Members, able by their common consent to grant or receive in Law any thing within the compass of their Charter.

Corporature, (*Lat.*) the form, or constitution of the body.

Corporeal, (*Lat.*) of a bodily substance.

Corporeity, (*Lat.*) a Philosophick Term, *Corporeature*, a bodily substance.

Corporification, (*Lat.* a making into a body) in Chymistry it is a Spirits reassuming its body, and manifesting it self again to our senses.

Corps, (*French*) a carcase, or dead body.

Corps-du-guard, (*French*) a Term in Military Discipline; signifying a company of Souldiers set to watch, as it were the body of a Guard.

Corpulency, (*Lat.*) fulness of body.

Corpus-Christi, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

Corpus cum causa, a Writ issuing out of Chancery to remove, both the body and the record, touching the cause of any man lying En execution upon a judgement for debt, into the Kings Bench.

Corr, a certain measure containing two quarts.

Corrade, (*Lat.*) to scrape together, to exhort.

Correction, (*Lat.*) an amending: also a chastising, in Rhetorick, it is taken for the same figure which the *Greeks* call *Epanorthosis*.

Correctour of the Staple; a Clerk belonging to the Staple, that recordeth the bargains of Merchants there made.

Correlatives, (*Lat.*) a Term in Logick, signifying things that have mutual relation one to another, as Master and Servant, Father and Son, *&c.*

Correption, (*Lat.*) a snatching suddenly away, the Grammatical figure which the *Greeks* call *Syllepsis*, the *Latins* term *Correptio*.

Correspondency, (*Lat.*) a holding mutual Commerce and familiarity; an answerablenesse, or proportion of one thing to another.

Corridor, a Term in Fortification, otherwise called *Cortina*, see *Cortin*.

Corrigible, (*Lat.*) easie to be corrected, or made better by correction.

Corrigidor, (*Span.*) a chief Governour or Mayor of a Town or City among the *Spaniards*.

Corrival, a competitour, one that makes suit in the same business.

Corroboration, (*Lat.*) a strengthning, or making firm.

To *Corrode*, (*Lat.*) to gnaw, to fret.

Corrosion, (*Lat.*) a gnawing, or fretting; in Chymistry, it is the calcining of bodies, by corrosive things.

Corrosive, (*Lat.*) having a gnawing, or fretting quality; it is spoken of those things which are used in Physick, for the eating away of dead flesh.

Corrugation, (*Lat.*) a contracting together, a drawing into wrinkles.

Corruption, (*Lat.*) a tainting, or depraving. Corruption of the blood, signifyeth in law an Infection of the blood, growing to the estate and issue of a man tainted with Treason, whereby he loseth all to the Prince, and both he and his heirs are made ignoble.

Corsary, (*French*) a Courtier.

Corse-present, a Law term, the body of a beast or some such like Offering, given to the Priest out of a dead mans goods. It is also called, a Mortuary.

Crosset,

Corſlet. (*Ital.*) the ſame as *Cuiraſſe* in *French*, Armour for the back and breſt.

Corſure, or *Courſer*, (old word) a Broaker.

Corſtopitum, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, mentioned by *Antonine*. Some think it to be the ſame with *Ptolemies Curia Ottadinorum*, now called *Corbridge*.

Cortex Winteranus, a kind of Cinamon brought firſt from the *Indies* by one Captain *Winter*.

Corticated, (*Lat.*) covered with a bark or rind.

Cortin, that ſpace of the Terraſſe or Muraille which is between the Baſtions.

Coven, (old word) carved.

Corvine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Crow, or Raven.

Corviſer, ſee *Cordwainer*.

Coruſcation, (*Lat.*) lightning, a flaſhing or glimmering of light.

Corybantes, the Prieſts of *Cybele*, who uſed to celebrate the Feaſts of *Cybele* with dancing and ringing of Cymbals; they were thought to be the ſame with the *Curetes*, and *Idei Dactyli*.

Coſſet, (old word) a Lamb brought up without the Dam.

Coſcinomancy, (*Greek*) a divination by a Sieve.

Coſenage, a Writ that lieth where the father or the Great grandfather is ſeized in his demeſn as of a fee at the day of his death, of certain Lands and Tenements, and he dying, a ſtranger entereth and intrudeth. Then ſhall his heir have this Writ of Coſenage.

Coſh, or *Cotterel*, (old word) a Cottage.

Coſham, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, in ancient times the Manſion houſe of King *Ethelred*.

Coſhacks, Girdles that Turkiſh-women wear.

Coſier, (old word) a Botcher, called alſo a Sowter.

Co-ſine, in Geometry is that which is the complement of the *Radius* or whole Sine to a Quadrant or ninty degrees.

Coſmical, (*Greek*) belonging to the World. *Coſmical* riſing of a Star, is a Term uſed in Aſtronomy, ſignifying a Star riſing at the ſame time with the Sun. It is otherwiſe called *Ortus Matutinus*, the *Coſmical* ſetting of a Star, is when a Star ſets at Sun riſing, it is alſo called *Occaſus Matutinus*.

Coſmography, (*Greek*) a deſcription of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe, and in Maps.

Coſmometry, (*Greek*) a meaſuring of the World by degrees and minutes, being a part of Geography, or Coſmography.

Coſſick an Epithete to thoſe numbers that are uſed in *Algebra*.

Coſt, a Term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of the Bend, or half the Gartier.

Coſtive, (from the Latin word *Conſtipatus*) having the belly bound.

Coſtmary, (*Lat. Coſtus hortorum*) a ſort of garden herb otherwiſe called Alecoat or Maudlin.

Coſtrel, (old word) a wine-pot.

Coſtus a certain Drug coming from the *Indies*, whereof there is the ſweet and the bitter.

Cote, a kind of refuſe or clotted wool: alſo a cottage or ſheepfold.

Coteſwold, (old word) a company of ſheepcoates, and ſheep feeding on hills.

A *Cottager*, ſignifieth in Law he that dwelleth in a Cottage or houſe without land, or at moſt having but four Acres belonging to it.

Cotterel, ſee *Coſh*.

Cottis, ſee *Coſt*.

Cotton, a kind of ſtuff, otherwiſe called Frize or Bombaſin.

Cotyledones, (*Greek*) in Latin *Acetabula*, the joyning together of the ends of two pair of Veines (one proceeding from the Spermatick, and the other from the Hypogaſtrick branch) with the mouths of the Umbilical veins, through which the ſuperfluity of blood (called the Courſes) is monthly derived and through which the ſeed attracts the nouriſhment to it ſelf.

Couchant, (*French*) lying or ſquatting cloſe to the ground; a word often uſed in Heraldry to expreſs that poſture.

Covenable, or *Convenable*, (old word) ſuitable or convenient.

Covenant, (*French*) a bargain, pact, or agreement; alſo Covenant in Law, is that which the Law intended to be made though in words it be not expreſt: alſo the name of a Writ that lyeth for the breach of any.

Covent, ſee *Convent*.

Coventry, a famous City in *Warwick-ſhire*, ſo called from a Covent of Monks that was anciently there. The firſt Lord of this City is ſaid to be one *Leofric*, who impoſing heavy taxes upon the Citizens, remitted them at laſt at the earneſt interceſſion of his wife *Godiva*, upon condition ſhe would ride naked through the chief ſtreet of the City: which ſhe performed; but ſo covered with her long hair, that no body could diſcern her.

Covercle, or *Coverkill*, (old word) a lid, or cover.

Covert, (*French.*) an ombrage, or ſhady place for Deer, or other beaſts.

Coverture, in Common-law is the condition of a married woman; who by the Laws of *England*, is under Covert-baron, and so disabled to make any bargain without her husband's consent.

Coughton, a place in *Warwick-shire*, the principal Mansion of the *Throgmortons*, a very ancient Family.

Covie, (*French*) a term in fouling, signifying a nest or brood of Partridges.

Covin, fraud, from the Latin word *Convenire*, it signifieth in Common-law, a deceitful agreement between two or more, to the prejudice of another.

Coulant, (*French*) flowing or gliding along.

Couldray, (*French*) a hazel Grove.

Coule, a vessel to carry water in: also a robe which Fryers use to wear, called in Latin *Cucullus*, also to *Coule*, in Archery, signifies to sheare or cut the feather of a shaft high, or low.

Coulter, (*Lat.*) a Plough-share.

Councel with a c. (*Lat. Concilium*) an Assembly of Counsellours.

Count, (*French*) an Earl: also a Law-Term coming from the Latin word *Computario*, and signifies the Original declaration in a Processe, chiefly in real actions.

Countenance, (*French*) the face, or visage: also estimation, or credit, also a Term in Law, signifying the favour that is shewed to poor men, that will swear they have nothing whereof they may make Fine.

Counter, a Trades-mans chest, where he puts his cash, or money: also, a prison in *London*, where men are put for debt from the French word *Compter*, or from the *Dutch* word *Cantor*, a secluded place, also Counters are certain little things to cast account with.

Countercomponed, a Term in Armory, as a bordure countercomponed, is a bordure compounded of two colours counterly placed.

Counteurs, or *Contours*, are those which a man setteth to speak for him in Court, as Advocates; whereas *Plaideurs*, speak as Counsellours at Law for one, who is present himself.

To *Counterfeit*, (*French*) to feign.

Countermarch (a Term in Military discipline, a way of rallying Souldiers, wherein the the Leaders of every File turn to the hand directed (which is chiefly to be observed) and passe through the Company; their Followers march up to the Leaders ground, making it good, and then turn and pass through the company after their Leaders; this is done either to change the Flankers or level the Ranks, or otherwise; for by a Countermarch the Rear may become the Front, in the same ground that the Front stood, having brought the men up, and faced about.

Countermaund, (*French*) a revocation of a former command.

Counter-mine, another Mine made to oppose and hinder the effort of the Enemies mine.

Countermure, a word in Fortification; a Wall, or Bank, opposite to the Town-wall.

Counterpain, one of the Copies of a pair of Deeds, or Indentures, so that one party may keep one part, and the other the other.

Counterplea, signifieth in Common-law, that, which the Demandant alleadgeth against a Tenant in courtesie, or in dower, who prayeth in aid of the king, or him, who hath the reversion, for his better defence.

Counterpoint, opposition; also a Term in Musick (*Lat. Contrapunctum*) being the old manner of composing parts, by setting points or pricks one against another, the measure of which points or pricks was according to the words or syllables to which they were applyed, the Notes now in use, being not then found out; and because now a dayes in plain song Musik we set note against note, as they did point against point, hence it is that this kind of Musick doth still retain the name of Counterpoint; also a Term in Needle-work, called backstitch, or quilt-stitch.

Counter-round, a Term in Military Discipline, signifying a certain number of Officers going to visite the Rounds, or the Sentinels.

Counter-scarf, (a Term in Fortification) that side of the moar, which is opposite to the Fortresse.

Counter-tail, or *Counter-tally*, one of the two Tallies, or pieces of wood, whereon any thing is scored; whereof one party keeps one piece, and the other the other piece.

Counter-tenour, see *Cliff*.

Countervail, (*French*) to be of equall price.

County or *shire*, a certain portion, or circuit of the Realm, into which the whole land is divided.

County-Court, a Court held every month by the Sheriff, or his deputy the under-Sheriff.

Coup (old word) a piece cut off, or cut out.

Coupant, (*French*) a cutting or lopping.

Couped

Couped, in Heraldry is ſpoken of trees cut from the trunck.

Couple-cloſe, a Term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of a *Cheveron*.

Courſine, (old word) fine heart.

Courſer, (*French*) a horſe of ſervice.

Court, the houſe where a King hath his preſent reſidence: alſo a place where juſtice is judicially miniſtred, from the Latin *Curia*, or from the Greek κύριος, *i. e.* a Lord.

Court-baron, a Court that every Lord of a Mannour hath within his own precincts.

Court of Requeſts; a Court of Equity of the ſame nature with the Chancery; only this Court, inſtead of a *Sub-pœna*, uſeth a Privy-Seal.

Courteſie of *England*, is a certain Tenure, whereby a man, marrying a woman ſeized of Land in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail general; if he have a child by her, which cometh alive into the world, though ſhe and the child die immedialy; yet if ſhe were in poſſeſſion, he ſhall hold the land during his life, and is called Tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or the courteſie of *England*.

Courtilage in Common-law, is a Garden, or peice of void ground lying near a meſſuage, from *Curtis*, Manſion-houſe, and *legere*, to gather.

Courtiſan, (*French*) a Court-Lady; it is alſo commonly taken for a Strumpet.

Courtlaſſe or *Coutelaſſe*, a ſhort ſword.

Couth, *quaſi Kennouth*; knew, from the *Saxon* word *Ken*, to know.

Couthoutlaugh, (*Saxon*) he that receiveth, cheriſheth, or hideth an Out-law.

Cowde, (old word) a gobbet.

To *Cowre*, to kneel, to fall down for fear; from the *Italian* word *Covare*.

Cowneer, the hollow arching part in the Ship-ſtern.

Coy or *Coyen* (old word) nice, dainty, alſo, to quiet, to flatter.

C R

Crab, (a Term in Navigation) is an Engine of wood having three clawes placed on the ground, for the lanching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

Crabbat, (*French*) hanſome, comely; alſo ſuſtantively taken, it ſignifieth a Gorget for women, or a kind of ridingband for men.

Cradle, (a Term in Navigation) is a frame of timber made along a ſhip, or the ſide of a Gally by her billidge for the more eaſy and ſafe lanching, much uſed in *Turky*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, alſo a frame of wood fixed to ſome ſorts of Sythes.

Cratch, a crib or rack for beaſts.

Crabs eye, a ſtone found in a Crab which reſembleth an eye.

Cramp, a diſeaſe that happens to Hawks in their ſorcage, by taking cold; and lies in the wing.

Cranage, (a Term in Law) mony paid for the uſe of a Crane to draw up wares.

Cranesbill, an Herb ſo called from the ſeed it bears, which hath the form of a Cranes beak or bill, it is called in Latin *Geranium*.

Crank, (old word) luſty, blithe, jovial.

Crank-ſided, when a ſhip will bear but ſmall ſail, a Term in Navigation.

Crapulent, (*Lat.*) glutted with meat, having taken a ſurfet.

Craſie, ſick, diſtempered, from the Greek word, *Craſis*, *temperature*.

Crask, (old word) far.

Craſſe, (*Lat.*) thick, heavie, dull, lumpiſh.

Craſſitude, (*Lat.*) thickneſſe, groſſeneſſe.

Crater, is a ſigne in Heaven, called the bottome of the Pitcher in *Virgo*; it riſeth about the ſixteenth of the Calends of *March*. Alſo the line on which Hawks are faſtued, when reclaimed; of what ſort ſoever they be.

Cray, a diſeaſe in the Hawks, that hinders their muting.

Creance, (*French*) truſt, confidence, credit, alſo a Term in Faulconry, and is a fine ſmall long line of ſtrong even-twined packthread, faſtned to the Hawks leath when ſhee is firſt lured.

Creanſour, Law term a Creditour.

Creaſt-tile, a roof-tile, which is made to lay upon the ridge of a houſe.

Creation, (*Lat.*) a making or forming of ſomething as it were, out of nothing; alſo the firſt donation of honour from a Prince to him that hath done him good ſervice.

Crebrous, (*Lat.*) often, uſual.

Credible, (*Lat.*) that may be believed.

Credit, truſt, belief; alſo, eſteem.

Creditor, (*Lat.*) he that lendeth or truſteth out mony.

Credulity, (*Lat.*) aptneſs to believe.

Creed, a ſet Form, containing the Articles of Chriſtian Religion.

Creek, from the Dutch word *Kreaken* to make a noiſe; a part of a Haven where any thing is landed, or diſburthened from the Sea.

Creeze, a broad ſharp and waved *Indian* weapon about two foot long, ſharp pointed and deſperatly Poyſoned, the hilt being of wood,

Wood, Horn, or any other Metal according to the quality of the owner, and cut in the figure of a deformed pagod.

Cremaſter, (*Greek*) the Muſcle, that holds up the Stones.

Crenelle, a Term in Heraldry, being a line dented like the Battlement of a Wall.

Creon, the ſon of *Menatius* King of *Thebes*; he was brother to *Jocaſta*, the wife of *Laius*, and mother of *Oedipus*, who unfolded the riddle of *Sphinx*, and married *Jocaſta*, not knowing her to be his Mother; and by her had *Eteocles* and *Polinices*, who ſucceeded in the Kingdome, and were to reign by turns every other year; but they having killed one another in Civill Wars, *Creon* regained the kingdom, but behaving himſelf with much cruelty, he was overcome by *Theſeus*, and ſlain.

Crepitation, (*Lat.*) a creaking noiſe.

Crepuſcul, (*Lat.*) the dawning of the day.

Creſſant, (*French*) the figure of a half Moon, a term in Heraldry.

Creſſes, (*Lat. Naſturtium*) a ſort of herb vulgarly called *Noſeſmart*.

Creſſet, (old word) a Lanthorn, a Beacon.

Creſt, (*French*) a part of a Helmet: alſo the upper part of a Scutchion in armory.

Creſtmarine, an herb otherwiſe called Rock-ſamphire.

Crete, an Iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, heretofore called *Hecatompolis* by the Greek, becauſe it had a hundred Cities; it is now called *Candie*, and is a great part of it in the poſſeſſion of the *Turks*.

Cretiſm, or *Creticiſm*, (*Greek*) a forging of lies, falſhood, or perfidiouſneſs.

Crevequeurs, the name of an ancient Family in *Kent*, who built *Leeds*-Caſtle in that County: they are ſtyled in ancient Records, *de crepito corde*.

Crevet, or *Cruſet*, from the French word *Creux*, hollow, a Goldſmiths melting-pot.

Creuſa, the daughter of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and wife of *Æneas*, by whom he had *Aſcanius*; ſhe following her husband out of *Troy* when it was ſet on fire, was not minded by him, till he came out of the City, by reaſon that he led his ſon in his hand, and carried his father on his ſhoulders through the flames, but going back to ſeek her, he could never hear what was become of her.

Cribration, (*Lat.*) a ſifting through a ſieve or hair cloath, of any thing that hath been beat grinded or pounded.

Criminal, (*Lat.*) guilty of any crime or fault, blame-worthy.

Crined, having hairs, from the Latin word *Crinis*, it is a word uſed in Heraldry.

Cringles, or *Creengles*, in Navigation, are little Ropes ſpliced into the Bolt-ropes of all Sails belonging to the main, or Foremaſt.

Criniſus, a River of *Sicily*, near to the City *Sageſta*, of which it is related, that when the *Trojan* Virgins were to be expoſed to the fury of a Monſter, whom *Neptune* ſent to deſtroy the Countrey, becauſe of *Laomedons* perfidiouſneſs; *Hippotes* a noble *Trojan*, committed his daughter *Hegeſta* to the wild Sea, and ſhe being by fortune carried into *Sicily*, *Criniſus* fell in love with her, and turning himſelf into a Bear, raviſht her, whereupon ſhe became with child, and brought forth *Acaſtes*, who was afterwards King of *Sicily*.

Crinites, a Term in Falconry; the ſmall black feathers, like haires, about the *Sere*.

Criplings (a term in building) ſhort ſpars on the ſide of a houſe.

Criſis, (*Greek*) a judgment of diſcerning into any thing, alſo a term in Phyſick, denoting the ſudden change in a diſeaſe, tending either to recovery, or death.

St. *Criſpins*-Launce an awle; from *Criſpin*, who was the Patron of the Shoomakers.

Criſpid, (*Lat.*) triſled, curled.

Critbology, (*Greek*) a gathering in of the firſt fruits of corn.

Critical, (*Greek*) of a nice judgement, apt to cenſure. Alſo Critical dayes in a diſeaſe, are thoſe dayes wherein a diſeaſe comes to its Criſis, and they are the odde dayes, as the third, fifth, ſeventh, and ſo on; but the moſt critical are counted the fourteenth. The Criſis in acute diſeaſes, is judged by the Moon, but in Chronick diſeaſes, the Criſis is judged by the Sun.

Criticiſm, (*Greek*) a playing the Critick; a Learning which conſiſts in the curious, and nice examining of Authors.

Cro, or *Croy*, ſignifieth in the Scotch Acts of Parliament, a ſatisfaction which the Judge is to pay to the neareſt of kin to a man that is ſlain, in caſe he miniſter not juſtice as he ſhould do.

Croc, (*Scotch*) a pott.

Croce, (old word) a Shepherds ſtaff, or crook.

Crocolana, the ancient name of a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, now called *Ancaſter*.

Crocus, (*Greek*) Saffron, divers other Flowers alſo reſembling Saffron are ſo called, likewiſe ſeveral Chymicall preparations are hence denominated, as *Crocus Martis qu.* Saffron of *Mars*, or Iron, *Crocus Veneris, qu.* Saffron of *Venus*, or Copper, *Crocus metallorum*, &c.

Crocute,

Crocute, a certain beaſt imitating the voyce of a man, and ingendred of *Hyæna*, and a *Lioneſſe*, it cometh from the Æthiopian word *Crocottas*.

Cræſus, a King of the *Lydians*, who abounded in riches; he was overcome in War by *Cyrus*, and put upon a pile to be burnt; and calling out *Solon*, *Solon*! *Cyrus* demanding the reaſon, he acquainted him, how that *Solon* having been formerly asked of him, who was the happieſt man, told him None could be happy till his death, and that the greateſt Riches could not keep a man from miſery: whereupon he was freed, and made one of *Cyrus* his Councellors.

Croft, from the old word *Croaft*, i.e. handy-craft; a little *Cloſe* joyning to a houſe, it being lookt to with more than ordinary care.

Croiſada, a Bull of the Pope, granting the ſign or badge of the Croſſe, in an expedition of Chriſtians againſt Infidels.

Croiſes, Pilgrims: alſo Knights of the Order of Saint *John* in *Jeruſalem*, created for the defence of Pilgrims; they were both ſo called from the ſign of the Croſſe, which they uſed to wear on their garments.

Crome, or *Corm*, (old word) a crow of Iron; from the Dutch word *Kromb*, crooked.

Cronical, ſee *Chronical*.

To *Crool*, (old word) to mutter.

Croſier a Biſhops ſtaff, from the old word *Croce*, a Shepherds crook; or for that it bears the figure of a Croſſe.

Croſſe, one of the Ordinaries in an Eſcutcheon, being compoſed of two double lines, dividing each other at equall angles, and equally dividing the Eſcutcheon, of this Ordinary there are ſeveral kinds.

Croſſe avellane, in Heraldry is a Croſſe whoſe ends ſhoot forth like the huſk of a filberd.

Croſſ-Fitched, for that is in a manner fixed in the Coate with a ſharp end,

Croſſe Fourch, forked.

Croſſe Flurry, a croſſe with a *flower de luce* at each end.

Croſſe Milrine, a croſſe whoſe ends are clampped and turned again like the Miltine that carries the Miſtone.

Croſſe voided, when you ſee the field through the croſſe.

Croſſewort, (*Lat. Cruciata*) an herb whoſe leaves and flowers, both grow in the manner of croſſes.

Croſſe-bar-ſhot, a Term in Gunnery is a round ſhot with a long Spike of Iron caſt with it, as if it went through the midſt of it.

Croſtaff, a Mathematical Inſtrument, wherewith the Altitude of any thing is taken.

Croſtrees, thoſe croſſe peices of timber which are ſet on the head of the *Maſt* of a ſhip.

Crotch, the forked part of a tree, uſefull in many caſes of husbandry.

Crochet, a meaſure in Muſick being half a Minim, and a Minim is once down or up, it ſignifieth alſo a humour, or whimſey; alſo among Hunters, the chief maſter teeth of a Fox, are called *Crochets*.

Crotels, or *Croteying*, (a term in hunting) the ordure of a Hare.

Cruch, (old word) Croſſe; whence to Crouch, *i.e.* to Bleſs.

Crow, is a celeſtial Conſtellation, and ſets upon *Hydra*'s tail; ſhe hath her Manſion in the Auſtral parts.

Crow-foot, (*Lat. Ranunculus*) a ſort of furious biting Plant, with very yellow flowers.

Crowland, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, which is reported to have been heretofore mightily haunted with ſpirits, untill ſuch time as devout *Guthlac* lived there an Hermit's life, to whoſe memory *Æthelbald* King of the *Mercians* built a famous Monaſtery.

Crown, Of the ſeveral ſorts of Crowns, as Triumphal, Civic, Gramineal, Mural, and the like: ſee *Aulus Gellius*, *cap.* 8. Crown is alſo metaphorically taken for glory, honour, dignity.

Clark of the *Crown* in Chancery, an Officer that attends the Lord Chancellour for ſpecial maters of State; as Commiſſions of Lieutenancies, Juſtices, or ſuch like; with their Writs of Aſſociation, and *dedimus poteſtatem* for taking of oaths; alſo all generall pardons, Writs of Parliament, Writs of ſpecial Executions, *&c.*

Clark of the *Crown*-Office in the Kings Bench, is he who frames, reads, and records, all Indictments againſt Traitors, Felons, and all other offenders there arraigned.

Crowsbill, a ſort of Chyrurgions Inſtrument uſed in drawing out of Bullets, Arrow-heads, broken bones, and ſuch like out of a mans body.

Crowsfeet, in Navigation, are ſmall lines reeved through the dead-mens-eyes of ſmall uſe, only to make the ſhip ſhew full of ſmall rops.

To *Cruciate*, (*Lat.*) to afflict, to torment.

Crucible, (*Lat.*) A glaſſe uſed by Chymiſts, wherein things are burnt, to be prepar'd for beating to powder.

Cruciferi, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Crouched*-Fryars

Fryers, an Order that came into *England*, *Anno* 1244. and had their first Monastery at *Colchester*.

Crucifie, (*Lat.*) to fasten, or naile to a Cross.

A *Crucifix*, an Image which represents the Crucifying of Christ.

Crudite, (*Lat.*) rawnesse, ill digestion of the stomack.

Cruet, or *Crewet*, a viall, or narrow-mouth'd glasse, to keep oil, or the like in.

Cruise, a word used in the practick of *Scotland*, for a Hogs-stye; it is also called *Crefsura*.

Crural, (*Lat.*) belonging to the thighs.

Crussel, (old word) grisle.

Crustaceus, (*Lat.*) crusted, or covered with a hard shell.

Crutchet-Friars, the same as chrouched, or crossed Friars.

Cruzada: see *Croisada*.

Cruzado, a Portugal Crown of Gold.

Cryptography (*Greek*) the art of secret and obscure writing by Cyphers, or otherwise.

Cryptology, (*Greek*) a speaking in secret, a whispering.

Crystall, a very bright and transparent kind of Mineral, which looks like Ice, or the clearest sort of glasse.

Crystalline Humour, a white splendid and shining humor, not flat nor round, seated in the Center of the eye, and is the first instrument of sight.

C U

Culbridge head, a division made acrosse the Fore-castle and Half-deck with boards; which in other places is called the Bulk-head.

Cube, a Geometrical figure, being a solid body square every way, comprehending six equal sides; also in Arithmetick it is taken for that number which is the product of a square number, multiplied by its root, it is so called because the unites of this number may be disposed into the foresaid figure, and one lineal side of the number is called a *Cubic* root.

Cubebes, a certain kind of *Indian* fruit, not unlike Ivy-berries, used in severall cordiall powders and Confections.

Cubic-root, see *Cube*.

Cubicular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Bedchamber.

Cubite, a kind of measure, reaching from the elbow, to the end of the little finger.

Cuchaneale, a little worm bred in the fruit of the Holy-oke, of which is made a certain costly Grain, wherewith they dye Scarlet, or Crimson colour. Some say, it comes from the Latin word *Coccinus* Scarlet.

Cucking stool, see *Tumbrel*.

Cuckopint, a sort of Herb in Latin *Arum*.

Cucullated, (*Lat.*) having on a Monk's-Coule.

Cucupha, Caps quilted with medicinal things, as are good for the head as Rosemary, Marjoram, &c. applied to the head.

Cucurbite, (*Lat.*) a Gourd: also a Cupping-glasse, being a deep hollow glasse, which Physicians and Chyrurgians apply to the body, with Tow or Flax within it to raise a blister or draw out blood from between the flesh and the skin, by setting fire on the Tow.

Cucuye, a strange kind of Bird in *Hispaniola*, having eyes under the wings, which in the night time, shine very bright.

Cudweed, (*Lat. Gnaphalium*) a certain Herb whose leaves are so soft, that they are used for Cotton; it is also called Cotton-weed.

Cue, an Item given to Stage-players when any of them are to begin to speak.

Cuerpo, (*Spanish*) a body: also a Corporation; to walk in *Cuerpo*, is to go without a cloak.

Cui ante divortium, a Writ, that a woman divorced from her husband hath power to recover her lands from him, to whom her husband did alienate them during the marriage.

Cui in vita, a writ of entrey, that a widow hath against him, to whom her husband did alienate her lands in her life time.

Cuinage, the making up of Tin into such a fashion as makes it fit for carriage.

Cuirassier, (*French*) he that is armed with a Cuirasse, or Corslet, which is a kind of armour for the brest and back.

Culdeis, *quasi cultores Dei*, a sort of religious people, that were anciently in *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Culerage (*French*) lechery, also an Herb called Water-peper, or Arse-smart, Latin *Perticaria*.

Culinary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the kitchin.

Cullers, in Latin, *oves rejiculæ*, sheep that are chosen out, and separated from those that are good for meat.

Cullion head, the same as Bastion, Schonce, or Block house.

Cullis, from *Colare* to strain the juyce of boiled meat strained through a strainer.

Cullot, from *Cullus* the taile, a cushion to ride post with.

Culm,

Culm, from *Culmen* the top, Smoak or Soot.

To *Culminate* (*Lat.*) to get up to the top, in Aſtrology a plant is ſaid to *Culminate* when it appears in the Meridian or mid-heaven.

Culrach or *Colrach*, ſignifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, a pledge or cautioner which is left for the repledging of a man from one Court to another.

Culpable, (*Lat.*) guilty, faulty, peccant.

Cultivation, (*Lat.*) a manuring, or tilling.

Culture, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Culver, (old word) a Pigeon or Dove.

Culverine, *quaſi Colubrine*, from *Coluber*, a Snake, a piece of Ordnance ſo called from the form.

Culvertaile, a Term in Architecture, a manner of faſtning boards, or any Timber by letting one peice into another.

Cumble; (*French*) full heaped meaſure.

Cumæ, a City by the Sea-ſide in *Italy*, near *Puzzoli*.

Cummin, (*Cumminum*) is a plant like Fennell but leſs, the ſeed whereof is ſo ſmall, that he that is niggardly, and will have inconſiderable things to be divided, is called *Cumini ſector*.

Cumulation, (*Lat.*) a heaping up together.

Cunctation, (*Lat.*) prolonging of time, delaying.

Cuneglaſſus, the name of a cruell Tyrant, who ſucceeded *Vortiporus* in his government of the *Brittains* of *Wales* and *Cornwall*.

Cunicle, (*Lat.*) a Mine or Hole under ground.

Cunobelinus, an ancient King of the *Trinobantes*, a people of the Eaſtern parts of *Britain*, he ſucceeded *Mardubratius* in the Kingdom.

Cuntey, ſignifieth the ſame; as the ordinary Jury, or triall by the Country.

Cupidity, (*Lat.*) covetous, or luſtfull deſire.

Cupping-glaſſe, ſee *Cucurbit*.

Cupulo, (*Lat.*) a Term in Architecture, a high Arch in a building.

Curebulli, tanned leather, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Curfew, a Law made by *William* the Conqueror, that every one ſhould put out their fire and light, at the ringing of the eight-a-clock-bell, which was called *Couvrir le fue*, i.e. cover the fire.

Curia Ottadinorum, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*, ſee *Corſtopitum*.

Curialitas Scotiæ, is equivalent to that which we call Courteſie of *England*.

Curlew, a kind of fowl ſo called.

Curranto, (*French*) a running French-Dance: alſo a muſicall Air, of a more than ordinary ſwift time.

Curricurre, a kind of *Eaſt-Indian* Barge.

Curriedow, a curry-favour, or flatterer.

Current, a running ſtream; from *Currere* to run.

Curſitor, a Clark belonging to the Chancery, who makes Originall Writs for that Shire which is allotted to him.

Curteyn, the name of King *Edward* the Saints Sword, which is the firſt Sword that is carried before the Kings of this Land at the Coronation.

Curtilage (*Curtilagium*) a Term in Law, ſignifying a ſpot of ground, garden plat belonging to a meſſuage.

Curvetta, or *Corvetta*, (*Ital.*) a prauncing of a Horſe of ſervice; from the Latin *Curvus*, crooked, becauſe they bend in their feet.

Curvity, (*Lat.*) crookedneſs.

Curules, (*Lat.*) thoſe of the *Roman* Senators, which were carried to Court in Chariots.

Curulis Sella, an Ivory-ſeat, which was placed in the *Roman* Conſuls Chariot.

Cuſco, the chief City of that part of the new world, which contains *Braſilia* and *Peru*.

To *Cuſpidate*, (*Lat.*) to make ſharp at the end, from *Cuſpis* a point.

Cuſpe, the entrance of any houſe, or firſt beginning, which is the line whereon the Figure and Degree of the Zodiack is placed; as you find it in the Table of Houſes.

Cuſtode admittendo, a Writ for the removing, or admitting of Guardians.

Cuſtody, (*Lat.*) ſafe-hold.

Cuſtom, both in Common and Civil Law, ſignifieth a Law, or Rite, not written; which being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our Anceſtours hath been, and is daily practiſed.

Cuſtos brevium, a Clark belonging to the Court of Common-pleas, whoſe Office is to receive and keep all the Writs and put them upon files, every return by it ſelf; and at the end of every Term to receive of the Prothonotaries, all the Records of *niſi prius*, called the *Poſtea*.

Cuſtos Rotulorum, is he that hath the cuſtody of the Rolls, and Records of the Seſſions of peace, and of the Commiſſion it ſelf: he is thought to be the ſame with *Cuſtos placitorum Coronæ*.

Cuſtos ſpiritualium keeper of the *Spiritualities*; he that exerciſeth Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of any Dioceſſe, during the Vacancy of the *See*, which by the Canon Law belongs to the Dean and Chapter.

Cuthbert, (*Saxon*) famous knowledge, a proper name.

Cuticle, (*Lat.*) ſignifieth in Anatomy, the Membrane, or thin-skin, which covereth the thicker skin all over the body, and is called in Greek *Epidermis*.

Cutter of the Tallies, an Officer in the Exchequer, that provideth wood for the Tallies, and cutting the ſum paid upon them, caſteth the ſame into the Court to be written upon.

Cuttle-fiſh, a certain kind of fiſh, called in Latin *Sepia*; which, throwing a black juyce like ink into the water, becomes hid in that obſcurity, and ſo eſcapes the fiſher.

Cutilia, a Lake in the *Reatine* Province in *Italy*, where there is a woody Iſland, which continually moves up and down.

Cutlu-muſes, the ſecond King of the *Turkes*, under whom they won *Meſopotamia*, the greateſt part of *Syria*, and the City of *Jeruſalem*.

Cutwater, a Term in Navigation, the ſharpneſs of the ſhip before.

C Y

Cyamba, a City in *Aſia*, where they uſe Coral inſtead of Money, and have great ſtore of Aloes, and all kind of Spices.

Cybele, the Daughter of *Cælus* and *Terra*, and the wife of *Saturn*: ſhe is otherwiſe called *Ops*, *Rhea*, *Veſta*, *Magna Mater* or Grandmother of the gods; alſo *Dindymene* and *Berecyntbia*.

Cyclades, 50. Iſlands in the *Ægean* Sea, called by the *Italians*, *Iſole del Archipelago*.

Cycle (*Greek*) a Term in Aſtronomy: *Cycle* or *Circle* of the Sun, is that which in 28 years (for ſo long it is in compleating its revolution) cauſeth the Dominical letter and by conſequence, the day of the weeck from the changes, which the *Biſſextile* or leap-year made in them, to return again to their former ſtation or day of the month, for the ſeven firſt letters of the Alphabet, the Dominical letter is varied according as the firſt of *January*; (which being the period of this circle, is always marked with A) ſhall happen to fall upon this or that day of the week, if it fall upon *Sunday* A muſt needs be the Dominical letter, if upon *Munday* G, if upon *Tueſday* F, but in *Biſſextile*, which is every fourth year, there are uſed two Dominicall letters, the firſt in revers order untill the 24th of *February*, the other from thence untill the years end: *Cycle* of the Moon, the revolution of 19 years in which time, both of their motions recur to the ſame point, ſee *Prime*.

Cyclopædie, (*Greek*) the whole Circle of Arts and Sciences.

Cyclopes, the ſons of *Neptune* and *Amphitrite*, or as *Apollodorus Athenienſis* ſaith of *Cælus* and *Terra*: they were the ſervants of *Vulcan*, and made Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*, having each of them one great eye in their forehead: their names were *Bronte*, *Sterope*, and *Pyracmon* whom *Apollodorus* calleth *Harpe*: others ſay, they were a very ancient people of *Sicily*, of a very Gyantly ſtature.

Cycnus the ſon of *Mars*, who was kill'd in a combate with *Hercules*; whom *Mars*, to revenge his ſons death, reſolved to fight with; but before they came to blows, *Jupiter* parted them with a clap of Thunder. There was another *Cycnus*, the ſon of *Neptune*, who being invulnerable, fought with *Achilles*, and could not be killed, till *Achilles* throwing him upon the ground, kneeled upon his neck and ſtifled him.

Cydippe, ſee *Acontius*.

Cydoniatum, Conſerve of Quinces, called Marmalade.

Cygnus, Vide *Swan*.

Cylinder, (*Greek*) a Geometrical body, being long, flat at both ends, and equally round from one end to the other: alſo a rolling ſtone to ſmooth Garden-allies, being juſt of that figure. In the Art of Gunnery, it ſignifies that part of the bore of a piece, which remains empty when the piece is laden.

Cymace, from the Greek word *Cyma*, a wave; It is a Term in Architecture, ſignifying carved-work, which reſembles waves.

Cymbal, a Muſical inſtrument, made of plates of Braſſe, reſembling a kind of a boat, called *Cymba*.

Cymraecan language, the *Welſh*, or old *Britiſh* language.

Cynanthrophy (*Lat.*) a kind of phrenſie, or Diſeaſe, which poſſeſſeth a man with a conceit that he is turned into a Dog.

Cynegeticks, (*Greek*) Books treating of the Art of Hunting.

Cynegirus, or *Cynegiris*, an Athenian Souldier who catching hold of one of his Enemies Ships held it firſt with his right hand, and when that was cut off, with his left, and when both were cut off, yet ſtill kept it with his Teeth.

Cynical, (*Greek*) crabbed, ſevere; from a certain Sect of Philoſophers, who were called *Cynicks*.

Cynoſure,

Cynoſure, (*Greek*) a conſtellation of Stars near the North-Pole, called *Urſa Minor*, by which the Sailers are directed in their courſe.

Cynorexia, (*Greek*) a greedineſſe and unnatural ravening appetite, or deſire of meat.

Cynthius, a name attributed to *Apollo* as Cynthia to *Diana*; from *Cynthus*, a Hill in *Delos*, where *Latona* brought them forth, being Twins.

Cyon, a young tree, or ſlip, ſpringing from an old.

Cyprian, (*Greek*) a proper name of men: from *Cypria*, one of the names of *Venus*.

Cyprus, an Iſland in the *Carpathian Sea*, which was anciently dedicated to *Venus*; it is now under the Turks Dominion.

Cyrenaica, a Country of *Africa*; called alſo *Pentapolitana*, becauſe it contained theſe five Cities, *Beronice*, *Arſinoe*, *Ptolemais*, *Apollonia*, and *Cyrene*.

Cyrus, the ſon of *Cambyſes* and *Mandana*: he was King of *Perſia*, overthrew the *Aſſyrian* Monarchy, conquered all *Aſia*; but was at length overcome and ſlain, by *Thomyris*, Queen of *Scythia*; who cauſing his head to be cut off, and caſt into a tub of blood, cried out, Now ſatisfie thy ſelf with blood, after which thou haſt alwayes thirſted.

Cyſtick, (*Greek*) belonging to the bag of Gall, which is called *Cyſtis*. *Cyſtick*-vein ſignifieth in Anatomy a branch of the Portvein, which aſcendeth up to the neck of the Gall, and there divideth it ſelf.

Cyzicus, an Iſland in the *Propontis*, joyned to the Continent with two bridges, having a City in it of the ſame name.

D

DAæ, a people of that part of *Scythia*, which is called *Nomades*; mentioned by *Virgil* in his eighth Book of *Æneids*.

Dabuze, a kind of weapon carried before the Grand Signior, in the nature of our Mace.

Dacia, a Country of *Scythia Europæa*, which at this day is divided into *Tranſilvania*, *Zypſerland*, the ſeven *Camps*, *Ruſcia*, *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*.

Dactyle, (*Greek*) the fruit of the Palm-tree, a Date: alſo a foot in Verſe, conſiſting of one long ſyllable, and two ſhort: alſo a a finger: as Tityrĕ, the long ſyllables being mark't over head with this Character (-) the ſhort with this (˘).

Dactylogy, (*Greek*) a diſcourſing by ſigns made with the finger.

Dædalus, a famous Artiſt, who made the famous Labyrinth in *Crete*, into which he was ſhut up himſelf with his ſon *Icarus*, for having made a woodden Heifer, in which *Paſiphae* was enjoyed by *Jupiter* in the ſhape of a bull. But he making artificial wings for himſelf and his ſon, flew out of *Crete* into *Sardinia*; but *Icarus* ſoaring too high, melted the wax, and fell into the Sea.

Demoniack, (*Greek*) poſſeſſed with a Devil, or evil ſpirit.

Demonologie, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe of Angels, Spirits, or Devils.

Daff, (old word) a Coward, or a Daſtard.

Daffadill, a kind of flower; otherwiſe called *Narciſſus*.

A *Dagg*, a Piſtoll; ſo called from the *Dacians*, who firſt uſed them.

Dagſwain, a rough, or courſe Mantle.

D'alanſon, the name of an ancient and Noble Family in *Lincolnſhire*, commonly called by contraction *Dalliſon*.

Dalmatian Cap, a Flower, otherwiſe called a Tulip, becauſe it was brought from *Tulippa*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*, which is a part of *Illyricum*, a Country of *Greece*.

Dalmatick, a kind of Veſtment worn by the Prieſts; ſo called from *Dalmatia*, where it was firſt made.

Dalrendini, the ancient name of a certain people of *Scotland*; ſo called from *Renda* an *Iriſh* Captain, who conquered thoſe parts.

Damaſcus the chief City of *Syria*, whence we have the beſt ſort of Pruins, which are called Damask pruines, or Damaſines.

Damiata, a chief haven of *Ægypt*, anciently *Peluſium*; ſeated on the Eaſtern-moſt ſtream of *Nilus*; here the Eaſt and Weſt world met together to exchange their ware; ſhe grudging for trade to give the upper hand to *Alexandria* it ſelf.

Dammage, a Term in Common-law; any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his eſtate: alſo a part of that the Jurors are to enquire of, paſſing for the plaintiffe, in a civil action.

Dammage feſant, in Common-law, is when a ſtrangers beaſts are in another mans ground, and there feed without licence of the Tenant, ſpoiling the Graſſe, or Corn; in which caſe the Tenant may impound them.

Dammask, a kind of fine ſtuff, firſt made in the City of *Damaſcus*.

Damnation, (*Lat.*) a condemning, or giving ſentence.

Damocrita, a *Roman* Matron, whoſe Huſband *Alcippus* being baniſht, and ſhee forbid

to follow him, and her Daughters Prohibited Marriage, that his Race might be extinct; ſhe in revenge, when the chief women of the City were met in a houſe to ſacrifice, ſet fire on the houſe; and when ſhe ſaw people run to their aid, ſhe firſt killed her Daughters, then her ſelf.

Dan, (*Heb.* judgment) one of the twelve ſons of *Jacob*, a Father of a great Tribe which from him took the denomination off.

Danae, the Daughter of *Acriſius*, King of *Argos*: ſee *Acriſius*.

Danaus, the ſon of *Belus*, and brother of *Ægyptus*, he was King of *Argos*, and from him the *Greeks* were called *Danai*.

Dancett, is much like Indented, but differs from it, in regard the lines are deeper and wider.

Dandelion, a kind of plant, vulgarly called Piſſebeds.

Dandruff, a kind of ſcurff, or ſmall Scales, ſticking to the skin of the head, which look like Bran.

Dane gilt, from *Dane*, and *gelt*, which ſignifies money; it was a tribute anciently laid upon our Anceſtors by the Danes, of twelve pence for every Hide of land through the Realm.

Danewort, *Dwarfe Elder*, or *Wallwort* (*Lat. Ebulus*) a plant with flowers like unto Elder ſpringing up annually and decaying again: it openeth, and purgeth Choler, Phlegme, and Water, helpeth the Dropſie, Gout, Piles, &c.

Dagwallet, (old word) *Exceſſive*, *quaſi* making the wallet to dangle down.

Dania, a Country of *Europe*, almoſt invironed with the Northern Ocean, bordering upon *Saxony*, and is now called *Denmark*.

Daniel, (*Hebr.*) judgment of God.

Daniſme, (*Greek*) Uſury.

Dank, moiſt, from the Dutch word *Dampight*.

Danmonii, the ancient name of a people in old time inhabiting that part of this Iſland now called *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*.

Dantiſcum, a famous Mart Town in *Poland*, called *Dantzick*.

Danwort, a kind of plant called Dwarfelder; in French *Hieble*, from *Hybla* a Mountain of *Sicily*, where it chiefly grows.

Danubius, or *Iſter*, the greateſt River in *Europe*, which riſing from the Mountain *Arnoba*, runneth through many Countries. It is now called the *Danow*.

Daphne, the Daughter of *Peneus*: ſhe flying from *Appollo* who became in love with her for her beauty, was turned into a Laurel-tree.

Daphnelion, (*Greek*) *Oleum Laurinum* in Latin: in Engliſh, Oil of Bay.

Daphnomancy, (*Greek*) a divination by Laurels.

Dapper, fine, neat, ſpruce, from an old Latin word *Taper*, i. e. ſwift; or the Dutch word *Dapfer*, ſtout, agil; or elſe from *Dapifer*, which ſignifie in Latin a Sewer, or he that ſerves up the firſt diſh at a Feaſt.

Darapti, a word by which in Logick is ſignified the firſt Mood of the third figure, wherein the two firſt propoſitions are Univerſall Affirmatives, the laſt, a Particular Affirmative.

Darby, the chief Town of *Darbyſhire*; ſo called by Contraction from *Derwenby*, becauſe it ſtandeth upon the River *Derwent*. This Town was won, in old time, by *Ethelfleda* that Victorious Lady of the *Mercians*, from the *Danes*, of whom ſhe made a very great ſlaughter.

Darcy's or *de Adrecy*'s the name of an ancient Family of Barons in *Lincolnſhire*, deſcended from *Norman de Adrecy*, or *Darcy*, *de Nocion*, who lived in great favour and eſteem with *Henry* the third.

Dardanus, the ſon of *Jupiter*, and *Electra*, who having killed his brother *Jaſius*, fled to *Samothrace*; afterwards he went into *Aſia*, where he built *Dardanum*, or *Troy*.

Darick, a kind of ancient Coin, bearing the value of two ſhillings, which had upon it the Image of *Darius*.

Darius, a King of *Perſia*, there were ſeveral of that name, whereof the laſt was *Darius Codomannus*, who was overcome by *Alexander* the Great.

Darnel, cockle-weed, from the Dutch word *Deren*, to hurt.

Darrein, from the French word *Dernier*, i.e. laſt; as *Darrein* preſentment, laſt preſentment.

Darreighn, (old word) an attempt.

Dartos, one of the membrances that involve the ſtones.

Darford, or *Darenford*, a Town in *Kent*, ſo called from the River *Daren*, where King *Edward* the third built a Nunnery, which was afterward converted into a Royal Palace.

Darij, an artificial word among Logicians, by which is ſignified the third mood of the firſt figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm wherein the firſt propoſition is a univerſal Affirmative, the two laſt particular Affirmatives.

Datary, an office in *Rome*, for the collation of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices.

Date, the fruit of the Palm-tree: alſo the day of the Moneth or year, wherein any Letter is written.

Datiſi,

Datiſi, the fourth Mood of the third figure in Logick in which the propoſitions are anſwerable to *Darii* in the firſt figure.

Datiſm, (*Greek*) an often rehearſal of the ſame thing by a heaping of ſynonyma's together; from *Datis*, a Satrape of *Greece*.

The *Dative Caſe*, the third of the ſix Caſes in Grammar, uſed in actions of giving or attributing.

Davenport, or by contraction *Damport*, a Town in *Cheſhire*, which gave name to an ancient Family ſo called.

David, (*Hebr.* beloved) the ſon of *Jeſſe*, he ſlew the Giant *Goliah* the Champion of the *Philiſtins*, and was by Gods appointment anointed King of *Iſrael*, after the death of *Saul*.

Daulphine, an Appellation commonly given to the King of *France* his eldeſt ſon, from a Province ſo called of *Gallia Braccata* or *Narbonenſis*, a certain Earl whereof named *Humbert*, ſold it to *Philip* of *Valois* King of *France* for a very ſmall rate; but upon condition that the heir apparent of *France* ſhould ſtill be called the *Daulphin* of *Viennois*, *Vienna* being one of the chief Cities of this Province.

Daunſette a term in Heraldry, being almoſt the ſame with a line indtened, but only it is deeper and wider.

Dauntry the name of a very antient Family in *Suſſex*, ſtilled in Latin Records, *de alta ripa*.

Day, ſignifieth, in Law, a day in bank before ordinary Judges, wherein the party ſhould appear and plead; As for the Aſtronomical and Political diſtinction of dayes and the parts thereof, ſee *Macrobius* and *Conſorinus*.

D E

Dea bona, or Good Goddeſſe, a name attributed by the old Heathen to the Earth, whom they worſhipped as a Goddeſs; ſhe was alſo called *Ops Fatua*, and *Fauna*: the Poets feign that being drunk with a wine made of Myrtle-berries, called *Myrtidanum*, ſhe was whipt to death by her Husband *Faunus* with Myrtle-twigs.

De aviri placa, a certain Goddeſſe among the ancient *Romans*; in whoſe Chappel man and wife, after they had fallen out, were reconciled again.

Deacon, (from the *Greek Diaconus*, a miniſter, or ſervant) is an Officer of the Church that is appointed to diſtribute alms to the poor.

Deadmenſeys, Blocks full which are uſed in ſhip.

Dead-pledge, land or moveables pawned for money; which is to be the Creditours forever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on: it is alſo called, *Mortgage*.

Deadwater, the eddy water at the ſtern of a ſhip.

Dean, an Eccleſiaſtical Magiſtrate that hath power over ten Canons; and thoſe which have a juriſdiction aſſigned them by the Biſhop over other Miniſters and Pariſhes near adjoyning, are called Deans rural.

Deauration, (*Lat.*) a gilding over.

Debaucherie, or *Deboucherie*, (*French*) riot, diſorderly revelling.

Debellation, (*Lat.*) an overcoming in War or Duell.

De bene eſſe, a Term uſed in Common-law, as when a Defendants depoſition is only allowed of for the preſent, but after more full examination, is either to ſtand or fall.

Debet & ſolet, a Writ of Right, which hath thoſe word in it as formal words not to be omitted when a man ſueth for a thing now firſt of all denied him, and which hath been injoyed by his Anceſtors, a ſuit to a Mill, or common of Paſture, or the like.

Debilitation, (*Lat.*) a making weak or feeble.

Debito, a Writ which lieth where a man oweth money upon obligation, a bargain for any thing ſold.

Debonairity, (*French*) curteſie, mildneſs; alſo ſprightlineſs.

Deborah, (*Hebr.* a word or a Bee) *Rebeccahs* Nurſe, alſo a Propheteſſe who judged *Iſrael*, and ſent *Barak* againſt *Siſera*.

Deboſherie, or *deboiſtneſſe*: ſee *Debaucherie*.

Decade, (*Greek*) the number of ten.

Decadency, (*Lat.*) a declining or falling down.

Decagon, (*Greek*) a Term in Fortification and Geometry, ſignifying a figure of ten Angles.

Decalogue, (*Greek*) the ten Commandments, imparted to the Jews from God by *Moſes*.

Decameron, (*Greek*) a book of Fables, written by *Boccace*; ſo called becauſe it it is divided into ten parts or books.

Decantation, (*Lat.*) a praiſing; in Chymiſtry it is the powring off of any liquor which ſettleth by inclination.

Decapitation, (*Lat.*) a beheading.

Decapolis, a Country of *Syria*, ſo called becauſe it contained ten Cities.

December, one of the 12 Months, ſo called as being the tenth from *March*.

Decempedel, (*Lat.*) ten-foot-long.

Decemtales;

Decemtales, a Law-term, being a ſupply of ten men empannelled upon a Jury, and not appearing, which are to be like in reputation to thoſe that were empanneld.

Decemvirates, (*Lat.*) the *Decemviri*; which were ten noble men among the Romans, choſen to govern the Common-wealth in place of the two Conſuls, until the law were fully eſtabliſht.

Decennial, (*Lat.*) laſting, or being of the age of ten years.

Deception, (*Lat.*) deceit, fraud, or beguiling.

Deceptione, a Writ that lyeth againſt him that deceitfully doth any thing in the name of another, for him that receiveth damage thereby.

Decerption, (*Lat.*) a cropping off, or pulling away.

Decertation, (*Lat.*) a ſtriving for any thing.

Deceſſion, (*Lat.*) a going away, or departing.

Decies tantum, a Writ that lyeth againſt a Juror that taketh money to give his verdict, wherein there is recoverable ten times ſo much as he took.

The Decimal chain, a certain Mathematical inſtrument for the meaſuring of land, which is to be divided into ten equal parts, each of which containeth about 19 in length.

Decimation, (*Lat.*) a gathering tithes: alſo a puniſhing every tenth man by lot.

De decimis ſolvendis, &c. a Writ which formerly lay againſt thoſe that had farmed the Priors aliens Lands, of the King.

Deciners, or *Dziners*, ſuch as were wont to have the check of ten Friburgs for the maintenance of the peace, the limits of whoſe juriſdiction was called *Decenna*.

Deciſion, (*Lat.*) a determining of any buſineſs or controverſie.

Decius, a Roman Emperour one of the ten perſecutors of the Chriſtians.

The Deck of a ſhip, the floor of planks on which the Ordnance is plac'd.

Declamation, (*Lat.*) a crying out againſt any thing: alſo an Oration, made only for exerciſe.

Declaration, (*Lat.*) a ſhewing forth: alſo in Common law, it is the ſhewing in writing the grief of the Demandant or Plaintiffe againſt the Tenant or defendant, wherein he ſuppoſeth to have received wrong.

Declenſion, or *Declination*, (*Lat.*) a declining or bowing down; alſo in Grammar, it ſignifieth the varying of Caſes and Tenſes in Nouns and Verbs. In Aſtrology the Declination of a Planet is his diſtance from the Equator; and as he declines from thence either northward or ſouthward, ſo is his declination nominated either North or South.

Declinator, a Mathematical Inſtrument, to take the Declination of the Planets.

Declivity, (*Lat.*) a bending downwards, or ſteepneſs.

Decoction, (*Lat.*) a boyling away; it is applyed chiefly to medicinable things; as herbs, roots, &c.

Decollation, (*Lat.*) a beheading.

Decompoſite, a term in Grammar ſignifying a word compounded with two other words, as *In-diſ-poſitio*.

Deconate, vide *Faces*.

Decoration, (*Lat.*) an adorning or decking.

Decortication, (*Lat.*) a pulling off the outward rind or bark.

Decorum, (*Lat.*) good grace, order, decency.

Decrees, or *Decretals*, a volume of the Canon-law, compoſed by *Gratian* a Monk of the Order of St. *Benedict*.

Decrement, (*Lat.*) a decreaſing.

Decrepit, (*Lat.*) weak and impotent with age.

Decreſſant, (*Lat.*) the waining or decreaſing Moon.

Decruſtation, (*Lat.*) a taking away the uppermoſt rind or cruſt of any thing.

Decumbence, (*Lat.*) a lying down.

Decumbiture, (*Lat.*) a lying down, it is a word particularly uſ'd in Phyſick, when a man is ſo violently taken with a diſeaſe, that he is forced to take his bed; and it is properly taken from the firſt lying down of the diſeaſed, and from this the Criſis is to be gathered.

Decuple, (*Lat.*) tenfold.

Decurion, (*Lat.*) the chief of a *Decuria*, which ſignifieth a band of ten ſouldiers, or a company of ten Senators, alſo an Alderman or Burgeſs of a City.

Decuſſation, (*Lat.*) a cutting acroſs, or in the form of a figure of ten.

Decuſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking off.

Dedecoration, (*Lat.*) a diſgracing, or diſhonouring.

Dedentition, (*Lat.*) a ſhedding of teeth.

Dedignation, (*Lat.*) a diſdaining.

Dedimus poteſtatem, a Writ whereby commiſſion is given to a private man for the ſpeeding of ſome act appertaining to a Judge: it is called by the *Civilians*, *Delegation*.

Dedition, (*Lat.*) a rendring up.

Deeds, ſignify in Common-law, Writings that contain the effect of a Contract between man and man, which the *Civilians* call *literarum obligatio*.

Deepſea-

Deepſealine, a ſmall line with which Seamen ſound in deep waters to find ground.

Deeſis, (*Greek*) a beſeeching, a figure of ſentence which is ofttimes elegantly made uſe of in Oratory and Poetry, upon occaſion either of earneſt intreaty or calling to witneſs; as *Lydia dic per omnes, te, deos oro.* Horat. *Per has ego lachrymas dextramq; tuam te.* Virg.

Defaillance, (*French*) a failing or defect.

Defatigation (*Lat.*) a making weary.

Defaulking, (*French*) an abating, or cutting off: It is called in Latin *Defalcatio.*

Defeaſance, or *Defeiſance*, ſignifieth in Common-law, a condition annexed to an act, obligation, or recogniſance, which being performed, the act, &c. is made void.

Defecation, (*Lat.*) a refining or cleanſing from dregs.

Defection, (*Lat.*) a failing: alſo a revolting, or falling away.

Defeiſance, ſee *Defeaſance.*

Defendant, is in Common-law, he that is ſued in an action perſonal; as Tenant is he who is ſued in an action real.

Defendimus, a word uſed in Enfeofment or Donation, binding the Donour and his Heir to defend the Donee.

Defendor of the Faith, a Title heretofore proper to the King of *England*, as moſt Chriſtian to the King of *France*, Catholick to the King of *Spain.* It was firſt given by Pope *Leo* the tenth.

Defenſatives, a Term in Phyſick, thoſe Medicines which divert the humours from the place affected.

Deficiency, (*Lat.*) a want or failing.

Definition, (*Lat.*) an explication, or according to Logicians, an unfolding of the eſſence of a thing, by its Genus and Difference.

Deflection, (*Lat.*) a turning away: alſo a bending down.

Defloration, (*Lat.*) a raviſhing, or deflowring.

Defluxion, (*Lat.*) a flowing downward: alſo in Phyſick it is taken for a falling down of humours to any part of the body.

Deft, (old Engliſh) little, pretty and handſome.

Deformatio, a Proſopopœa.

Deformity, (*Lat.*) uglineſs.

Deforſour, in Common-law, is one that caſteth another out of poſſeſſion by force, whereas *Diſſeiſour* is he that doth it without force.

Defray, to make free: alſo to pay anothers charges, from the Dutch word *Freſhen.*

Defunct, (*Lat.*) dead.

Degenerate, (*Lat.*) to fall from a more noble to a baſer kind, to go aſide from the vertues of ones Anceſtors.

Deglutination, (*Lat.*) an unglewing.

Deglutition, (*Lat.*) a ſpeedy devouring: in Phyſick it is taken for a power of the animal faculty, which makes us ſwallow our meat and drink with an appetite.

Degradation, (*Lat.*) a caſting out from any Dignity or Office.

Degree, (*French*) a ſtep or ſtair: by a Metaphor, any ſtate, or condition, which is as it were an aſcending, or deſcending from one ſtep to another: in Aſtronomy it is the 30th. part of any of the twelve Signs; in Phyſick and Chymiſtry, it is the intenſneſs, or remiſneſs of the hot or cold quality of any thing.

Dehortation, (*Lat.*) a diſſwading.

Deianira, the Daughter of *Oeneus*, King of *Ætolia*: ſhe was firſt eſpouſed to *Achelous*, afterwards to *Hercules.* Being to paſs over the River *Evenus*, *Neſſus* the Centaure offered his ſervice to carry her over; but as ſoon as he was on the farther ſide, he attempted to raviſh her, whereupon *Hercules* ſhot at him with a poyſoned arrow; *Neſſus* perceiving he had received his deaths wound, he to be revenged, preſented *Deianira* with a ſhirt dipt in his own blood, telling her, that if her huſband wore it, it would draw his affections from all other women; which ſhe believing, gave it to *Hercules*, but the ſhirt ſticking to his body ſo burnt his fleſh, that to avoid the torment, he threw himſelf into a flaming pyle; and *Deianira* for grief ſlew her ſelf.

Dejeration, (*Lat.*) a taking a ſolemn oath.

Deify, (*Lat.*) to make a god of one.

Deiphobus, the ſon of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who cauſed *Paris* to be ſlain by treachery, and married his wife *Helena.*

Deipnoſophiſts, (*Greek*) a company of wiſe men diſcourſing at ſupper.

Deis, (old word) a ſeat.

Deity, (*Lat.*) Divinity, or Godhead.

Delamere, a Forreſt in *Cheſhire*, whereof the *Downs* of *Uskinton* were, by the gift of *Ranulph* the firſt Earl of *Cheſter*, made Foreſters by hereditary ſucceſſion. In this Foreſt *Ædelfleda*, the *Mercian* Lady, built a Town called *Eadelbury*, i. e. the happy Town; which now being nothing but a heap of rubbiſh, is called the Chamber in the Forreſt.

Delatour, (*Lat.*) an accuſer, or informer.

Delayed, an Epithete given to wine, when it is mingled with water.

A Delegate, (*Lat.*) he that executes judgment in the place of a Civil, or Eccleſiaſtical Judge.

Deletion, (*Lat.*) a blotting out.

Delgo-

Delgovitia, the name of an ancient Town in *Yorkſhire*, which ſtood as ſome think in that place where now *Wighton* is.

Delibation, (*Lat.*) a ſacrificing: alſo a taſting.

Deliberation, (*Lat.*) a conſulting, or debating.

Delict, (*Lat.*) an offence, or crime.

Delineation, (*Lat.*) a drawing the firſt draught of a Picture.

A Delinquent, (*Lat.*) one that hath committed an offence or crime.

Deliquation, (*Lat.*) the preparing of things melted upon the fire. A Term in Chymiſtry.

Deliquium, (*Lat.*) A Chymical Term, ſignifying the diſſolving of any hard body into a liquor, as ſalt, or the powder of any calcin'd matter, &c. in a moiſt place.

Deliration, (*Lat.*) a doating or being beſides ones ſenſes.

Delos, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, the chiefeſt of the *Cyclades*, where *Apollo* and *Diana* were born; whence they were called the *Delian*-Twins.

Delph, is an abatement placed in the middle of an Eſcucheon, proper to him that revoketh his own challenge, and eateth his own words.

Delphos, a Town of *Phocis* in *Greece*, famous for the Temple and Oracle of *Apollo*.

Deltoton, (*Greek*) a conſtellation of Stars reſembling the figure of a Greek *Delta*, Δ.

Deluſion, (*Lat.*) a deceiving, or beguiling.

Deluge, (*French*) an inundation, or overflowing of waters.

Demagogue, (*Greek*) a leader of the people, it is taken for one that heads any party or faction.

Demand, in Common-law, is oppoſite to Plaint: for in purſuit of Civil actions, if they be real actions, the purſuer is called Demandant; if perſonal, Plaintiffe.

Demeaſne, or *Demain*, (*French*) by the *Civilians* called *Dominicum*, is that land which a man holdeth originally of himſelf, whereas *feodum* are thoſe which he holdeth by the benefit of a Superiour.

Demetrius, the name of ſeveral famous Kings in *Aſia*, who ſucceeded *Alexander*: the word ſignifieth belonging to *Ceres*, who in Greek is called *Demeter*.

Demi, (*Lat.*) joyned with another word, ſignifieth, Half; as *Demi-god*, &c.

Demin, (old word) a Judge.

To *Demiſe*, (*Lat.*) to farm or let.

Demiſſion, (*Lat.*) a caſting down, or abaſement.

Democracy, (*Greek*) a Government wherein the Magiſtrates are choſen from among the people, and by the people.

Democritus, a famous Philoſopher, born at *Abdera*; he thought the world to be compoſed of Atoms; and, that he might the better contemplate upon natural cauſes, and not to be taken off with any outward objects, he put out his eyes with a burning baſon. His father was a man of ſo great riches, that he feaſted *Xerxes* and all his Army.

Demolition, (*Lat.*) a caſting down, or ruinating.

† *De-monachation*, (*French*) an expelling from the Monkiſh order; alſo a forſaking of the ſame.

Demoniack, ſee *Dæmoniack*.

Demonſtration, (*Lat.*) a ſhewing, or making plain.

Demonſtrative, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be ſhewn or explain'd, in Grammar it is taken ſubſtantively for that ſort of Pronoun which ſhews a thing that was not ſpoken off before.

A *Demonſtrative Syllogiſme*, ſee in *Syllogiſme*.

Demophoon, the ſon of *Theſeus* and *Phædra*: he was driven by Tempeſt upon the ſhore of *Thrace*, and married *Phillis*, the daughter of *Lycurgus*; but *Theſeus* dying, he took the government of *Athens* upon him, and forgetting *Phillis*, ſhe for grief hanged her ſelf upon an Almond-tree.

Demoſthenes, a famous Oratour among the Greeks, who was baniſh'd by *Philip* of *Macedon*, and at laſt poiſoned himſelf to avoid the fury of *Antipater*.

Demur, ſignifieth in Common-law a kind of pauſe upon any point of difficulty.

Denariata terræ, the fourth part of an acre of Land: it is alſo called Farding-deal, or a farundel of Land.

Denary, (*Lat.*) the number of 10; alſo the ſame as *Deneer*.

Denbigh, the chief Town of *Denbigh-ſhire* called by the *Britains*, *Cled fryn-yn Roſe*, i. e. a rough hill in *Roſſe*; for ſo that part of *Wales* was anciently named.

Deneer, a kind of Copper-Coyn, which values about the tenth part of a peny.

Denwere, (old Engliſh) Double.

Dene, (old word) a Valley.

Dene-lage, the Law of the *Danes*; by which a third part of *England* was governed before the Conqueſt.

Denis, a proper name, contracted from *Dyonyſius*, which ſome fetch from *Dios nous*, i. e. Divine minde. The chief of this name, was St. *Denis*, the great Saint of *France*: it is alſo a womans name contracted from *Diana*.

Deneck, (*Arabick*) the tail of the Swan.

Deneck

Deneck eleced, (*Arabick*) the tail of the Lion.

Deneck Alibedi, (*Arabick*) the bowing of the back, or doubling of the tail of the Goat.

Denizon, *quaſi* Danes-ſon, or from the French word *donaiſon*, an endowing; and ſignifieth in common-law an alien that is Infranchiſed by the Princes Charter, whereby he is made capable of any Office or of purchaſing Land; but it cometh ſhort of Naturalization, becauſe a ſtranger naturaliſed may inherit by deſcent.

Dennington, a Caſtle in *Bark-ſhire*, built by Sir *Richard de Aberbury*. It was once the Reſidence of the Poet *Chaucer*; afterwards of *Charles Braudon*, Duke of *Suffolk*.

Denomination, (*Lat.*) a giving a name, from any occaſion.

Denſe, thick, oppoſed to rare by Philoſophers; and that body is ſaid to be denſe where the ſubſtance is more, and this quantity leſſe.

Denſity, (*Lat.*) thickneſs.

Dent, a Term in Blazon; as a bordure dent, or indented is, when the line of which the border is made is indented in and out like the teeth of a Saw.

Dental, a ſmall Shell-fiſh, oblong, white, ſharp without, very ſmooth within, hollow like a little tube, and acuminated, on one ſide like a Dogs-tooth; whence it hath its name, it is an ingredient in the *Citrian unguent*.

Dentelli, in Architecture the teeth immediately above the *Cymatium*, by ſome alſo *Aſſeri* from their ſquare form.

Dentefrice, (*Lat.*) a certain powder made up into a conſiſtence, wherewith to rub the teeth.

Dentiſcalp, (*Lat.*) a tooth-picker, or tooth-ſcraper.

Dentition, (*Lat.*) a putting forth, or breeding of teeth.

Denudation, (*Lat.*) a making bare, or naked.

Denuntiation, (*Lat.*) a proclaiming or denouncing.

Deodand, (*Lat.*) a thing devoted, and conſecrated to the ſervice of God, to expiate ſome eminent hurt, or miſchief it hath done.

De Deoneranda pro rato portionis, a Writ that lieth where a man is diſtrained for Rent that ought to be paid by others, proportionably with himſelf.

Deoſculation. (*Lat.*) a kiſſing with eagerneſſe.

Departer, a Term in Law, ſignifying, He that pleading one thing at the firſt in bar of an action, and being replied thereunto, doth, in his rejoynder, ſhew another matter contrary to his firſt plea: alſo a departers of Gold or Silver, are thoſe that purifie, and part thoſe metals from the coorſer ſort: they are alſo called, Parters and Finers.

Departure in diſpite of the Court, is when the Tenent or Defendant appeareth to the action brought againſt him, and hath a day over in the ſame Term, and does not appear but makes default; it is called a departure in ſpight of the Court.

Depauperation, (*Lat.*) a making-poor.

Depeculation, (*Lat.*) a publick thievery, or ſtealing from the Common-wealth.

To *Depend*, (*Lat.*) to ſtay, or rely upon.

Depford, a famous ſheep-dock in *Kent*, where the Ships for the Kings Navy uſe to be built, and where a relick of Sir *Francis Drakes* ſhip is put to be ſeen. It was anciently called *Weſtgreenwich*, and at the Conqueſt of *England*, was given to *Ciſtebert Mammignot*, one of *William* the Conquerours Souldiers.

Depilation, (*Lat.*) a making bare of hairs, a making bald.

Deploration, (*Lat.*) a mourning for or bewailing.

To *Deplume*, (*Lat.*) to ſtrip off feathers.

Deponent, (*Lat.*) laying down, in Grammar, it ſignifieth a Verb which hath a paſſive termination, and an active ſignification: alſo in Common-law it is he who depoſeth or layeth down any matter upon oath.

Depopulation, (*Lat.*) a ſpoiling, or unpeopling any Country.

Deportation, (*Lat.*) a carrying away.

Deportment, (*French*) a carriage, comportment, or behaviour.

Depoſitum, (*Lat.*) a pledge in feoffee or truſt.

Depravation, (*Lat.*) a ſpoiling, corrupting, or making naught.

Deprædation, (*Lat.*) a preying upon, a taking away by force.

Deprecation, (*Lat.*) a diverting God's judgements by prayer; a praying againſt any calamity.

Deprehenſion, (*Lat.*) a catching, or taking unawares.

Depreſſion, (*Lat.*) a preſſing downward; alſo a humbling.

Deprivation, (*Lat.*) a bereaving or taking away.

Depromption, (*Lat.*) a bringing out.

Depudication, (*Lat.*) a vitiating or corrupting.

Depulſion, (*Lat.*) a driving from.

Deputy, a Lieutenant, one that governs in the Place of another.

To *Dequace* (old word) to dash.

Deradiation, (*Lat.*) a casting forth of ray's or beams.

Derbent, a strong and famous Port Town in *Persia* upon the *Caspian* Sea, viewing from her lofty Turrets, the *Armenian* and *Hiccanian* Territories, as also *Ararat* and the Sea.

Derbices, a people of *Asia* inhabiting near the Mountain *Caucasus* who strangle there kindred as soon as they arrive at the age of seventy years, and eat their flesh, inviting their neighbours to the Feast. And this they hold to be the most noble kind of Burial.

Derceto, the name of a certain Idol Goddesse anciently worshipped at *Askalon*, her forepart representing the shape of a woman, her hinder part the shape of a fish: most probably the same with *Dagon*.

Dercyllidas, a famous *Lacedemonian* Commander, who succeeded *Thymbron*; he took *Lariſſa*, *Amaxitos*, and *Colona*, and gained divers victories over the *Persian*.

To *Dere*, (old word) to hurt.

Derelection, (*Lat.*) an utter forsaking.

Derein, from the *French* word *Desranger*, or the Norman word *Desrene*, signifieth the proof of an action, which a man affirmeth that he hath done, and his adversary denies.

Derham, in the Saxon tongue *Deorham*, a Town in *Glocesterſhire*, where *Ceaulin* the Saxon King slew three Princes of the Britains, *Commeail*, *Condidan*, and *Fariemeiol*, and utterly subdued the Nation.

Derick, a proper name of a man; it being a word contracted from *Theoderick*.

Deriſion, (*Lat.*) a scorning or laughing at.

Derivation (*Lat.*) a drawing or taking; it is used in Grammar for the deriving of any word from its Original: also in Physick it is taken for a drawing of the humour from one part of the body to another: also in Logick it is used by *Julius Ruffinianus* for the same figure of diction with *Paregmenon*, see *Paregmenon*.

Dertmouth a Port-Town in *Devonſhire*, which in former times Monsieur *de Castle*, a *French* Pirat, going about to invade, was by the Country people intercepted, and slain.

Derogation, (*Lat.*) a lessening or detracting from the worth of any thing, or any person.

Derunc in ation, (*Lat.*) a taking away weeds, or any thing that molesteth.

Derviſes, an Order of religious persons among the *Turks*, who undergo very sharp and strict penances.

Deſcalſas, (*Spaniſh*) a sort of Fryars in *Spain* that go bare-legged

Deſcant, (called in Latin, *frequentamentum vocis*, in French *Fredon*) is a term in Musick, signifying the answering of quick notes in one part unto a slower measure in the other part.

Deſcent, (*Lat.*) a coming down: also, a deriving ones pedigree.

Deſcention (*Lat.*) a descending or going down, in Chymistry it is a falling downward of the Essential juice dissolved from the matter to be distilled.

Deſcription, (*Lat.*) a setting forth the nature or property of any thing.

To *Deſcry*, from the French word *Cry*, or clamour, to discover afar off.

Deſection, (*Lat.*) a cutting, or mowing down.

Deſert a Wilderness, or solitary place; from the Latin word *deſerere*, to forsake: but *Deſert*, with the accent in the last syllable, it signifieth merit; from the French word *deſervir*.

Deſertio, (*Lat.*) a forsaking, or abandoning.

Deſiccation, (*Lat.*) a drying up.

Deſidery, from the Latin *deſiderium*; desire, or lust. It is a word used by *Chaucer*.

Deſignation, or *Deſign* (*Latin* and *French*) a purposing or contriving: also in Rhetorick, Designation is used by *Julius Ruffinianus* for the same figure of Speech which some call Distribution, see *Diæreſis*.

Deſidious, (*Lat.*) negligent, lazie, sluggish.

Deſipience, (*Lat.*) foolishness, indiscretion: also in Physick it is taken for the dotage of a sick person.

To *Deſiſt*, (*Lat.*) to leave off, to cease.

Diſlavy, leacherous, beastly; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Deſmonia, a County in *Ireland*, anciently inhabited by the *Vellabri* and *Iberni*. It is vulgarly called *Deſmond*.

Deſolation, (*Lat.*) a lonliness, or lying waste.

Deſpection, (*Lat.*) a casting ones eyes downward.

Deſperation, (*Lat.*) a despairing or giving over.

Deſpicable, (*Lat.*) lyable to contempt, or to be despised.

Deſpoliation, (*Lat.*) a robbing or spoiling.

Deſpondency, (*Lat.*) a dejection of spirit, or despairing.

Deſponſation, (*Lat.*) a betrothing, a giving in marriage.

Deſpote, (*Greek*) a great Title heretofore among the Greeks, being as much as chief Lord, or Governour of a Country.

Deſpotical-dominion, the power of a Master over his servant.

Deſpumation, (*Lat.*) a taking off the scum or froth.

Deſtina-

Deſtination, (*Lat.*) an appointing, or ordaining, as it were by Deſtiny.

Deſtiny, Fate; the three Deſtinies, were the three fatal Siſters. See *Atropos*.

Deſtitution, (*Lat.*) an utter forſaking, or deſerting.

Deſtruction. (*Lat.*) a deſtroying or undoing, alſo a Rhetorical figure ſo called by *Ruffianus*, being the ſame with *Anaſcene*.

Deſuetude, (*Lat.*) a deſiſting from any cuſtom, or uſe.

Deſultorious, (*Lat.*) given to vaulting.

Detection, (*Lat.*) a revealing or laying open.

Detention, (*Lat.*) a detaining, or withholding.

Deterioration, (*Lat.*) a making worſe.

Determination, (*Lat.*) a purpoſing, or intending.

Deterred, (*Lat.*) frighted, diſcouraged.

Deterſion, (*Lat.*) a cleanſing or wiping with a dry cloath.

Deteſtation, (*Lat.*) a deteſting, or abhorring.

Detinue, (*French*) a Writ that lieth againſt him, who having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuſeth to deliver them again.

Detonation, (*Lat*) a thundring down, in Chymiſtry it is a driving away of all the Sulphureous and Mercuriall parts of a body, which are not pure, that earthly only may accompany with the fixt Sulphur, in which is properly inhærent the vertue of Mineralls.

Detorſion, (*Lat*,) a wreſtling away.

Detraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing away: alſo a ſlandering.

Detriment, (*Lat.*) hurt or dammage.

Detrition, (*Lat.*) a wearing away.

Detruſion, (*Lat.*) a thruſting away.

Detruncation, (*Lat.*) a cutting off a limb, or branch.

Deturpation, (*Lat.*) a fouling, or defiling, or making filthy.

Devaſtation, (*Lat.*) a layingwaſt.

Devaſtaverunt bona Teſtatoris, (*Lat.*) a Writ lying againſt Executors for paying of Legacies without ſpecialties before the debt, upon the ſaid ſpecialties, be due.

Deucalidonians, a certain people inhabiting in old times the Weſtern parts of *Scotland*; They were vulgarly called, *Picts*.

Deucalion, the ſon of *Prometheus*; he with his wife *Pyrrha* the daughter of *Epimetheus*, were ſaved in the univerſal Deluge, being carried in a ſhip to the top of *Parnaſſus*, and conſulting the Oracle of *Themis*, what way they ſhould take to reſtore mankind, and being told they ſhould throw the bones of their firſt mother behind them, they took ſtones out of the earth, and caſt them behind them. Thoſe which *Deucalion* caſt, became men; and thoſe which *Pyrrha* caſt, became women.

To *Deveſt*, (*Lat.*) ſignifieth in common-law, to deprive of a poſſeſſion.

Divils-bit, (*Lat. Morſus Diabolis*) a kind of Plant, whoſe root looks as it were, and is faigned to have been, bitten by the Devil out of envy, becauſe of the many excellent vertues and proprieties it hath, wherewith mankind is benefited.

Developed; (*French*) unfolded.

Deviation, (*Lat.*) a turning aſide out of the way.

Devirgination, (*Lat.*) a deflowering, or depriving of Virginity.

Deviſe, in Common-law is, when a man in his will bequeaths his goods or his lands, to another, after his deceaſe; and he, to whom the lands or goods are bequeathed, is called the Deviſee: Deviſe alſo ſignifieth a Motto, or Conceit in a Coat of Arms, or Picture; and is alſo called an Impreſe.

Devonſhiring of Lands, is to take turf from the ground, and burn it to aſhes, and ſo ſpred on Land and ploughed, it yields a very great improvement, even to barren ſoil: which kind of husbandry ſo takes it denomination from *Devonſhire*, where it was firſt uſed.

Deuno, an Idol, adored by the *Eaſt-Indies*, of *Calicut*.

Devoir, (*French*) duty. *Devoirs* of *Calais*, were the cuſtomes due to the King for Merchandize brought to, or carried thence, when our Staple was there.

Devolution, (*Lat.*) a rolling down, a falling from one to another.

Devote, (*Lat.*) vowed, or conſecrate to God.

Devotion, (*Lat.*) a vowing, or conſecrating; alſo piety religiouſneſs.

Deuſan, any kind of hard fruit that laſteth long; ſo called from *durare*, to laſt.

Deuteronoematick, ſee *Intention*.

Deuteronomy, (*Greek*) a book written by *Moſes*, ſignifying the ſecond Law; being the fifth Book in the Holy Scriptures.

Dew, is generated of a moſt thin cold vapour, only exhaled ſo high by the *Sun*, as to keep it up in the air; but when he withdrawes himſelf from our Hemiſphear, it falleth down again in round drops, and is by the coldneſs of the air congealed, diſſolved into water.

Dewclaw, among Hunters the bones or little nailes behind the foot of the deer.

Dewlap, called in Latin *paleare*, the skin which hangeth down under the throat of an Oxe.

Dexterity, (*Lat.*) nimbleneſs, readineſs, agility.

Dexter aſpect, is contrary to the ſucceſſion of the Signs.

Dexter point, a point in Heraldry, being that place in an Escutcheon, that hath its beginning near the right corner, in the Chief thereof.

D I.

Dia, A preposition set before divers physical Compositions, to which the principal Ingredient therein is adjoyned by Physitians and Apothecaries in their Dispensatories.

Diabetical, (*Greek*) a term in Physick, signifying troubled with the *Diabetes*, which is a disease wherein a mans water runneth from him without any stay; after which followeth a violent thirst and consumption of the whole body.

Diabolical, (*Greek*) devillish.

Diacalaminthe, a powder whose main ingredient is mountain Calamint.

Diacatholicon, a certain Medicine, or Physical Composition of univerlal use, serving as a gentle purge for all humours.

Diachylon, a Plaister composed of juyces, or mucilages of certain fruits, seeds, and roots, whose office is to soften and concoct.

Diacodium, a Syrrup made of the tops of Poppies and water.

Diaconal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Servant, Minister, or Deacon.

Diacope, a Rhetorical figure, see *Diastole*.

Diacydonium, a Confection made of the flesh of Quinces and Sugar, commonly called Marmalade being compounded with Spices it becomes an Electuary.

Diademe, (*Greek*) a wreathed hat-band? also a King's Crown.

Diæresis, (*Greek*) dividing, also a Poetical figure, wherein for the verse sake one syllable is divided into two, which are noted over head with two points, as *Evolüisse* for *evolvisse*: also a Rhetorical figure of Speech which distributes several things; as, *Hic Dolopum manus, hic savus tendebat Achilles*, &c. this is called by *Julius Ruffinianus*, *Distributio*, or *Designatio*.

Diagalanga, (*Greek*) a confection of Galingale, and certain hot spices, good against the wind-cholick, and cold distempers of the inward parts.

Diagnostick, (*Greek*) throughly knowing or discerning. In Physick, Diagnostic signs of a disease, are those signs which at present are apparent. Among Herbalists it is some particular sign whereby one herb may be known from another.

Diagonal, (*Greek*) passing from corner to corner; in Geometry it is a particular *Parallelogram*, having one common angle & *Diagonal* line with the principal *Parallelogram* or Square.

Diagonal, a line in a Quadrangle, which passeth from one corner to another.

Diagram, (*Greek*) a sentence or decree, also a Geometrical figure: also a certain form described in demonstrative Sciences: also a proportion of measures in Musick, distinguished by Notes.

Diagraphical, (*Greek*) belonging to the art of Painting, or Graving.

Diagrydium, the dryed juyce of the root of the herb Scommony, but not called so till it be prepared, and then it is a very great purger of Choler, Phlegm, and watry humours.

Dialect, (*Greek*) a propriety of speech, or difference of pronunciation, peculiar to each several Countrey, as in *Greece* heretofore there were the *Attick*, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, and *Æolick Dialects*, or *Idioms*; it is also the art of Logick.

Diallel-lines, (*Greek*) lines running cross, and cutting one another.

Dialogism, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, wherein a man reasoneth, and discourseth with himself, as it were with another, what is to be done, as *Quid igitur faciam?* Terent.

Dialogue, (*Greek*) a written discourse, wherein two parties are brought in talking together.

Dialyto, (*Greek*) dis-joyned, a Rhetorical figure being the same with *Asyndeton*.

Diamargariton, a very restorative powder generally mentioned and taught how to be made in dispensatories, it is so call'd from the *Margarita* or pearl, which is the Basis thereof, and is of two sorts *Calidum*, and *Frigidum*.

Diameter, (*Greek*) a Geometrical word, signifying a streight line drawn through the middle, or center of any figure.

Diamond, a sort of precious stone, called also Adamant; so hard, that it is not to be softned by any thing but Goats blood; it cometh from the Greek word *Adamas* untameable.

Diamoschon, a medicinal powder, whose chief Basis is Musk.

Diana, the daughter of *Jupiter*, and *Latona*, brought forth at one birth with *Apollo*. Shee, that shee might keep her Virginity, fled into the woods, and addicted her self wholly to hunting; whereupon she was called, the Goddess of the Woods.

Dianœa, (*Greek*) a considering, a figure in Rhetorick, signifying a serious consideration of matter in hand: a *Dianoetic* Argumentation in Logick is that which carries on a discourse from one thing to another.

Diapasm, (*Greek*) a Pomander, or perfume made of dry powders, which is used upon several occasions.

Diapa-

Diapaſon, (*Greek*) an Eight, or the moſt perfect Concord in Muſick.

Diapente, a certain Chord in Muſick vulgarly call'd a fifth: alſo a Compoſition conſiſting of five Ingredients *viz.* Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory, and Bay-berries, if a ſixth thing *viz.* honey be added it is called *Diahexapla*, it is given by Farriers to horſes that want purging.

Diaper, a kind of linnen-cloth, which is wrought with flouriſhes and divers ſorts of figures.

Diaper'd, a bordure in Heraldry is properly ſaid to be *Diapred*, where it is fretted all over and hath ſomething quick or dead, appearing within the frets.

Diapering, in Painting, is an overrunning your work after it is quite finiſh't with branches, or other work.

Diaphanous, (*Greek*) tranſparent, or that may be ſeen through, or pierced through by the Sun-beams.

Diaphœnicon, (*Greek*) an Electuary uſed by Phyſitians to purge phlegm and choler, the Baſis thereof being Dates, called in Greek φοίνικες.

Diapnœtica, (*Greek*) Medicines that bring a tumor to ſuppuration, that it breakes a ſore.

Diaprunum, an Electuary made of Damask-prunes, and divers other Simples, being good to cool the body in burning feavours.

Diaphony, (*Greek*) a harſh ſound, a ſound, which maketh a diſcord.

Diaphora, (*Greek*) difference, a figure in Rhetorick, wherein a word repeated ſignifies another thing than at firſt it ſignified.

Diaphoretick, (*Greek*) eaſily piercing through; a word uſed in Phyſick, and ſignifies a Medicine that diſcuſſes any humour by concoction or tranſpiration, or ſweating.

Diaphragm, (*Greek*) a fence, or hedge; in Anatomy it ſignifieth a skin, or muſcle, which paſſeth overthwart the body, ſeparating the breaſt or middle region, from the ſtomach or lower region.

Diapœdeſis, (*Greek*) the ſweating of blood, through the pores of the veins.

Diaporeſis, (*Greek*) a doubting, a Rhetorical figure in which there ſeems to be doubt propoſ'd to the Audience before whom the Oration is made.

Diarrhœa, (*Greek*) a gentle flux of the belly without inflammation or ulceration of the Entrails.

Diaſatyrion, an Electuary, whereof the Baſis is *Satyrion*, uſed by thoſe in whom the generative faculty is leſs vigorous.

Diaſcordium, an Electuary of great uſe in all peſtilential and infectious diſeaſes, driving the cauſe thereof from the heart which is the ſeat of life: it hath its name from *Scordium*, which is the Baſis thereof.

Diaſena, a purging Electuary, whoſe Baſis is *Sena*, good againſt Quartan Agues, and all other diſeaſes proceeding from Melancholy.

Diaſtole, (*Greek*) Extenſion, a figure of Proſodie, whereby a ſyllable ſhort by nature is made long: alſo a Rhetorical figure of Sentence wherein between two words of the ſame kind ſome word is to be put, and ſometimes two; as —— *Dii mea vota, Dii audivere Lyco.* Horat. *Duc age, Duc ad nos* &c. This figure is otherwiſe call'd *Diacope*, and by *Ruffianus* by a Latin term *Separatio*: alſo in Phyſick, it is taken for that motion of the Pulſes, which dilates the heart and the arteries, being contrary to Syſtole, which contracts them.

Diaſyrmus, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, in which we elevate any perſon or thing by way of deriſion.

Diateſſeron, (*Greek*) one of the chief Chords in Muſick, called a fourth: alſo a Plaiſter that conſiſts but of four ingredients.

Diatonic muſick, ſee *Enharmonic*.

Diatraganth, (*Greek*) a Confection made of Gum *Traganth*, and other Simples, good againſt the heat of the breaſt.

Diatribe, (*Greek*) a place where Orations, or diſputations are held.

Diatypoſis, (*Greek*) a deſcription in Rhetorick, it is a figure wherein a thing is ſo lively deſcribed that it ſeems to be ſet as it were before our eyes; as in the deſcriptions of the ſhield of *Achilles* in *Homer*, of *Hercules* in *Heſiod*, and of *Æneas* in *Virgil*.

Dibble, a two-forked Inſtrument, wherewith they ſet herbs in a Garden.

Dicacity, (*Lat.*) taunting or mocking.

Dicæarch, (*Greek*) a juſt Governour or Prince.

Dicæologia, a figure in Rhetorick, in which the juſtice of a cauſe is ſet in as ſhort a ſentence as may be.

Dication, or *Dedication*, (*Lat.*) a promiſing, devoting, or conſecrating.

Dichotomy, (*Greek*) a cutting in two pieces; a dividing a ſpeech, or diſcourſe, into two parts.

Dicker, (a Term in Law) a quantity of Leather containing ten Hides.

Dictate, (*Lat.*) to tell any one what they are to write.

Dickins, a contraction from Devil kins, or little Devils.

Dictator, (*Lat.*) a great Commander among the *Romans*, who had the chief authority

lity for the time being, both in war and Peace; he was never chosen but upon some great occasion, and his command was to last but half a year.

Dictionary, (*Lat.*) called in Greek a Lexicon; a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned, and unfolded.

Dictum, the ancient name of a City in *Caernervonshire*, now called *Diganway*.

Dictynna, a name attributed to *Diana*: who flying from *Minos*, she cast her self into certain nets which are called Dictya.

Didapper, a kind of bird so called from the Greek word *Diadiptein*, to duck under water.

Dido, the daughter of *Belus* King of the *Tyrians*; she was married to *Sichæus* Priest of *Hercules*, whom *Pygmalion* slew, that he might obtain his riches; but she gathering all the wealth she could together, fled into *Africa*, and there built a City which was first called *Byrsa*, afterwards *Carthage*, and refusing to marry *Iarbas* King of *Getulia*, because he went about to force her by war, she killed her self. Others say, it was because falling in love with *Æneas*, who was driven by tempest, on her coast, he refused to marry her.

Didram, an ancient coyn valuing fifteen pence.

Diem clausit extremum, a Writ that lyeth for the heir of him that holdeth land of the Crown, either by Knights-service, or in Soccage and dyeth. It is directed to the Escheatour, to enquire of what estate he was seized, and who is next Heir; and this Inquisition is to be returned into the Chancery.

Dies datus, a respite given to the Tenant or Defendant before the Court.

Biennial, (*Lat.*) of two years continuance.

Diespiter, *quasi diei pater*, a name attributed to *Jupiter*; he is also called *Lucetius*, from *Lux*, the light.

Diet, in Greek *diaita*, from *dais* a banquet, signifieth a general convention of the *German* Peers to consult of the affairs of the Empire.

Dieta rationabilis, a reasonable days journey; a word used in the Civil Law.

Dietetical, (*Greek*) belonging to a limited and proportionable diet.

Diezeugmenon, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick in which several clauses of a sentence have reference to one verb; as *Quorum ordo humilis, fortuna sordida, natura turpis à ratione abhorret.* It is otherwise called *Epizeugmenon*, and in Latin by *Aquila Romanus Disjunctum* and *Injunctum*.

Diffamation, (*Lat.*) a disgracing, a blemishing any one's good name.

Diffarreation, (*Lat.*) a Solemnity anciently used among the Romans, in the divorcement of man and wife.

Differences, in Heraldry are extraordinary additions, whereby bearers of the same Coat-armour, are distinguished each from others.

Difficulty, (*Lat.*) uneasiness, hardness.

Diffidence, (*Lat.*) doubtfulness, mistrustfulness.

Diffoded, (*Lat.*) digged, as a hole, or ditch, is digged in the earth.

Diffiation, (*Lat.*) is, when through heat, spirits arising, are with a kind of Bellows, blown in the adverse *Camera*, and there are found coagulated: a Term in Chymistry.

Diffluence, (*Lat.*) a flowing asunder, or several wayes.

Diffusion, (*Lat.*) a scattering or shedding abroad. Diffusion in Philosophy, is the dilating of a substance into more parts.

Digamma, (*Greek*) the Æolic letter among the Greeks, like unto our letter F.

Digestion, (*Lat.*) a disposing: a concocting of meat in the stomack, in Chymistry it is a contracting and maturating of crude things by an easie and gentle heat.

Digests, in French, *Pandectes*; a volume of the Civil Law so called, because the legal precepts therein contained, are so excellently disposed and digested.

Dight, (old word) ready, adorned.

Digit, a character which expresseth a figure in Arithmetick, as V. the figure of five: also the parts of an Eclipse.

Digitation, (*Lat.*) a pointing with the fingers, also an expressing the form of the fingers.

Digladiation, (*Lat.*) a fighting, or disputing the matter with swords.

Digne, from the Latin word *dignus*, neat, gentle, worthy. It is a word used by *Chaucer*.

Dignity, (*Lat.*) honour, reputation, advancement. Essential dignities of the Planets are, when Planets are in their own houses, exaltations, tripticites, and faces. How these are assigned to every Planet, see in Mr. *Lillies* Introduct. Fo. 104.

Dignosce, (*Lat.*) to know, or discern one from another.

Digression, (*Lat.*) a wandring out of the way, a going from the matter in hand,

Dijudication, (*Lat.*) a deciding a difference between two.

Dike-grave, one that oversees the Dikes and banks of the Low-Countries, that keeps the

the banks from Inundation of the Sea.

Dilaceration, (*Lat.*) a rending or tearing asunder.

Dilaniation, (*Lat.*) a butchering, or tearing in pieces.

Dilapidation, (*Lat.*) a taking away, or ridding of ſtones: alſo a waſting.

Dilatation, (*Lat.*) a widening, or laying at full length.

Dilatatory, a Chirurgeons Inſtrument, to widen any part that's too much cloſed.

Dilatory, (*Lat.*) breeding or making delayes.

Dilection, (*Lat.*) a tender affection or love.

Dilemma, (*Greek*) a double acception or taking: in Logick it is called a horned ſyllogiſm, wherein both Propoſitions are ſo framed, that neither can well be denyed.

Dill, (*Lat. Anethum*) an herb ſomewhat like Fennel.

Dilling, a child born when the parents are old.

Dilſtone, otherwiſe called *Divelſtone*, becauſe it ſtandeth upon the River *Divelesburn*, a Town in *Northumberland*, where King *Oſwald* ſlew *Cedwalla* the Britiſh Tyrant.

Dilucidation, (*Lat.*) a making clear or plain.

Dilution, (*Lat.*) a purging, or waſhing away: alſo Wine dilute, ſignifieth wine that is mingled with water.

Diluvial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Flood or Deluge.

Dimenſion, (*Lat.*) the juſt meaſure or proportion of any figure. In Geometry; length, breadth, and depth are called the three Dimenſions.

Dimeta, the ancient name of the people inhabiting that part of *Wales*, which containeth thoſe Countries now called *Caermardenſhire*, *Pembrokeſhire*, and *Cardiganſhire*.

Dimeter Iambic, ſee *Iambic*.

Dimication, (*Lat.*) skirmiſhing or fighting.

Dimidiation, (*Lat.*) a dividing in the midſt, a curting into two halves.

Dimocks, an ancient Family in *Cheſhire*. See Grand Sergeanty.

Diminutive, (*Lat.*) little, ſmall; in Grammar, it is taken ſubſtantively for a word whoſe termination implies a littleneſs in reſpect of another thing that is bigger; as from *Tabula* a Table, comes *tabella*, a little table, or tablet. In Heraldry, it is a blemiſhing or defacing of ſome particular point of the *Eſcheuheon*, by the impoſition of ſome ſtrain and colour thereon. In Architecture, it ſignifies, the leſſening of a Pillar by little and little, from the Baſe to the top.

Dinah, (*Hebr.*) judgment, *Jacobs* daughter by *Leah*, raviſh't by *Hemor* the ſon of *Sichem* a Prince of the *Hivites*.

Dioceſan, A Biſhop to whom the care of a Dioceſs is committed.

Dioceſe, from the Greek word *Dixeſis* a Governing, ſignifieth the Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction of a Biſhop.

Diocleſian an Emperour of *Rome* one of the ten Perſecutors, having not reigned two whole years, he reſigned his Empire and betook himſelf to a private life, ſpending moſt of his time in the ſtudy of Simpling and Gardening; at length he pined and waſted away with long and painful diſeaſes.

Diogenes, a famous Philoſopher, who lived in a Tub which he rolled up and down from place to place; he was for his churliſh diſpoſition, and clowniſh converſation called the *Cynic*.

Diomedes, the Son of *Tydeus* and *Deiphile*, and King of *Ætolia*; he was accounted one of the chiefeſt Hero's at the wars of *Troy*; he brought away *Rheſus* his horſes and the *Palladium*, he wounded *Mars* and *Venus*, fought with *Hector* and *Æneas*, whom his mother *Venus* protected; at length being aſhamed to return home, becauſe of the whoriſh pranks of his wife *Ægiale*, he went into *Apulia*, and had that Kingdom given him by *Daunus*. There was alſo another *Diomed* King of *Thrace*, who uſed to feed his horſes with mans fleſh; but at laſt *Hercules* overcoming him, gave him to be devoured by his own horſes.

Dionyſia, a noble Gemm ſo called which brayed and aſſumed, though it reſemble the ſapor of wine, yet it reſiſts Ebriety. The Poet thus deſcribeth it. *Nigra micat rubris Dionyſia conſita gemmis.*

Dioptic-Art, that part of Perſpective which belongs to Aſtronomy, and by inſtruments ſearcheth out the diſtance of the Sun and other Stars, comprehending the Intercapedines of { Sun, Moon, and Stars.

Dioptrical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Dioptra or Geometrical Quadrat.

Diphryges, the ſubſident droſs of perfect braſs cohering to the bottom of the fornace, like the aſhes of burnt wood; it is very deſiccative, and cures rebellious Ulcers.

Diphthong, (*Greek*) a ſyllable compos'd of two Vowels clapt together into one.

Diple, a mark in the margent, to ſhew where a fault is to be corrected.

Dipſas, a kind of Serpent whoſe biting brings a deadly thirſt.

Dipſa-

Dipſeiline, ſee *Deepſealine*.

Diptote, (*Greek*) ſignifieth in Grammar a Noun that hath but two Caſes.

Diptychs, (*Greek*) folded tables out of which the names of famous men were formerly recited at the Altar; thoſe alive being written on the one ſide and thoſe dead on the other.

Dirce, ſee *Amphion*.

Dire, (*Lat.*) cruel, fell, unmerciful.

Direction, (*Lat.*) a directing or putting in the right way. In Aſtronomy a Planet is ſaid direct, when it moveth in its natural courſe according to the direction of the Signs. In Chronology the number of direction is a number conſiſting of 35 which containeth the term of years between the higheſt and the loweſt falling of any of the moveable Feaſts.

Directory, (*Lat.*) that which directeth or putteth into the right way.

Diremption, (*Lat.*) a ſetting apart.

Direption, (*Lat.*) a ſnatching or taking by force.

Dirge, from the Latin word *Dirigere*; prayers, or Divine ſervice, offered to God for the ſoul of the dead.

Diributory, from the old Latin word *Diribere*, to diſtribute or divide; a place where Souldiers are muſtered, and receive pay.

Diruption, (*Lat.*) a burſting aſunder.

Diſamis, a word by which Logicians denote the third mood of the third figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm; as Some learned men are admired, all learned men have errors; Therefore ſome that have errors are admired.

Diſard, a doltiſh fellow from the French word *diſard*, *loquacious*; or the Dutch word *Dwaeſaerd*, i. e. A man of a ſtupid wit.

Diſarmed (among hunters) Deer are ſaid to be when the horns are fallen.

Diſaſtre, (*French*) ill luck, derived from the evil influence of the *Stars*.

Diſcent, in Common-law, is an order whereby Lands are derived unto any man from his Anceſtors.

Diſceptation, (*Lat.*) a contentious diſputing.

Diſcern, (*Lat.*) to perceive, to know one thing from another.

Diſcerption, (*Lat.*) a tearing in pieces.

Diſceſſion, (*Lat.*) a departing.

Hair *Diſcheveled*, (*French*) looſely ſcattered out of order.

Diſcinct, (*Lat.*) ungirded: alſo, careleſs.

Diſcipline, (*Lat.*) a teaching or inſtructing.

Diſciplinants, an Order of Religious men that ſcourge themſelves.

Diſclaimer, in Common-law is an expreſs denial or refuſal in ſtanding out againſt any action.

Diſcloſed, in Faulconry is ſaid of young Hawkes who are newly hatched and as it were diſcloſed from the ſhells.

Diſcolour, (*Lat.*) of divers colours.

Diſcomfiture, (*French*) a total routing or vanquiſhing an enemy.

Diſconſolate, (*Lat.*) comfortleſs.

Diſcontinuance, or *Diſcontinnity*, (*Lat.*) an interruption or breaking off; alſo in Common-law, Diſcontinuance of poſſeſſion is this, that a man may not enter upon his own Land being Alienated, but muſt bring his Writ, and ſeek to recover poſſeſſion by Law.

Diſcordance, (*Lat.*) a diſagreement, jarring or being out of tune; for in Muſick thoſe Notes are called Diſcords, which ſung or play'd make harſh and unpleaſing ſounds, as ſeconds, fourths, ſeventhes, &c.

Diſcount, a term amongſt Merchants, who in exchanging of wares do not count how much they are to receive but how much leſs they have to pay, they being before in the other parties debt; ſome call it ſetting off.

Diſcrepance, (*Lat.*) a differing or varying one from another.

Diſcretion, (*Lat.*) a ſeparating, or diſtinguiſhing: alſo wiſdom, prudence; becauſe it teacheth us how to make a right diſtinction of things.

Diſcrimination, (*Lat.*) a putting a difference between one thing and another. In Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with *Paradiaſtole*.

Diſcumbence, (*Lat.*) a ſitting or lying down to eat; it being a cuſtome among the Ancients to lye down upon the ground and eat.

Diſcure, to diſcover, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Diſcurſion, (*Lat.*) a running to and fro.

Diſcuſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking off, or into pieces; alſo a ſearching narrowly into a buſineſs.

To *Diſembogue*, (*Spaniſh*) to come out of the mouth of a River or Haven.

Diſfranchize, to exclude out of the number of Citizens or free Deniſons.

Diſgrading, a depriving a Clergy-man of his Orders, who being delivered to his Ordinary, cannot purge himſelf of the crime

crime whereof he was convicted by the Jury.

Disgregation, (*Lat.*) a ſcattering or ſeparating.

Diſguiſe, (*French*) to put into another guiſe or form.

Diſguſt, (*Lat.*) to diſtaſte.

Diſherit, or *Diſinherit*, (*French*) to put out of poſſeſſion.

Diſjunction, (*Lat.*) a ſevering or diſjoyning.

Diſjunctive Argument in Logick is that which from two contraries by denying one proveth the other.

Diſjunctum, a Rhetorical figure, which ſee in *Diexeugmenon*.

Diſlocation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of its right place. It is particularly uſed in Chirurgery for a bones being out of joynt, or any other part of the body being out of its proper place.

Diſlodge, a term in Hunting, applyed to a Buck, when you firſt raiſe him.

Diſloyalty, (*French*) unfaithfulneſs, perfidiouſneſs.

Diſmantle, (*French*) to take off a cloak, or mantle: but by a Metaphor, it is taken for to beat down the walls of a Fortreſs.

Diſmembring knife, ſee *Cutling*.

Diſmes, (*French*) tithes, or the tenth part of all the fruits; being conſecrate to God, and conſequently to be paid unto thoſe who take upon them holy Orders.

Diſmiſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſending away.

To *Diſmount* a piece, in Gunnery and Navigation, is to take her down from her carriages.

Diſpanſion, (*Lat.*) a ſpreading both waies.

Diſparagement, (*Ital.*) a diſgracing, or undervaluing; In Common-law, it is uſed for the marrying of an Heir or Heireſs under their degree, or againſt decency. Some derive it from the Latin word *diſpar* and *ago*, it being as it were a doing that which is diſagreable.

Diſparates, (*Lat.*) in Logick are thoſe ſort of Oppoſites wherein ſomething is oppoſed to many others.

Diſparity, (*Lat.*) unevenneſs or diverſity.

Diſparpled, or *Diſperpled*, looſely ſcattered, or ſhooting it ſelf into divers parts; a Term uſed in Heraldry.

Diſpaupered, ſignifieth in Common-law, deprived of the priviledge of *forma pauperis*.

Diſpend, (*Lat.*) to ſpend or lay out money.

Diſpenſation, (*Lat.*) a diſtributing or dealing; alſo a performing the office of a Diſpenſer or Steward.

Diſpenſatory, a Book ſet out by able Phyſicians to direct Apothecaries in the diſpenſing and ordering of every Ingredient, as to the quantity and manner of making up their compoſitions; it is alſo called by a Greek name *Pharmacopœa* i. e. the way of making Medicines.

Diſperſion, (*Lat.*) a ſcattering into ſeveral parts.

To *Diſpert*, to finde out the difference of the diameters of metals between the breech and the mouth of a piece of Ordnance.

Diſpicience, (*Lat.*) a looking diligently, a conſidering.

Diſplicence, (*Lat.*) a diſpleaſing.

Diſploſion, (*Lat.*) a burſting in two: alſo the ſhooting off a Gun.

Diſpoliation, (*Lat.*) a ſpoiling, rifling, or robbing.

Diſpone, (old word) to diſpoſe.

Diſpoſition, (*Lat.*) a placing or diſpoſing of things: alſo the natural inclination of the mind: alſo the conſtitution of the body.

Diſpoſſeſſion, (*Lat.*) a depriving any one of their poſſeſſion.

Diſproportion, (*Lat.*) inequality.

Diſpurveyed, (*French*) bare, indigent, unprovided.

Diſputation, (*Lat.*) a diſputing or conteſting in words about any doubtful ſubject.

Diſquammation, (*Lat.*) a taking off the ſcales or bark of any thing.

Diſquiſition, (*Lat.*) a narrow ſearch after any thing.

Diſrationare, in French *diſrener*, to prove any thing by Battel, Writ, or Aſſize.

Diſſaſina, (*French*) diſpoſſeſſion, ſee *Saſina*.

Diſſection, (*Lat.*) a cutting aſunder, or in pieces.

Diſſeiſin, in Common-law, is an unlawful diſpoſeſſing of a man of his Lands or goods. Diſſeiſin upon Diſſeiſin is, when the Diſſeiſour is diſſeiſed by another.

Diſſemination, (*Lat.*) a ſowing or ſcattering up and down.

Diſſentaneous, (*Lat.*) diſcording, diſagreeing. In Logick thoſe things are ſaid to be Diſſentaneous which are equally manifeſt among themſelves, yet appear more clear taken ſeparately.

Diſſentory, (old word) a kind of Still.

Diſſervice, a diſclaiming any ones ſervice; a doing an ill office.

Diſſidence, (*Lat.*) a diſagreeing, or falling out.

Diſſilience, (*Lat.*) a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling aſunder.

Diſſimilar, (*Lat.*) unlike; in Anatomy the diſſimilar parts of the body, are thoſe which are compounded of ſeveral ſimilar parts; as a Hand, being compounded of fleſh nerves and bones, is called a diſſimilar or organick part.

Diſſimilitude, (*Lat.*) unlikeneſs, whence a form of Speech is ſo called wherein divers things are compared in a diverſe quality; as The Stork in the air knoweth her appointed times, and the Turtle and the Crane and the Swallow, &c. but my people know not, &c.

Diſſimulation, (*Lat.*) a counterfeiting, or diſſembling, alſo a Rhetorical figure, ſee *Ironia*.

Diſheveled, ſee *Deſchevelled*.

Diſſipation, (*Lat.*) a ſcattering or diſperſing.

Diſſite, (*Lat.*) Remote.

Diſſociation, (*Lat.*) a ſeparating or putting aſunder.

Diſſolution, (*Lat.*) a diſſolving, a melting, or deſtroying; alſo, a diſſolutenes, debauchery, or licentiouſneſs of life: alſo, contrary to Annexation; alſo in Chymiſtry it is the turning of bodies into liquor, by the addition of humidity: In Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with *Dialyton*.

Diſſonance, (*Lat.*) a difference in ſound: alſo a diſagreement.

Diſſuaſion, (*Lat.*) a perſwading againſt any thing.

Diſſyllable, (*Greek*) a word conſiſting of two ſyllables.

Diſtance, (*Lat.*) a being a far off.

Painting in *Diſtemper*, or ſize, is a kind of painting which hath been ancientlier in uſe, than that which is oil'd colours.

Diſtention, (*Lat.*) a drawing out or ſtretching to the full length.

Diſtick, (*Greek*) a couple of Verſes ending in the ſame Rhyme or meaſure.

Diſtillation, (*Lat.*) a dropping down, or diſtilling in a Limbeck, it is defined by Chymiſts an Extraction of the humid part of things by vertue of heat, being reſolv'd into a vapour, and then condenſed again by cold.

Diſtillatio per deſcenſum, is when the liquor drawn from the deſtilled materials falls down into a veſſel placed below that which contains the matter; a term in Chymiſtry.

Diſtinction, (*Lat.*) a putting a difference between one thing and another. A Logical diſtinction, is, when a word having ſeveral ſignifications, may be taken either way.

Diſtortion, (*Lat.*) a pulling away, or wringing ſeveral waies.

Diſtraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing ſeveral waies: alſo perplexity or madneſs.

Diſtreſs, or diſtraining, (in Latin, *Diſtrictio*,) is a ſtraitning, wringing, or affliction. In Common-law, it ſignifieth a compulſion to appear in Court, or to pay a debt or duty denyed.

Diſtribution, (*Ital.*) a dividing amongſt many. There is a figure in Rhetorick ſo called, which ſee in *Diæreſis*. In Logick it is a reſolving of the whole into parts.

Diſtributive Juſtice, is that whereby is ſignified the juſtice of an Arbitrator, who being truſted and performing his truſt, is ſaid to give every man his own: alſo in Grammar a Diſtributive Noun is that Noun which betokeneth a reducing into ſeveral orders or diſtinctions; as *Singuli*, *Bini*, *Terni*, &c.

Diſtrication, a ridding out of trouble, from the Latin word *dis* a preposition, and *Trica* ſmall threads about chickens legs, which hinder them from going; but, Metaphorically, any kind of incumbrance.

Diſtrictus, the circuit of territory within which a man may be compelled to appear.

Diſtringas, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to diſtrain one for a debt to the King, or for his appearance at a day.

Diſturbance, or *diſturbation*, (*Lat.*) a cauſing trouble, or unquietneſs.

Diſunited, (*Lat.*) disjoyned or ſevered.

Dithyramb, (*Greek*) a kind of Hymne, anciently ſung in honour of *Bacchus*: alſo any kind of luſty or jovial Song.

Dition, (*Lat.*) a Dominion, Juriſdiction, or Territory.

Dittander, or *Dittany* (*Lat.*) *Lepidium* or *Dictamnum* from *Dicte* a Promontory of *Creet* (where ſome ſay it was firſt taken notice of) a ſort of herb which hath a cleanſing quality, ſharp taſt, and is a Martial plant, it is otherwiſe called *Piperites*, or Pepper-wort; the ancient tradition of Deers curing their wounds with that herb deſerves inquiry.

Ditto, (*Italian*, ſaid) a word uſed much in Merchants accounts, and relation of foreign news.

Dittology, (*Greek*) double reading, ſuch as divers Texts of Scripture will admit of.

Ditty, a Song which hath the words compoſed to a tune.

Divan, a great ſolemn Council or court of Juſtice among the *Turks* and *Perſians*.

Divaporation, (*Lat.*) is exhalation by fire of vapour; a term in Chymiſtry.

Divarication, (*Lat.*) a winnowing, or toſſing to and fro.

Diverbera-

Diverberation, (*Lat.*) a violent beating.

Diversified, (*Lat.*) varied.

Diversity, (*Lat.*) a being different or diverse: In Logick, those things are said to be Diverse which have no Opposition to another but differ only in circumstance.

Diverticle, (*Lat.*) a by-way: also a device or shift.

Divertisement, (*French*) recreation or pastime.

Dividend, in Arithmetick, is the number which is to be divided: also the share which is equally divided among the Fellows of a College. Also *Dividends* in the Exchequer seem to be one part of an Indenture.

Dividual, (*Lat.*) cause, or apt to be divided.

Divinale, (old word) a Riddle.

Divination, (*Lat.*) a prefaging of things to come.

Divine, (*Lat.*) heavenly: also it is taken substantively for a professor of Theology, whom *Chaucer* calls a divinistre.

Divisibility, *Philosophick*, it signifies a capacity in a thing to be divided.

Division, (*Lat.*) a dividing or cutting into two parts.

Divitiacus, a King of the *Gaules*, who as some say, was King of the *Brittains*.

Divorce, in Common-law is a separation between two married together; not only from bed and board, but from the bond of wedlock.

Divour, See *Dyvour*.

Diuretical Medicines, (*Greek*) provoking urine.

Diurnal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the day. It is also used substantively for a Pamphlet, wherein the passages of every day are recorded.

Diurnity, (*Lat.*) lastingness, or long continuance.

Divulgation, (*Lat.*) a making known abroad.

Divulsion, (*Lat.*) a pulling violently asunder.

Dizain, (*French*) the number ten: also a kind of French Coin about the value of a penny: also a song consisting of twelve *Stanza's*.

D L

D. La sol re. the name of the fifth Note in each of the 3 Septenaries in the *Gamut*, or ordinary Scale of Musick, only in the lowermost Septenarie, *La* is wanting, and in the uppermost *Re*.

D O

Dobeler, a great dish, or platter.

Dobuni, ancient people of the *Britains*, who inhabited those parts, which are now called *Oxford-shire*, and *Gloster-shire*.

Doced, or *Dou ed*, a Musical instrument, otherwise called a *Doulcimer*.

Docility, or *Docibility*, (*Lat.*) aptness to learn that which is taught.

Dock, a place where Ships are built, or laid up, from the Greek word *Docheion*, a Receptacle: also a kind of Herb, called in Latin *Lapathum*, the root whereof is good against the yellow Jaundice, Itch, and other breakings out: also a Term in hunting, being the fleshy part of a Boar's chine between the middle and the buttock.

Docket, a Brief in writing, or a Subscription at the foot of Letters Patents made by one that is called Clerk of the Dockets.

Doctoral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Doctor*, *i. e.* Teacher; or one that hath taken the highest degree in Divinity, Physick, or Civil-Law.

Document, (*Lat.*) a teaching or instructing.

Dodded, (old word) in Latin *Decornutus*, unhorned: also lopped as a Tree, having the branches cut off.

Dodder, (*Lat. Epithesinum* and *Cuscuta*) a certain weed winding about Herbs.

Dodecaedrie, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure of 12 sides.

Dodecagon, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure of 12 Angles.

Dodecatemorie, (*Greek*) an Astronomical Term, being one of the 12 parts, into which the Zodiack is divided.

Dodkin, a kind of small piece of money, which some think to be of the same value as our farthing.

Dodona, a City of *Chaonia*, a Countrey of *Greece*, near to which there was a Temple and Oracle of *Jupiter*, within a Wood, sacred to the same Deity; of which wood it was fain'd that the Trees were vocal, and returned the answers of the Oracle: also the name of a Fountain, whose water had a property, both to quench and kindle fire.

Dodonæus, a famous Physitian and Herbalist of the city of *Mechlin*, he set forth an Herbal which is of very great esteem.

Dodrantal, (*Lat.*) of the weight or measure of nine ounces.

Doeg, (*Hebr.* Careful) *Sauls* chief heardman, who betraved *David*, and at *Sauls* command slew the Priests of God.

Dog daies. see *Caricular* daies.

Dogdraw, (a Term uſed in Forreſt law) is when any man is found drawing after a Deer by the ſent of a hound, which he leadeth in his hand; being one of the four circumſtances, wherein a Forreſter may Arreſt the body of an offender againſt Vert, or Veniſon in the Forreſt, the other three being Stableſtand, Back-berond, and Bloudy-hand.

Doge of *Venice*, is the ſupreme Magiſtrate or Duke of *Venice*.

Dogger, a kind of ſhip.

Dogmatiſt, (*Greek*) one that bringeth in any new Sect or opinion.

Dogſbane, an Herb ſo called becauſe it killeth dogs: the *Apocynum rectum latifolium Americanum*, or great Dogsbane of *America* is a ſtately and coſtly plant, not to be ſeen but in the Gardens of the moſt curious.

Dogs-graſs, (*Lat. Gramen Caninum*) a thing common in Gardens and ploughed fields; it provoketh Urine, and waſteth the Stone.

Dolation, (*Latin*) a making ſmooth or plain.

Dole, (*Lat.*) deceit, fraud: alſo grief: alſo, a diſtributing, or dealing of Almes, or gifts.

Dole fiſh, in Common-law, is the fiſh which the North Sea Fiſhermen do by cuſtome receive for their allowance.

Dollar, a Dutch Coyn of the value of four ſhillings.

Dolling, (old word) warming.

Dolorous, (*Lat.*) painful, or ſorrowful.

Dolphin, a kind of fiſh, ſo called as ſome ſay from the *Delphi*, who were the firſt finders of it: alſo the Title of the Eldeſt Son of the King of *France*, from *Daulphin* a Province of *France*: alſo a Conſtellation beautified with nine bright Stars, according to the number of the Muſe.

Dolt, a ſot, or block-head; from the Dutch word *Doll*.

Dolven, buried, from the old word *Delve*, to dig.

Dolyman, a kind of Turkiſh Garment.

Domable, (*Lat.*) tameable.

Dome, (*Ital.*) a Town houſe, or chief meeting place of a City.

Domeſtick, (*Lat.*) tame, belonging to a family, or houſhold.

Domicil, (*Lat.*) a dwelling-houſe, or place of habitation.

Domination, (*Lat.*) a ruling, or lording over others: Dominations are alſo one of the nine orders of Angels.

Dominical Letter, that which declareth at any time upon what day of the week any Immoveable Holy-day will fall; as if St. *Marks* day which is on the 25 of *April*, be mark't with b. when the Sunday Letter is A, it ſheweth that it falleth upon Monday, if with C. on Tueſday, the order of the letters ſhewing the order of the days.

Dominicans, an Order of Fryars, inſtituted by *St. Dominick* a *Spaniard*, about the year 1206, who is alſo ſaid to have been the firſt author of the Inquiſition.

Domino a kind of hood worn by Canons: alſo, a mourning vail for women.

Domition, or *Domiture*, (*Lat.*) a taming.

Domo reparanda, a Writ that lyeth againſt one whoſe houſe going to decay may indanger his Neighbours houſe by falling.

Donary, (*Lat.*) a gift, or Preſent.

Donatiſts, a Sect of Hereticks, whereof the more rigid ſort are called *Circumcellians*: they held the Son to be leſs than the Father, and the Holy Ghoſt leſs than the Son; and affirmed the true Church to be only in *Africa*. They were inſtituted by *Donatus*, Biſhop of *Carthage*, in the year 358. the more moderate ſort were called Rogatiſts.

Donative, (*Lat.*) apt to give. It is ſubſtantively taken for a Benefice meerly given by a Patron to any man: alſo a Princes gift.

A *Dondon*, (old word) a ſhort fat woman.

Donee, in Common-law, is he to whom Lands are given; as *Donour*, is he who giveth them.

Donegal, ſee *Tyrconel*.

Doomſday-book, a book made in the time of *Edward* the Confeſſour: ſome ſay, of *William* the Conquerour, wherein all the ancient Demeans of *England* were regiſtered, with the names of all thoſe that poſſeſſed them.

Doomſ-man, a Judge; from the *Saxon* word *Dooms*, a Judgment, or Sentence.

Dorcas, the proper name of a woman; the word ſignifieth a Deer, or Roe-Buck.

Dorado, (*Spaniſh*) guilded over.

Dorcheſter, the chief Town in *Dorcet-ſhire*; it was in old time called *Durnavaria*, i. e. the River-paſſage. It was miſerably harraſs't by *Sueno* the *Dane*, and afterwards by *Huſh* the *Norman*; but floriſht again in King *Edward*'s daies. There is alſo another Town of this name in *Oxford-ſhire*; by *Leland*, called *Hydropolis*. *Dour* ſignifying in the ancient *Britiſh* tongue, Water.

Dorias his Wound wort, a luſty herb with broad leaves, ſo called from one Captain *Dorias* who uſed them to cure himſelf and his Soudiers being wounded.

Dorick-dialect, ſee *Dialect*.

Dorick-mood, in Muſick among the ancients was that which conſiſted of a ſlow ſolemn Spondaic time, it commonly began that Key

which

which we call *C. ſol fa ut*, and reacht to *A la mi re* above: alſo *Dorick*-work in Architecture, ſee *Corinthian*.

Doris, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; ſhe being married to *Nereus*, brought forth a great number of *Sea-nymphs*, called *Nereides*.

Dormant, in Heraldry ſignifieth lying in a ſleeping poſture: alſo in Law, a writing *Dormant* is, that which hath a blank to put in the name of any one.

Dormant-tree, is a great beam, which lieth croſs the houſe which ſome call a Summer.

Dormers, windows made in the roof of a houſe.

Dornix, a kind of ſtuffe uſed for Curtains, Carpets, and hangings, ſo called from *Dornick* a City in *Flanders*, where ſome *Engliſh* learning the way of making it, came into *England* and taught it here.

Dorothy, a womans name, ſignifying in Greek the gift of God.

Dorp, or *Thorp*, a Country Town, or Village.

Doronicum, an herb like unto *Aconite* in form but not in qualities, for it is ſaid to be a ſoveraign Cordial, and to reſiſt the poyſon both of beaſts and other Medicines.

Dorrie, a kind of fiſh; ſo called, becauſe the the ſides of it ſhine like Gold; it is called in Latin *Faber*.

Dortor, or *Dormitory*, a place where many ſleep together: alſo a place where people are buried.

Doſe, (*Greek*) a Term in Phyſick, being the quantity of a potion, or Medicine which is preſcribed by a Phyſitian to his Patient.

Doſology, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe concerning the doſe or quantity of Simples, that is how much of every one ought to be taken at a time, and ſo likewiſe in compounded as wel as ſimple Medicines.

A *Doſel*, or *Dorſel*, from the Latin word *dorſum*, a rich Canopie under which Princes ſit: alſo, the Curtain of a Chair of State.

Doted, (*Lat.*) endowed, having a joynure.

Dotkin, or *Dodkin*, the eighth part of a Stiver or *French* ſhilling.

Dottrel, a kind of bird, ſo called from its doltiſh fooliſhneſs in imitating the geſtures of the Fowlers till it be caught in their net, there is plenty of them in *Lincoln-ſhire*.

Double plea, is that wherein the Defendant alledgeth two ſeveral matters in bar of the Action.

Double quarrel, (a Term in Law) a complaint made by a Clerk or other perſon to the Archbiſhop of the Province againſt any Inferiour Ordinary, for delaying of juſtice in any Cauſe Eccleſiaſtical.

Doubles, in Greek Diplomata, Letters Patents.

Doubleth, a Term in hunting; when a Hair keeps in plain fields, and chaſeth about to deceive the hounds, it is ſaid, ſhe *Doubleth*.

Doublet, a precious Stone, conſiſting of two pieces joyned together.

Doublings, a Term uſed in Heraldry, for the linings of Roabs, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

Dovesfoot, a kind of Cranesbill, good for the Wind-cholick, Stone and gravel, Wounds inward and outward, and alſo ruptures.

Doughty, (old word) ſtout, valiant.

Doulcets, the Stones of a Hart, or Stag.

Dovane, (*French*) Cuſtome, or Impoſt.

Dover, ſee *Dubris*.

Dovetail, a joynt uſed by Carpenters, denominated from that kind of figure,

Douſabel, (*French*) ſweet and fair (*Lat. Dulcibella*) a womans name anſwering to the Greek *Glycerium*.

Douſet, or *Doulcet*, a kind of Cuſtard, from the Latin word *dulcis*.

Dowager, a Title applied to the widdows of Princes and great Perſons.

Doway, ſee *Duacum*.

Downe, the fineſt feathers of Geeſe, wherewith beds and pillows are filled: alſo a ſoft woolly ſtubſtance growing upon the tops of Thiſtls and other plants when they grow old: alſo the name of a Town in *Ireland*, formerly a Biſhops Sea.

Downes, hilly plains: alſo a part of the Sea lying near the ſands, from the *Saxon* word *Dune*, a hill; the ſame word ſignifying in Dutch, a Sand-bank.

Dowry, in Common-law, ſignifieth that which a wife hath with her husband in marriage: it is alſo taken for that portion which ſhe bringeth with her, which is called in Latin *Maritagium* or *Dos*, the former is called *Donatio*.

Dowſets, the Stones of a Stag, ſo termed in hunting, alſo the ſame as *Douſets*.

Dowtremere, fair wearing, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Doxie, (old word) a ſhe Beggar or Trull.

Doxology, (*Greek*) a Verſe or Song of praiſe, anciently inſtituted in the Church, which was to be recited in Divine-ſervice after the Prayers and Pſalms.

D R

Drabler, in Navigation, is a piece added to the bonnet, when there is need of more ſail.

Draco's Laws, certain rigid and ſevere Laws made anciently in *Athens* by one *Draco*; whence all ſevere puniſhments for trivial offences are called *Draco's* Laws.

Dragant, or *Tragacant*, a certain gum diſtilling from an herb of the ſame name, in *Engliſh* called Goats-horn.

Dragons-Head, called in Greek ἀναβιβάζων, a node or place in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and aſcends from the Auſtral part of the node into the Septentrional; it hath no aſpect to any Planet, but it may be affected by them; its motion is according to the motion of the Sun.

Dragons-Tail, called in Greek καταβιβάζων, is a node oppoſite to the Dragon's-Head in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and deſcends from the Septentrional part of the node, unto the Auſtral.

Dragons, (Lat. *Biſaria*, *Colubrina*, and *Draconculus*) a certain herb otherwiſe called Serpentary, or Vipers Bugloſs.

Dragonſtone, a certain precious Stone called in Greek *Draconitis*.

Drags, pieces of wood ſo joyned together, as floating upon the water they may bear a burthen of wood or other wares down the River.

Drayton, a Town in *Shrop-ſhire*; near which a very bloody field was fought between the two houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*.

Drake, a famous Sea Captain commonly called Sir *Francis Drake*, born of mean parentage in *Devonſhire*, but very painful and induſtrious, he having gotten good skill in navigation took a voyage into *America*, where diſcovering from the mountains the South Sea, he craved the aſſiſtance of God, that he might one day navigate and ſurvey the ſame, and hereunto he bound himſelf by a vow which he afterwards performed, paſſing through the ſtraits of *Magellan*, diſcovering new *Albion* and ſurrounding the world came into *England*, his ſhip was drawn up into a creek near *Depford*, where the the Carcaſe of it is yet to be ſeen.

Dram, or *Drachme*, (*Greek*) the eighth part of an ounce.

Dramatic, (*Greek*) Active Dramatic Poem, is that which being compoſ'd to be acted by ſeveral interſpeaking portions upon a ſtage ſets before the eyes a lively repreſentation of things done, of this ſort are *Comædie*, *Tragædie*, &c.

Drap de Berry, a kind of thick cloth made in the Country of *Berry* in *France*.

Drapery, a Term in Painting, being a work wherein cloths are repreſented. See *Celerie*,

Draught, a firſt Copy from the Latin word *tractus*.

To *Draule*, (old word) to ſpeak dreamingly.

Drawelatchets, a ſort of nightly thieves, ſo termed in divers Statutes; they are alſo called *Roberts-men*.

Drawing, a Term uſed by Painters, ſignifying an exact obſervance of the diſtances and proportions of that which you would imitate or paint by. I comprehende it Pictures by the life; Stories, Oprieks, Landskip, &c. It is by ſome called, Deſigning

Dredgers, fiſhers for Oyſters, a term uſed in the law of the Admiralty.

Dreint, (old word) drowned.

Drerie, (old word) ſorrowful, lamentable.

Dretch, (old word) to dream, to tarry.

Dry exchange, a Term which is given to Uſury.

Dribblets, (old word) ſmall portions or pieces.

Driffield, a Town in *York-ſhire*, famous for the Tomb of the learned *Alfred* King of *Northumberland*, and for the Mounts which he raiſed about it.

Drift, of the Forreſt, a driving of Cattel, or a view of what Cattel are in the Forreſt; alſo a boat is ſaid to go a drift when it hath no body to row or ſteer it. *Drift* is alſo taken for Counſel or Policy, from the Dutch word *drijven*, *i. e.* to Act: alſo in Navigation it is any piece or utenſil of wood that floats in the Sea.

Drift ſail, that which is onely uſed under veared, outright a head by Sheets to keep the ſhips head right upon the Sea in a Storm, or when a ſhip drives too faſt, in a Current.

Drill, a Stone-cutters tool, wherewith he bores holes in Marble: alſo a *Baboon*.

Drivebolt, in Navigation, is a long piece uſed for the driving out a tree, nail, or the like.

Drogeday, the name of a Town in *Ireland* uſually called *Tredah*, where Sir *Arthur Aſton* and ſeveral hundreds beſides were put to the ſword by *Cromwel*.

Drogoman, or *Truchman*, in Greek *Dragomenos*, a word uſed by the *Turks* for an Interpreter.

Droit, ſignifieth in Common-law a double right, the right of poſſeſſion, and the right of the Lord.

Drolery, (*French*) a merry facetious way of ſpeaking or writing.

Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two bunches on his back; it is called in Greek *Dromas* for its ſwiftneſs.

Dronklew, (old word) given to drink.

Drony, (old word) troubled.

Dropax, a Topical Medicine made of pitch and other ingredients ſomtimes hard like a Saulve, ſometimes ſoft like a Pultis as the eaſe requires: It helps ſuch as are infeſted with frequent Vomites, Colicks and Crudities: it helps all ſuch parts as do not grow for want of nutriment.

Dropping, in Falconry, is when a Hawk muteth directly downward in ſeverall drops.

Dropwort, (*Lat. filipendula*) an herb of *Venus* (as ſome will have it though hot and dry) it is counted good againſt the ſtrangurie, or Stone in the Kidney's or bladder.

Dru, (*Sax.*) ſubtle, a proper name, called in Latin *Drogo*, or *Drugo*.

Drugge any dry ſimple uſed in Medicine, from the Dutch word *Droogh*, *i.e.* Dry, becauſe all Medicines vehemently dry the body.

Druides, certain learned men or Prieſts anciently of great eſteem among the *Galls*; they were ſo called from the Greek word *Drys* a wood, becauſe they loved to inhabite among the woods.

Drury, (old word) ſobriety, modeſty.

Druſilla, the proper name of divers famous women, particularly the wife of the Emperor *Diocleſian*.

Dryads, certain Nymphs, called Nymphs of the wood, from the Greek word *Drys*, an Oak.

D U

Duacum, or *Doway*, an *Engliſh* Seminary in the *Neatherlands* inſtituted by the Procurement of *William Allen* of Oxford in the year 1568.

Duall, (*Lat.*) of or belonging to Two: *Dual* number in Grammar is that which ſignifieth two things or perſons and no more.

To *Dub* a Knight, to confer the Order of Knighthood upon any one, from the French word *a Dauber*, to Arm compleat.

Dubious, (*Lat.*) uncertain, doubtfull.

Dublin the chief City of *Ireland*, ſituate in the Province of *Leimſter*; it was anciently called *Bala-cleigh*, i. e. a Town upon *Hurdles*. Some ſay, it was built by *Harold* King of *Norway*, (when he conquered *Ireland*) from whom deſcended in a direct line *Griffith ap Conan*, born at *Dublin*, in the reign of *Tyrlough*. This City was bravely defended by the *Engliſh*, againſt *Aſculph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, and *Gotterd* King of the Iſles; and in the time of King *Henry* the ſecond, was given to a Colony of *Briſtow-men*.

Dubris, the ancient name of a port Town in *Kent*, now called *Dover*, having a very fair and ſtrong Caſtle, built as ſome ſay by *Julius Caſar*, and afterwards fortified by King *Arviragus* againſt the *Romans*.

Ducal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Duke.

Ducape, a certain kind of ſilk uſed for womens garments.

Ducksmeat, (*Lat. Lenticula*, and *Lenipaluſtris*) an herb ſwimming on the top of ſtanding waters, it is good againſt all inflammations and ſwellings (in any part) proceeding from heat.

Duces tecum, a Writ ſummoning one to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him ſome Evidence which that Court would view.

Ducket, a certain Golden Coin, valuing about ſix ſhillings: firſt Coined in *Rome*, in the year of the City 547. having the Image or Arms of a Duke or Supream Magiſtrate ſtampt upon it.

Ductile, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be drawn out, and beaten to a thin plate; a word moſt commonly applied to mettals.

Ductino, (*Lat.*) a leading.

Duell, (*Lat.*) a ſingle combat between two, from *duo*, *i.e.* two, and *bellum*, *i.e.* War.

Duellona, ſee *Bellona*.

Duilius, a great Commander among the *Romans*, who overcame the *Carthaginians* in a great Sea-fight, and was the firſt that triumphed after a Naval Victory.

Dulcarnon, a Proportion found out by *Pythagoras*, for which happy invention, he ſacrificed an Oxe to the gods in thankfulneſs, which ſacrifice he called *Dulcarnon*.

Dulciaries, (*Lat.*) ſuch things as ſweeten.

Dulcification, (*Lat.*) a making ſweet, in Chymiſtry it is the waſhing off the ſalt from any matter that was Calcin'd therewith, with warm water in which the ſalt is diſſolved and the matter dulcified.

Dulcimer, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument, otherwiſe called a Sambuc, in Greek Λαμπειον.

Dulciſonant, (*Lat.*) ſweetly ſounding.

Dulcitude, (*Lat.*) ſweetneſs.

Dulcoration, (*Lat.*) a making ſweet, the ſame with *Dulcification*.

Dulocraſy, (*Greek*) a government where ſlaves and ſervants domineer.

Dumoſity, (*Lat.*) fulneſs of bryers and brambles.

To *Dun*, a word vulgarly uſed, ſignifying to come often, to importune the payment of any debt.

Dunbar, a Town in *Lothien* or *Lauden* in *Scotland*, where of late years, a total defeat was given to the *Scotch* Army under the command of *Leſly*, by *Oliver Cromwell* then

then Generall of the *Engliſh* Forces.

Dunch, (old word) deaf.

Dundee, a Town of *Angus*, a province of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Taoduunum*, by others *Alectum*.

Duni pacis, ſee Knots of peace.

Dunmow, a Town in *Eſſex* wherein was a Priorie, founded by *Juga* a noble Lady, in the year 1111. for black Nuns, afterwards altered into a Male Monaſtry, proverbially famous for allowing a fletch or Gammon of Bacon, to ſuch married couples as repented not of their bargains within a year and a day after, nor made any nuptial tranſgreſſion nor offence each to other in word or deed, upon their ſolemn oath firſt taken kneeling on two ſtones at the Church door before the Prior or Covent.

Dunſtan, (*Sax.*) moſt high.

Duodecimo, a book is ſaid to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a ſheet.

Duplicity, (*Lat.*) a being double or two-fold.

Duplicate, a ſecond letter patent granted by the Lord Chancellour, in a caſe wherein he had formerly done the ſame, and was therefore thought void.

Duplication, (*Lat.*) a doubling: alſo a word uſed in Law, ſignifying an allegation brought in to weaken the reply of the pleader; alſo in Rhetorick it is the ſame with the figure *Anadiploſis*.

Dura mater, (*Lat.*) a Term in Anatomy, ſignifying the outward skin that infolds the brain.

Duration, (*Lat.*) a long continuing, or laſting.

Dures, in Common-law, is a plea uſed by way of exception, by him who being caſt into Priſon, or hardly uſed by any, is conſtrained to ſeal a Bond to him during his reſtraint.

Durham, the chief City of the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, built by Biſhop *Aldwin*, with the help of *Uthred* Earl of *Northumberland*. Here the Monks of *Lindisfarne* ſheltered themſelves, when they fled with the body of St. *Cuthbert* from the fury of the *Danes*. It was anciently called *Dunholm*, and *Dunelmum*.

Durham-Colledge, ſee *Bernard* Colledge.

Durity, (*Lat.*) hardneſs.

Durnovaria, ſee *Dorcheſter*.

Durotriges, an ancient people among the *Brittains*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Dorcet-ſhire*.

Durkie, obſcure, dark; from the Greek word *daſeios*, ſhady.

Dutchie-Court, a Court wherein all matters belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, are decided by the decree of the Chancellour of that Court.

Duumvirate, a certain Magiſtracy anciently in *Rome*.

Dawle, a kind of herb called, Sleeping or deadly night-ſhade.

Dwindle, a word vulgarly uſed, ſignifying to waſt, or be at the laſt caſt, as a Candle going out; to ſhrink or conſume to nothing.

Dwined, (old word) conſumed.

D Y

Dyers-weed, an Herb with long narrow leaves of a dark blewiſh green colour, uſed by the Dyers and others, to make a yellow colour: its root cutteth tough and digeſteth raw phlegm, thinneth groſſe humors, diſſolveth hard tumours and openeth obſtructions.

Dyna, a kind of *Eaſt-India* Coin, valuing about 30 ſhillings.

Dynaſtie, (*Greek*) Supream Government or Authority.

Dyrrachium, a City of *Macedon*, lying upon the *Adriatick*-Sea, now called *Durazzo*.

Dyſcracy, (*Greek*) a diſtemper of the body, proceeding from an unequall mixture of the firſt qualities.

Dyſentery, (*Greek*) a diſeaſe called the Bloody-Flux.

Dyſpathy, (*Greek*) evil paſſion or affection.

Dyſpepſie, (*Greek*) ill digeſtion of the meat in the ſtomack.

Dyſpnea, (*Greek*) difficulty of breathing.

Dyſury, *Greek*) a Scalding, or Stopping of the Urine, a painful piſſing.

E

Ead, or *Eadith*, (*Sax.*) a proper name of women, ſignifying Happineſs. It is written in Latin *Auda*, and by ſome *Idonea*.

Eagleſtone, a certain pretious Stone found in the neſts of Eagles, in Greek called *Ætites*.

Eadelman, or *Adelman*, a Saxon word, ſignifying a Noble-man.

Eadgar, (*Sax.*) happy Power.

Edulph, (*Sax.*) happy Help.

Eadwin, (*Sax.*) happy Victor.

Eaglet, a young or little Eagle.

Ealderman, or Alderman, the ſame as *Eadelman*.

Ealred, (*Sax.*) all-Counſel: a proper name.

To *Ean*, to bring forth young; from the Greek word *Odynein*.

To *Ear* the ground, to till or plough the ground;

ground: from the Latin word *Arare*.

Earing, a part of the bolt-rope, which at all four quarters of the Sail is left open.

Earle, (*Sax.*) a noble man, from *Ebre*, *i. e.* Honour; and *Edel*, *i. e.* Noble.

To *Ease a Ship*, ſignifies among Seamen to ſlacken the ſhrouds when they are too ſtiff.

To *Ease the Helme*, is to bear or let her fall to the Leeward.

Easell, is a word uſed in painting, being that frame upon which the Artiſt placeth his cloth either higher or lower as he pleaſeth.

Earthnut, (*Lat. Nucula terreſtris*) a root growing ſomewhat deep in the ground in the form and taſt like a nut, from which ariſe a few fine leaves, with a ſtalk and umbell of white flowers, like unto Saxifrage or Meadow Parſley but leſſer.

Eaſement, in Common law, is a ſervice which one neighbour hath of another by charter or preſcription: as a paſſage through his ground, or the like. The *Civilians* call it *ſervitus prædii*.

Eaſter, the time of the celebration of *Chriſts* Reſurrection, contracted from the *Dutch* word *Aufferſtand*, *i. e.* Reſurrection, or from *Eoſter*, an ancient Goddeſs of the Saxons, whoſe Feaſt they kept about the ſame time, namely, about *April*, which was thence called *Eoſter-monath*. It is alſo called *Paſca*, from the *Hebrew* word *Paſach*, to paſs over; becauſe about this time the *Jews* celebrated the Feaſt of the Paſſeover.

Eaſterlings, people inhabiting the Eaſt part of *Germany*: alſo, Eaſterling money, is that which we call Sterling, or Currant mony; from a certain Coin which *Richard* the firſt cauſed to be Coined in thoſe Parts, being held in great requeſt for its purity.

Eaſtmeath, a County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Meath*; it is divided into 18 Baronies.

E B

Eben-Tree, a certain Tree which grows in *India*, and *Æthiopia*: it hath neither leaves nor fruit, and the wood of it is black and very hard, ſerving for many uſes; the wood thereof is called Ebony, and is ſomtimes uſed in phyſick.

Ebionits, a certain Sect of Hereticks who denied the Divinity of Chriſt, and rejected all the Goſpels but Saint *Matthew's*; they were inſtituted by one *Ebion*, in the year 71.

Ebiſſa, a certain Captain of the Saxons, who with *Ollba*, came to aid *Hengiſt* againſt the *Brittains*.

Eboracum, the ſecond City of *England*, commonly called *York*. *Ptolemy* calleth it *Brigantium*, from the *Brigants*, an ancient people of that Country; but it was called *Eboracum*, or *Eburacum*, from *Ebrank*, a certain King of the *Brittains*, or as others ſay from the River *Ure*.

Ebrack, the Hebrew tongue; a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Ebriety, or *Ebrioſity*, (*Lat.*) Drunkenneſſe.

Ebulo, the ſame as *Ebel*.

Ebullition, (*Lat.*) a bubling, or boiling up.

Eburneau, (*Lat.*) made of Ivory.

E C

Eccentrick Orb, in Aſtronomy, is that which moves at unequal diſtance from the Center.

Eccleſiaſtical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Church.

* *Echen*, (old word) they increaſe: alſo they help.

Echidne, a Queen of *Scythia*, who by *Hercules*, had three children at a birth; whereof one of them named *Scythia*, who only was able to bend his fathers Bow, ſucceeded in the Kingdom: and from him it was named *Scythia*.

Echo, a Nymph that lived near the River *Cephiſus*; ſhe dying for the love of *Narciſſus*, was feigned by the Poets to be changed into that voice, which is reflected back in Caves and hollow places.

Eclipſe, (*Greek*) a want, or defect: an Eclipſe of the *Sun* is a depriving us of its light, by the interpoſition of the Moon's body, between that and us; whereas the Eclipſe of the Moon is cauſed, by the interpoſition of the earth.

Eclptick, line, a line running through the midſt of the Zodiack and twelve ſigns; it is ſo called, becauſe the Eclipſes happen under that line.

Eclegma (*Greek*) a Medicine, or Confection not to be eaten or chewed, but lickt, or ſucked up, and ſofily to melt down into the ſtomack; it is a liquid confection, thicker than a ſyrup, and thinner than an Electuary; it is vulgarly called a *Lohock*.

Eclogue, or *Eglogue*, a paſtoral Poem, or ſpeech between two Shepherds.

Ecphoneſis, (*Greek*) Exclamation, a Patheticall figure of ſentence whereby the Orator both expreſſe, the vehement affection and paſſion of his own mind, and ſtirs up the affections of thoſe to whom he ſpeaks, as

O ſpes falſas! prob vana voluptas!
Oh falſe hopes! vain pleaſure!

Ecſtaſie, (*Greek*) a Figure wherein a ſyllable is made long contrary to its proper nature;

ture; also a Trance, or suddain rapture of spirit.

Ecthlipsis, (*Greek*) a pressing out, it is a word particularly used in the scanning of Latin verse for the thrusting out of *m* with the vowel before it, when the word following begins with a vowel or *h*, so that the *m* with its vowel seem utterly lost as *Div' Incido* for *Divum Incido*.

Ectype, (*Greek*) a thing drawn from another copy.

To *Eke*, a word vulgarly used, signifying to peece, or enlarge.

E D

Edacity, (*Lat.*) a greedy eating, or devouring.

Edder, a Fish somewhat like a Mackrell.

Eden, Paradise, 'tis an Hebrew word signifying delectation, or a place of pleasure.

Eddie, he turning round in a stream.

Eddie tide, in navigation is where the water runs back, contrary to the Tide.

Edelfleda, or *Elfleda*, the wife of *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, who after her husbands death, governed that Kingdom for eight years, with great prudence and moderation.

Edentate, (*Lat.*) to make toothless.

Edge-hill, a Hill in *Warwick-shire*, where the first pitcht field was fought, between the forces of King *Charles* the first, and the Parliament of *England*.

Edict, (*Lat.*) a Proclamation, or publick Ordinance.

Edification, (*Lat.*) building; also is is Metaphorically taken for Instruction.

Edifice, (*Lat.*) a house or building.

Edile, or *Eadile*, (*Lat.*) an Officer in *Rome*, who was appointed to oversee the building of Temples, and private houses.

Edinton, (called in old time *Eathandune*) a Town in *Wiltshire*, where King *Alfred*, overthrew the *Danes* in a memorable battle. Here also, *William de Edinton*, Bishop of *Winchester*, erected a Colledge for an Order of men, called *bon hommes*, i. e. good men.

Edition, (*Lat.*) a setting forth of any thing; but commonly it is taken for the Impression of a book.

Edmund, the proper name of a man; signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, happy Peace.

St. *Edmunsbury*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently called *Bederick's gueard*, i. e. the Court or Mansion-house of *Bederick*; and seems to have been the same Town with that, which *Antonine* calleth *Villa Faustini*. It derived its present name from King *Edmund*, who was cruelly put to death by the Danes, and his body translated hither; a stately Church being also erected to his memory, which being demolished by *Suenus* the *Dane*, was built anew by his son *Canutus*, to expiate his fathers sacriledge.

Edom, (*Hebr.* red or earthly) the sirname of *Esau*, from whom descended the *Edomites* a great and martiall people, with whom the *Israelites* had wars a long time.

Education, (*Lat.*) a bringing up, or instructing.

Edward, a proper name signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, happy-Keeper.

E F

Effable, (*Lat.*) to be expressed, or uttered.

Effect, (*Lat.*) the doing, or finishing of a thing; in Logick it is said to be that which follows from the cause.

Effection, (*Lat.*) a forming, or expressing of a thing.

Efferous, (*Lat.*) fierce, cruel, raging, violent.

Efficacy, (*Lat.*) vertue, ability, also force, urgency in speech.

Efficient, (*Lat.*) causing to come to pass; it is a word chiefly applied to one of the four causes treated of in Logick.

Effigies, (*Lat.*) the form or representation of any thing.

Effiguration, see *Prosopopœa*.

Effligitation, (*Lat.*) an earnest requesting, or importuning.

Efflorescence, (*Lat.*) a sprouting or budding forth.

Effluence, *Effluvium*, or *Efflux*, (*Lat.*) a flowing forth.

Effœmination, (*Lat.*) a making soft, nice, or womanish.

Efforts, (*French*) violent Assays, strong impressions.

Effringed, (*Lat.*) broken or ground to powder.

Effrœnation, (*Lat.*) unbridledness, or rashnesse.

Effronterie, see *Affrontedness*.

Effusion, (*Lat.*) a pouring out or wasting; in Chymistry it is a pouring out the water by inclination, when the matter by its weight is fallen into the bottom of the vessel.

Eft, (old word) again.

Eft-soones, (old word) quickly.

EG

Egbert, a proper name, ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue ever bright and famous.

Egeſtion, (*Lat.*) a voiding, or conveying forth.

Eggement, (old word) procurement.

Eglantine, a certain herb ſo called, from the *Dutch Egbel*, *i. e.* a Hedge-hog, becauſe it is full of prickles. It is alſo called ſweet-Bryer.

Eglogue, ſee *Eclogue*.

Egregious, (*Lat.*) excellent.

Egremont, a Caſtle in *Cumberland*, which *William de Meſchines*, held by Knights-ſervice of King *Henry* the firſt.

Egreſſion, or *Egreſſe*, (*Lat.*) a going forth, alſo ſee *Epanodos*.

Egrimony, ſee *Ægrimony*.

EH

Ehud, (*Hebr.* prayſing) a Judge of *Iſrael*, he ſlew *Eglon* King of *Moab*.

EJ

Ejaculation, (*Lat.*) a caſting forth: alſo by Metaphor, a ſpirituall trance.

Ejection, a caſting out.

The *Eight* (anciently called *Alney*, i. e. the Iſland) a place in *Gloceſterſhire*, where a ſingle combat was fought between *Edmund* King of the *Engliſh*, and *Canutus* King of the *Danes*, to decide their right to the Kingdom.

Eirenarchie, (*Greek*) the Office of Conſtable, or Juſtice of Peace.

Ejaculation, (*Lat.*) a yelling, or pitifull crying out.

Ejuration, (*Lat.*) a renouncing, a yielding up ones place.

EL

Elam, (*Hebr.* a young man) the father of the *Elemites* a great people.

Elami, the name of the ſixth note of each ſeptenary of the ordinary ſcale of Muſick, onely in the uppermoſt Septenary *Mi* is wanting, and the note is called *Ela*, only.

Elaborate, (*Lat.*) done with exactneſs and pains.

An *Elaboratory*, or *Labratory*. (*Lat.*) a place to work in, properly a Chymiſt's workhouſe, or ſhop.

Elapidation, (*Lat.*) a taking away ſtones.

Elapſion, (*Lat.*) a ſlipping away.

Elated, (*Lat.*) lifted up, exalted, proud.

Elaterium, (*Greek*) the concrete juyce of wild Cucumbers.

Eld, (old word) age, Elderſhip.

Ele, (old word) help.

Eleanor, a proper name of women, deduced from *Helena*.

Eleazar (*Hebr.* the help of God) the ſon of *Aaron*, and his ſucceſſour in the Prieſtly Office; alſo the name of ſeverall other eminent men mentioned in ſcripture.

Elecampane, in Latin *Enula Campana*, a certain Herb called Horſe-heal; whoſe root is eſteemed very good for the lungs; whence that old verſe

Enula Campana, Reddit præcordia Sana.

Election, (*Lat.*) a chooſing, or ſetting apart.

Elections, are times elected for the doing any manner of work by the ſecret operations of the Heavens, by the nature of the Signes, Planets, and Aſpects of the Moon.

Electors, certain Princes belonging to the *Roman* Empire.

Electrum, a kind of precious Gum, called Amber, diſtilling from Poplar Trees, into which the Poets feign the ſiſters of *Phaeton*, to have been turned.

Electuary, a certain confection, or Medicinable compoſition made of the moſt ſelect drugs.

Eleemoſinary, (*Greek*) an Almner, or giver of Almes.

Elegancy, (*Lat.*) gallantneſs in ſpeech, or apparell.

Elegiac verſe, a ſort of verſe otherwiſe called *Pentameter* ſeldom or never uſed of it ſelf, but alternately plac't with the *Hexamiter*, it conſiſteth in the firſt place of a *Spondee*, or *Dactyle*, in the ſecond place of a *Choriambus*, or *Moloſſus* then of a *Dactyle*, and laſtly of a *Choriambus* which two laſt are always certain as

ād vădă | Mēāndri | cōncĭnĭt | ālbūs ōlōr.

Eligie, (*Greek*) a kind of mournfull verſe or funeral ſong.

Elegit, a Writ, for the recovery of goods, or lands, toward the payment of any debt.

Elements, thoſe pure unmixt bodies, which are principles of all things; an Element is defin'd by the Philoſophers, to be a body not compoſed of any former bodies, and of which all former bodies are compoſed: alſo the rudiments of any Art: alſo the ſingle letters of the Alpabet.

Elemi, a certain Gum comming from the Weſt-*Indies*.

Elench, (*Greek*) a ſubtile argumentary Reproof.

Elenge, (old word) ſtrange.

Elephancy, or *Elaphantiacy*, (*Greek*) a kind of diſeaſe, called a Leproſie.

Elevation, (*Lat.*) an exalting or lifting up. In Chymiſtry it is the riſing of any matter in manner of ſume or vapour, by vertue of heat.

Eleyſon, ſee *Kyrie Eleyſon*.

Elf, a fairy; it ſeems to be corrupted from the Greek word *Ephialtes*.

Elguze, the left ſhoulder of *Orion*.

Eliah, or *Elijah*, (*Hebr.* God the Lord) a great Prophet who foretold the famine among the *Iſraelites*, and did very many ſtrange miracles, and was at laſt snatcht up into heaven in a fiery Chariot.

Eliakim, (*Hebr.* God ariſeth) *Hilkiah*'s ſon, alſo *Joſiah*'s ſon, whom *Pharaoh Necboh* made King in his Fathers ſtead.

Eli, *Hebr.* the offering or lifting up, a Judge of *Iſrael*, and father of *Hophni* and *Phinehas*, two wicked Prieſts: at the news of the Arks being taken, and his ſons death, he fell backward from his chair and brake his neck.

Eli, a City ſituate in the midſt of the great and large Fens in *Cambridge-ſhire*, formerly famous for a Vineyard thereabouts, as the following Verſes intimate:

Four things of *Ely* Town much ſpoken are,
The leaden Lanthorn, *Maries* Chappel rare,
The mighty Mill-hill in the Minſter field,
And fruitful Vineyards which ſweet wine doth yield.

Elibation, ſee *Delibation*.

Elicitation, (*Lat.*) a drawing out, an enticing.

Eligible, (*Lat.*) apt to be elected or choſen.

Elihu, (*Hebr.* he is my God) the ſon of *Barachel* and one of *Jobs* friends.

Elimation, (*Lat.*) a filing off.

Elimination, (*Lat.*) a throwing over the threſhold, a caſting out of doors.

Eliphaz, (*Hebr.* the endeavour of God) one of thoſe that argued with *Job* in his ſickneſs.

Eliquament, (*Lat.*) a fat juyce which is ſqueezed out of any kind of fleſh.

Eliſha, (*Hebr.* the health of God) the ſon of *Shaphat*, he was by *Elijah* anointed Prophet in his room, and grew no leſs eminent than his predeceſſor for the number and greatneſs of his miracles.

Eliſion, (*Lat.*) a hitting againſt.

Elixation, (*Lat.*) a ſeething.

Elixir, (in *Arab.*) ſignifieth ſtrength; it is commonly taken for the quinteſſence of any thing, and ſometimes for the Philoſophers Stone.

Elizabeth, the proper name of a woman from the Hebrew words *Eli*, and *Shavang*, i. e. the Oath of God.

Elk, a kind of ſtrong ſwift beaſt, derived from the Greek word *Alce*, *i. e.* Strength.

Ellipſis, (*Greek* a wanting) a figure wherein ſome word is wanting to make up the ſenſe;

Quid plura ——
or,
I cannot Iniquity,

Alſo in Geometry, it is one of thoſe ſort of crooked lines which comes from the Bias ſection of a Cone or Cylinder, the other two being *Hyperbole*, and *Parabole*. Of theſe Conical and Cylindrical Sections, ſee *Apollonius Pergæus*, and *Mydorgius* who treat at large of this part of the Mathematicks.

Ellu, a proper name corruptly for *Elias*, *Hebr.* Lord God.

Elmet, a certain Territory, or little Region about *Leeds* in *York-ſhire*, anciently ſo called, which *Edwin* the ſon of *Ealla*, King of *Northumberland*, conquered from *Cereticus* the *Britiſh* King, in the year 620.

Elocution, (*Lat.*) proper ſpeech, handſome utterance.

Elogie, (*Lat.*) a Teſtimony given in commendation of any one.

Eloinment, (*French*) or *Elongation*, (*Lat.*) a removing a great way off.

Elopement, in Law is, when a married woman leaves her husband, and dwells with an Adulterer, whereby ſhe loſeth her dower, whence that old Verſe;

Sponte virum fugiens mulier & adultera facta,
Dote ſua careat niſi Sponſo ſponte redacta.

Eloquence, (*Lat.*) neatneſs, power, and perſwaſiveneſs in ſpeech.

Elucidation, (*Lat.*) a making bright, clear, or plain.

Elves, Scarcrow to affright children, ſome ſay this word had its original from the *Guelfs* a faction in *Italy*, as *Goblins* from the *Gibellines* who were of the contrary party, terrible enemies to one another.

Elviſh, (old word) froward.

Elutheria, (*Greek*) certain feaſts celebrated by the ancient Heathens.

Elyſian-fields, certain Pleaſant places, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of men paſſed after death.

Elytroides, or the Vaginal tunicle, one of the 3 tunicles (and the innermoſt of them) which covers the teſticles.

E M

Emaceration, (*Lat.*) a making lean.
Emaciating, the ſame.

Eman-

Emaculation, (*Lat.*) a taking away of ſpots.

Emanation, (*Lat.*) a flowing from.

Emancipation, (*Lat.*) hath the ſame reference to Children, as Manumiſſion to ſervants, according to the Civil Law; namely a legal ſetting them from the power of their fathers before the Magiſtrate.

Emanuel, (*Heb.*) God with us.

Emargination, (*Lat.*) a term in Chirurgery; ſignifying a cleanſing wounds or ſores, of the ſcurf that lieth about the brims.

Emaſculation, (*Lat.*) a taking away the force of manhood.

Embalming, the ſeaſoning of a dead body with Gums and Spices to preſerve it from putrefaction; alſo the wrapping of it up in Sear-cloth made with Wax, gum and other ingredients, in honour of the party, deceaſed, and in token of incorruption to come in heaven.

Embargo, (*Span.*) a ſtop, or arreſt upon ſhips.

Embattell'd, ſet in Battel array, being ſpoken of an Army; alſo the ſame as *Crenelle* in Heraldry.

Emberweek, in Latin *Cineralia*; the week before Lent, wherein by the ancient inſtitution of the Church people were to faſt, and the Biſhop uſed to ſprinkle aſhes upon their heads; ſaying, Remember, O man, that thou art aſhes, and to aſhes ſhalt thou return, *Imber* ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue Aſhes, whence our word Embers cometh, ſome ſay Ember-week is derived from the Greek word *Hemerai*, i. e. daies.

Embelliſh, (*French*) to deck or beautifie.

Embezel, to ſteal; from the Italian word *Invaligiare*, i. e. to put in a ſack.

Emblem, (*Greek*) a curious in-laying in wood, or other material: alſo an expreſſing a moral ſentence by way of device, or picture.

Emblements, in Common-law, ſignifie the profits of Land, which hath been ſowed.

Emboliſm, (*Greek*) a caſting in of the day, which is added to Leap-year.

Embolued, (old word) ſwelled.

Emboſſement, or *Emboucher*, (*French*) a putting into the mouth.

Emboſt, a Term in hunting, when a Deer is ſo hard chac't, that ſhe foams at the mouth; it comes from the Spaniſh word *Doſemboscar*, and is Metaphorically taken for any kind of wearineſs.

Embracer, in Common-law, is he, that when a matter is in trial, comes for reward to the bar, being no Lawyer, and ſpeaks in favour of one of the parties.

Embrocation, (*Ital.*) a bathing any part of the body in a liquor falling from aloft, this is by ſome ſo called, but it is rather a gentle rubbing or an applying of linnen or woollen dipt in oyl, or any other lenifying liquor to the place affected.

Embryon, (*Greek*) the imperfect feature of a Child, miſhaped in his mothers womb.

Embuſhment, ſee *Emboſſement*.

Embuſcade, an Ambuſhment, or ſecret lying in wait.

Emden, a City ſtanding upon the River *Ems* in *Frieſland* where formerly there was a Mart or Staple of Cloaths, and other *Engliſh* Merchandize.

Eme, (old word) an Aunt.

Emendation, (*Lat.*) a correcting or mending.

Emerald, (*Span.*) a certain precious Stone of a green colour, called in Latin *Smaragdus*, which being hanged about one, is ſaid to help the falling ſickneſs, reſtore the memory, and comfort the ſight.

Emergent, (*Lat.*) riſing up above water, appearing from underneath any thing. An Emergent occaſion, is taken for a buſineſs of great conſequence.

Emetical, (*Greek*) a term in Medicine, belonging to thoſe things which purge the body by vomit.

Emication, (*Lat.*) a ſhining out.

Emigration, (*Lat.*) a paſſing out of any place.

Emildon, a Town in *Northumberland*, where *J. Duns*, called *Scotus* was born; who for his obſcure way of Writing, was ſtyled the ſubtile Doctor.

Eminence, (*Lat.*) an excelling, an appearing above others.

Emiſſary, (*Lat.*) one ſent abroad to ſpie, or give intelligence.

Emiſſion, a throwing, or ſending out.

Emme, the proper name of a woman: ſome will have it to be the ſame with *Amie*; others contract it from *Engiva*, which ſignifieth *Helpgiver*.

Emmet, a little Inſect call'd a Piſmire.

Emollient, (*Lat.*) ſoftning, mollifying, or aſſwaging.

Emolument, (*Lat.*) profit, or benefit.

Emotion, (*Lat.*) a moving out, a ſtirring up: alſo a trouble of mind. *Cleop.*

Empaire, (*French*) to diminiſh, to make worſe; from the Prepoſition *in* and *pire*, worſe.

Empannel, from the French word *panne*, or *pannean*, i. e. a skin, ſignifies to enter the names of the Jury into a parchment or roll, which are ſummoned to appear for the publick ſervice.

Emparlance, (*French*) in the Common-law, is a petition in Court of a day of reſpite,

ſpite. It is called, in the Civil Law, *petitio inducrarum*.

Empaſms, (*Greek*) Medicinal powders, that are uſed to allay inflammations, and to ſcarify the extremity of the skin.

Emphatical, (*Greek*) uttered with a grace, or *Emphaſis*, which is a ſignificant, or intent expreſſion of ones mind. *Emphaſis* in Logic is a figure, whereby a tacit vertue and ſignification is given to words.

Emphraſtica, (*Greek*) Medicines that ſtop the pores of the skin by their clammineſs.

Emphyteutick, (*Greek*) ſet out to be improved, let out to farm.

Empirick, (*Greek*) a Phyſitian which cures by receipts taken upon truſt.

Emplaſter, a topical Medicine of a thicker conſiſtence than a *Cerote*, and more glutinous, as being to be ſpread upon cloth, leather, or ſome ſuch like material, and ſo applyed.

Emplaſteration, (*Lat.*) an applying a plaiſter, a dawbing: alſo a grafting.

Emporetical, (*Greek*) belonging to an *Emporium*, i.e. a Mart-Town, or place for Fairs, and Markets.

Emprimed, a term in hunting, ſignifying a Harts forſaking the herd.

Emprize, (old word) by the figure *Syncope*, for Enterprize.

Emproſtotonos, (*Greek*) a kind of Cramp.

Emption, (*Lat.*) a buying.

Empyema, (*Greek*) corruption or matter, lying between the breaſt and lungs after a pluriſie.

Empyræal, (*Greek*) fiery, Empyræal Heaven, is the higheſt Heaven, or Seat of the Bleſſed.

Emucid, (*Lat.*) mouldy.

Emulation, (*Lat.*) a ſtriving to exceed others either in Vertue or any kind of art, or in greatneſs.

Emulgent, (*Lat.*) ſtroaking. Emulgent Vein, one of the branches of that hollow vein which goes to the reines, and by which the reins do ſeparate the urine from the blood, and attract it.

Emulſion, (*Lat.*) a ſtroaking: alſo in Phyſick, it is a kind of Medicine made of the juyce of fruites and ſeeds preſſed forth and prepared into a kind of creamie ſubſtance, and uſed chiefly in thoſe caſes which require lenitive and emulgent things.

Emunctories, (*Lat.*) certain kernelly places in the body, by which the principal parts void their excrements, or ſuperfluities.

EN

Enach, in the practick of *Scotland*, is a ſatisfaction for any crime or fault.

Enaluron, a term in Heraldry, is, when a bordure is charged with any kind of Birds.

Enamel, to vary with little ſpots; from the French word *Maille*, a ſpot.

Enantioſis, (*Greek*) Contrariety. In Rhetorick it is a figure in which that is ſpoken by a contrary, which is intended ſhould be underſtood as it were by affirmation; as, There was Strength againſt Nimbleneſs, rage againſt reſolution, Pride againſt Nobleneſs. *Obſequium amicos, Veritas odium parit.*

Encoſtick, (*Greek*) varniſhed, or wrought with fire.

Enchace, (*French*) to ſet in Gold.

Enchant, (*French*) to conjure or invoke the Devil with certain ſtrange words, or verſes.

Encheſon, a Law French word, ſignifying the cauſe why any thing is done.

Enchiridion, (*Lat.*) a ſmall Book, that one may claſp in ones hand.

Enclitick, (*Greek*) enclining. An Enclitick in Grammar is, a Particle commonly joyned to the end of a word, and ſo called becauſe it cauſeth the accent to encline towards the laſt ſyllable of the word.

Encumbrance, (*French*) an hindrance.

Encomiaſtick, (*Greek*) belonging to an Encomium or ſpeech made in praiſe of another.

Encroachment, in Common-law, is a preſſing too far upon ones neighbours ground.

Encyclopædie, ſee *Cyclopædie*.

Endammage, (*French*) to hurt, to damnifie.

Enditement, in Common-law, is a Bill of accuſation for ſome offence exhibited againſt any one, and by a Jury preſented unto an Officer or Court that hath power to puniſh: in the Civil Law, it is called accuſation.

Endive, (*Lat. Intybus*) a garden herb very much uſed in ſeavours and other hot diſeaſes by reaſon of its cooling faculty.

Endorſe, a term in Heraldry, being the fourth part of a *Pallet*, ſee *Pallet*.

Endorſed, ſee *Indorſed*.

Endowment, in Law ſignifieth the beſtowing, or aſſuring of a Dowre: alſo a ſending maintenance to a Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated.

Endromick, a long *Iriſh* Robe.

Endymion, a certain ſhepherd, whom the Poets feign to have fallen in love with the Moon,

and

and that being caſt into a perpetual ſleep upon the top of *Latmus* Hill, ſhe every night ſtoopt down to ſteal a kiſs from him.

Eneya, in the practick of *Scotland*, is the principal part of the Heritage, which goes to the eldeſt ſon, called in French *Paiſne*.

Energy, (*Greek*) force, or efficacy. In Rhetorick it is a figure in which great force of expreſſion is uſed.

Enervation, (*Lat.*) a weakening.

Enfield-chaſe, a place in *Middleſex*, where yet are to be ſeen the ruines of an old houſe, the dwelling place heretofore of the *Magnavils*, Earls of *Eſſex*; from whom this Chaſe deſcended to the *Bohuns*, Earls of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*.

Enfranchiſement, (*French*) the incorporating of any man into a ſociety, or body politick.

Engaſtrimuch, (*Greek*) one that ſpeaks out of the belly.

Engelbert, (*Germ.*) bright-Angel, a proper name.

Englecery, (old word) is taken contradiſtinct to *Francigena*; which word uſed to comprehend every alien that is murdered, upon which there was a mulct laid upon the Country where it was done, unleſs Englecery was proved; that is to ſay; that it was an Engliſh man that was ſlain.

Engonaſin, (*Greek*) the name of one of the heavenly Conſtellations, by which figure was repreſented *Hercules* kneeling. In Latin, it is called *Ingeniculum*, or *Nixus*.

Engrailed, ſee *Ingrailed*.

Engyſcope, (*Greek*) a certain Inſtrument, whereby the proportion of the ſmalleſt things may be diſcerned.

Enharmonic, one of thoſe Genus's of Muſick which makes a different mode of harmony and air from the other two; viz. the *Chromatic*, and *Diatonic*.

Enhauncement, (*French*) a raiſing the price of any thing.

Enigmatical, ſee *Ænigmatical*.

Eniff, Alpheratz, (*Arab.*) the ya wning of *Pegaſus*.

Enoch's Pillars, two Pillars erected by *Enoch*, the ſon of *Seth*, the one of brick, the other of ſtone, whereupon was ingraven the whole art of Aſtronomy.

Enneade, (*Greek*) the number Nine.

Enneagon, (*Gr.*) a Geometrical figure of nine Angles.

Enecated, (*Lat.*) killed.

Enorema, (*Gr.*) the clouds that hang in diſtilled waters, or in Urines, eſpecially when the diſeaſe is breaking away.

Enewed, (old word) made new.

Enodation, (*Lat.*) an unknotting, a making plain.

Enormity, from the Latin word *Norma*, a Rule, and the Præpoſition *è*. It ſignifies irregularity, unmeaſurableneſs.

Enqueſt, in Common Law, is the trial of cauſes both civil and criminal by the Jury.

Enſeame, a Term in Falconry; to purge a Hawke of her glutt, and greaſe.

Enſeeled, a Term in Falconry; when you take a needle and thread, putting it through the upper eye-lid, and ſo likewiſe on the other, making it faſt under her beak, that ſhe may not ſee at all: then is ſhe enſeeled.

Enſconſe, to entrench; from the Dutch word *Schanſe*, a military Fortreſs.

Enſiferous, (*Lat.*) carrying a ſword, ſword-bearing.

Enſign, (*French*) an Eſcutcheon wherein are painted the Trophies of Honour, or Armory of a Family: alſo a military Banner.

Enſtal, from the Greek word *Enſtellein*, i. e. to adorn, ſignifies to put upon a Throne, to endow with a Robe of honour.

Entaile, in Common-law, ſignifieth fee-tail, fee-entailed, or abridged.

Entangle; *quaſi inter angulos ducere*, to enſnare, to embroil.

Entetched, (old word) defiled.

Entelechie, (*Greek*) an inward ſoul, or power to move or act.

Entendment, (*French*) ſignifieth in Law the the true meaning or ſenſe of a word or ſentence.

Enterfeire, (*French*) to hit one againſt another, to claſh or skirmiſh.

Enterplead, in Common-law, is the diſcourſing of a point, accidentally happening before the principal cauſe have an end. In the Civil Law, it is called *Cognitio præjudicialis*.

Enthuſiaſts, ſee *Enthyſiaſts*.

Enthemem, (*Greek*) an imperfect Syllogiſm, wherein the Major or Minor Propoſition is to be underſtood: alſo in Rhetorick a figure wherein the ſentence concluded conſiſteth of contraries.

Enthyſiaſts, (*Greek*) a certain ſect of people, which pretend to the Spirit and Revelations.

Entire entrance, ſignifieth in Common-law a ſole poſſeſſion in one man, whereas ſeveral Tenancy, is a joynt or common poſſeſſion.

Entire, *pertranſient*, is in Heraldry a line, which croſſeth the middle of the ſhield, and runs diametrically the longeſt way of her poſition.

Entire, *pertingents*, are lines that run the longeſt way of the ſhields poſition, without touching the Center.

Entity, (*Lat.*) the having a being.

Entoire,

Entoire, a term in Blazon, when a bordure is charged with all ſorts of inanimate things, except leaves, fruits, and flowers.

Entexication, a poiſoning; from the Hebrew word *Toch*, i. e. poyſon.

Entrails, bowels; from the Greek word *Entera*.

Entreague, (*Span.*) a making good again. It is alſo taken for a ſtory, which, after many intangled paſſages is brought to a calm end.

Entreate, (old word) to handle.

Entry, in Common-law, ſignifieth a taking poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements.

Entriked, (old word) deceived.

Entruſion, in Common-law, ſignifieth a violent entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of poſſeſſion by him that hath no right unto them.

Entruſion de gard, a Writ that lyeth where the Infant within age, entreth into his Lands, and holdeth his Lord out.

Entweyſſel, a fair houſe in *Lancaſhire*, which gave name and habitation to an ancient Family ſo called.

Enucleation, (*Lat.*) a taking out the kernel: alſo the expounding of any difficult matter.

Envelope, (*Span.*) to unfold, or unwrap.

Environ, to compaſs about; from the French word *Environ*, i. e. about.

Enumeration, (*Lat.*) a numbring, or counting.

Enunciation, (*Lat.*) an uttering or pronouncing; in Logick, it is taken for a propoſition, which ſimply affirms, or denies.

Enurny, in Heraldry, is ſpoken of all borders of Coats that are charged with beaſts.

EP

Epact, a certain number of daies by which the Solary year exceedeth the Lunary, which number of exceſs is eleven, in regard the Lunary Month conſiſting but of 29 days, and one and half maketh but 354 days in a year, whereas the Solar year hath 365, For the æquation of which years differing thus eleven days, certain daies are yearly ſupplyed by the Epact never exceeding 30. (becauſe the daies between change and change of the Moon, never exceed that number) until a thirteenth month be added, whereby every third year becomes Emboliſmal, being a Lunary Leap year.

Epagoge, a Rhetorical figure, in which like things are compared.

Epaminondas, a great Captain of the *Thebans*, who much weakened the ſtrength of the *Lacedæmonians*, by many great victories which he gained over them: he died of a wound which he received at the battle of *Mantinea*.

Epanadiploſis, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure wherein a ſentence begins and ends with the ſame word; as, Severe to his ſervants, to his children ſevere.

Una dies aperit, conſicit una dies.

Some attribute this definition to *Epanalepſis*, but we follow the authority of *Rutilius Lupus*, and other ancient Rhetoricians, who call the figure in Latin *Incluſion*.

Epanalepſis, (*Greek*) a figure in which the ſame word is for enforcement ſake reiterated; as It is known that thou haſt done this, it is known.

Epanaphora (*Greek*) a figure in which the ſame word begins ſeveral ſentences; as

Ver adeo frondi nemorum. Ver utile ſylvis.

Epanodos, a figure wherein the ſame ſound or word is twice iterated in ſeveral or in the ſame ſentence in an inverted order; as

Nec ſine ſole ſuo lux, nec ſine luce ſua ſol.

This is called by *Ruffianus*, Everſion, or Egreſſion.

Epanorthoſis, when ſome foregoing words that have been uttered are recalled, as it were for the better correcting of the ſpeech; as

O Clementia, ſeu potius Patientia mira!

Epatrides, (*Greek*) certain Noble-men among the *Athenians*.

Epurch, (*Greek*) the chief Governour of a Province.

Epentheſis, (*Greek*) a certain figure, wherein a letter or ſyllable is put between in any word; as *Induperator*, for *Imperator*.

Epha, an Hebrew meaſure containing 9. Gallons.

Ephеby, (*Greek*) a young man between the age of 14. and 25.

Ephemera febris, a fever that laſts but one day.

Ephimerides, (*Greek*) Journals, or Books wherein daily actions are regiſtred: alſo Aſtronomical calculations.

Epheſus, the chief City of *Ionia* in *Aſia* the Leſs, famous for the Magnificent Temple of *Diana*, built by one *Epheſus* the ſon of *Caiſter*, who gave name to the City.

Ephialtes, (*Greek*) a kind of diſeaſe called the Night-Mare or Elf.

Ephippiated, (*Greek*) ſaddled.

Ephod, a kind of breſt-plate, or Prieſtly garment, worn by the ancient Prieſts of the Jews.

Ephori, (*Greek*) certain Magiſtrates among the ancient *Lacedæmonians*.

Ephraim,

Ephraim (*Hebrew.*) Fruitful or increasing: the ſecond ſon of *Joſeph* and the father of the *Ephraimites*, who together with the Children of *Manaſſeh* were reckoned among the twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Epibole, (*Greek*) a figure of ſentence whoſe reiteration of the ſame word at the beginning of ſeveral ſentences hath reſpect to the matter, whereas in *Epanaleptis*, it hath regard principally to the ſtyle.

Epcertomeſis, ſee *Chleuaſmus*.

Epic Poem, that which is written in Heroick verſe, and is taken contradiſtinct to Lyrick.

Epicraſis, (*Greek*) a ſlow and moderate evacuation of bad humours.

Epicedie, (*Greek*) a certain mournful Song, which uſed to be ſung before the Corps at a Funeral.

Epicœne, a word of the *Epicœne*, Gender in Grammar, is a word declined either with *Maſculine*, or *Faminine* article without any regard to ſex in a word that ſignifies a living creature; as *hic paſſer*, a ſparrow, whether cock or hen; *hæc Aquila* an Eagle, *&c.*

Epicurean, of the Sect of *Epicurus*, a famous *Athenian* Philoſopher, who held pleaſure and abſence of pain, to be the chiefeſt good.

Epicycle, (*Greek*) a Term uſed in Aſtronomy, ſignifying a leſſer orb, whoſe Center is in the circumference of a greater, whereby the irregular motions of ſome Planet is ſolved.

Epick poeſie, (*Greek*) is that which is written in Heroick Verſe; and is taken contradiſtinct to Lyric.

Epidemia, (*Greek*) the plague.

Epidemical, (*Greek*) Epidemic, or Epidemical diſeaſe, a diſeaſe univerſally catching.

Epidermis, (*Greek*) the outward skin or Membran, which ſerves as it were for a covering to the main skin of a mans body.

Epididymis, (*Greek*) one of the four tunicles which involve the ſtones.

Epigaſtrick, (*Greek*) belonging to the Epigaſtrium, or outward part of the belly, which reacheth from the ſtomack to the navel.

Epiglottis, (*Greek*) the weaſell of the throat, the little tongue which cloſeth the Larynx.

Epigram, (*Greek*) a witty ſort of Poem (for the moſt part very ſhort) playing upon the ſaucies and conceits, that offer themſelves from any kind of ſubject whatſoever.

Epigraph, (*Greek*) an inſcription.

Epileptick, (*Greek*) troubled with a certain diſeaſe called the Epilepſie, which is a convulſion of the whole body, whereby the ſenſe and underſtanding is very much depraved.

Epilogue, (*Greek*) a concluſion; alſo a ſpeech made at the end of a Play.

Epiloimic, (*Greek*) good againſt the Plague or Peſtilence.

Epimone, (*Greek*) a tarrying long upon one matter, a figure in Rhetorick whereby the ſame cauſe is continued and perſiſted in, much after one form of ſpeech.

Epiphonema (*Greek*) Acclamation; an applauſe of a thing approved, or a ſententious clauſe of a diſcourſe worthy of credit and obſervation; as,

Tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentum.

Or

Inconſtant is the favour of Princes.

Epiphany, (*Greek*) an Appearing bright, or ſhining: alſo the Feaſt celeberated on the twelfth day from Chriſts Nativity, which was the day whereon the Star appeared in the Eaſt, which conducted the Wiſe men.

Epiphora, (*Greek*) Force or Impreſſion, a figure in Rhetorick, in which one word is repeated at the end of ſeverall ſentences, but differs from *Epiſtrophe*, in that it hath reſpect chiefly to the matter.

Epiplexis, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick which by an Elegant kind of upbrading, indeavours to convince. As,

Non ego te vidi manum, &c. *Terent.*

It is otherwiſe called *Epitimeſis*.

Epiploce, (*Greek*) a gradual riſing of one clauſe of a ſentence out of another, much after the manner of *Climax*, as *Domum ejus expugnavit, expugnata domo familiam abſtraxit, abſtractam excruciavit*, &c.

Epiſcopal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Biſhop, or Overſeer.

Epiſpaſtick, (*Greek*) drawing Bliſtering Epiſpaſtick plaiſters, ſtrong drawing plaiſters, in Latin, they are called *Veſicatoria*.

Epiſtolary, belonging to a Leter or Epiſtle, which comes from the Greek word *Epiſtellein*, to ſend.

Epiſtrophe, a turning to the ſame ſound, a figure wherein divers ſentences end alike, as Ambition ſeekes to be next to the beſt, after that to be equal with the beſt, then to be chief and above the beſt.

Epiſtyle, (*Greek*) a Term in Architecture, ſignifying the Chapiter of a Pillar, or Architrave.

Epitaph, (*Greek*) that which is inſcribed upon a Tomb, or Sepulcher.

Epitaſis, (*Greek*) the buſie part of a Co-

medy, before things are brought to their full ſtate and vigour.

Epithalamy, (*Greek*) a Nuptial Song, or Poem (which uſed anciently to be recited at Weddings) in praiſe of the Bride and Bridegroom, wiſhing a fruitfull Iſſue, and all things conducing to a future happy life, and now and then wantonly glancing upon the pleaſures of the marriage bed.

Epithem, (*Greek*) a liquid Medicine, outwardly applyed to the body, by a peice of Cotton, or Scarlet, to aſſwage the pain thereof.

Epithet, (*Greek*) a word expreſſing the nature or quality of another word, to which it is joyned, it conſidered Grammatically, it is nothing but a meer noun Adjective, however there is nothing more frequently uſed in Poetry, it being a word which joyned with another word, which is a ſubſtantive, adorns Illuſtrates, or at leaſt ſets forth the nature of the thing that other word implys, as *Floridum ver.*

Epitimeſis, (*Greek*) a rebuking, ſee *Epipleris.*

Epitoge, (*Greek*) a garment worn looſe over another.

Epitome, (*Greek*) a making ſhort, or abridging.

Epitritos, (*Greek*) a foot in Greek, a Latin verſe conſiſting of four ſyllables, one ſhort and three long, as āmāvĕrūnt, but there are three other kinds of *Epitrios*, which ſee in *Georgius Fabricius in re Poetica.*

Epitrachaſmus, (*Greek*) a ſlightly running over (for ſo the word implys) ſeveral things for brevities ſake, as *Cæſar Corfinium ceperat, Urbe potiebatur, Pompeium ſequebatur*; It is called in Latin *percurſio.*

Epitrope, (*Greek*) permiſſion; a figure when a thing is ſeriouſly or ironically permitted. as

I, ſequere, Italiam ventis, &c. *Virg.*

Epizeuxis, a repetition of the ſame word or ſound in the ſame ſentence or verſe; as

Ah Coridon, Coridon, what madneſſe hath thee moved.

Epoche, (*Greek*) a certain retention of time in Chronology, taken from the beginning of ſome Empire.

Epode, (*Greek*) a kind of lyrick Poeſie. wherein the firſt verſe is longer than the ſecond.

Epulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Banquet.

Epulotics, (*Greek*) Powders or other Medicines, that dry up ulcers, or other ſores.

EQ

Equator, ſee *Æquator.*

Equeſtrian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Horſeman, Cavalier, or Knight, who is called in Latin *Eques Auratus.*

Equilateral, (*Lat.*) ſee *Æquilateral.*

Equinoctial-line, ſee *Æquator.*

Equipage, (*French*) a furniſhing, or ſetting forth.

Equiparates, or *Æquiparates*, (*Lat.*) things compared, or made equall; a term in Logick.

Equipollence, or *Æquipollence*, (*Lat.*) a being of equall force or value.

Equipped, (*French*) ſet forth or accoutred.

Equivalent, or *Æquivalent*, (*Lat.*) being of equall worth or value.

Equivocal, or *Æquivocal*, (*Lat.*) a Logical term, having a double ſignification, or whoſe ſenſe and meaning may be taken either way.

Equorean, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sea.

Equus, a Conſtellation in Heaven.

ER

Er, (*Hebr.*) a Watchman, the firſt born ſon of *Judah*, who married *Tamar*, and for his wickedneſſe was brought to an untimely end.

Eradication, (*Latin*) a deſtroying, or pulling up by the Roots.

Earaſed, (*Lat.*) ſcraped, or torn out; in Heraldry, the member of any beaſt which ſeems torn from the body, is called Eraſed.

Eraſmus (*Greek*) Amiable. A proper name.

Eraſtians, a ſort of Hereticks, founded by one *Eraſtus*, a Phyſitian.

Erato, the name of one of the nine muſes.

Erchembald, (*Germ.*) a bold or ſpeedy learner. A proper name, anſwerable to the Greek *Daſypodius.*

Erebus, an infernal Deity, whom the Poets feign to be the father of Night. It is Metaphorically taken for Hell.

Erection, (*Lat.*) a raiſing, or making to ſtand upright.

Erector, (*Lat.*) a lifter up. Phyſically it ſignifies the muſcle, that cauſes the Yard to ſtand.

Eremitical, (*Greek*) belonging to a deſart or leading a Hermites life.

Ereption, (*Lat.*) a ſnatching or taking away by violence.

Erichthonius, a King of the *Athenians*, and the ſon of *Vulcan*; who deſirous to lye with *Minerva*,

Minerva, and ſhe reſiſting him, he ſpilt his ſeed up n the earth in the conteſt, out of which ſprung *Erichthonius* with Dragon feet; which deformity to hide, he invented the uſe of the Chariot.

Eridanus, a River in *Italy*, otherwiſe called *Padus*, vulgarly *Po*; made a conſtellation by ancient Poets.

Erigone, the daughter of *Icarus*: who hanging her ſelf for grief of her fathers death, was placed among the heavenly Signs, and called *Virgo*.

Erimanthian, belonging to *Erimanthus*, a Mountain in *Arcadia*.

Eriphile, the wife of *Amphiaraus*, and ſiſter of *Adraſtus*, who having received a Bracelet of *Polynices*, betrayed her husband to the *Theban* wars, where he was deſtroyed.

Ermine, a little beaſt whoſe fur is very coſtly, in Heraldry it is a term by which that ſort of fur is blazoned, whoſe principal colour being white, is powdered with black; but if black be powdered with white, it is *Ermines*, if yellow be powdered with *Erminois*, if to the white powdered with black a red hair be added, it is termed *Erminites*.

Ermine-ſtreet, ſee *Ikenild*.

Ernes, (old word) promiſes.

Erneſt, (*German*) ſevere; it ſeems contracted from *Arioviſtus*, mentioned by *Cæſar*.

Erogation, (*Lat.*) a liberal beſtowing.

Eros, according to the *Ethnic* Poets the God of love, who in Latin is commonly called *Cupido*, alſo the name of *Mark Anthony's* ſervant who killed himſelf, becauſe he would not ſee his Maſter fall, the word in Greek ſignifying Love.

Eroſion, (*Lat.*) a gnawing, or eating away.

Eroſtratus, one, who to make himſelf famous, ſet fire on the Temple of *Diana*.

Eroteſis, or *Erotema*, (*Greek*) an asking a queſtion in matters which might as well have been poſitively affirmed; this is a figure frequently uſed in Rhetorick, and ſerves ſomtimes inſtead of a vehement affirmation or Negation, as *Fuiſtine illo in Loco, dixiſtine hæc ita eſſe geſta.*

Errant, a Juſtice which rides the Circuit, from the Latin word *Errare*, or the old word, *Ern*, i.e. a journy.

Errata, (*Lat.*) faults eſcaped in Printing.

Errhines, certain Medicines, which purge away phlegm ſticking about the membranes of the brain, through the noſe.

Erroneous, (*Lat.*) ſubject to errors.

Erubeſcency, (*Lat.*) a being aſhamed or bluſhing.

Eruction, (*Lat.*) a belching forth.

Erudition, (*Lat.*) an inſtructing, or bringing up in learning.

Erunction, (*Lat.*) a taking away of weeds.

Eruption, (*Lat.*) a breaking forth with violence.

Erewhile, a while ago, lately.

Eryngus, ſee Sea-holy.

Eryſipely, (*Greek*) a diſeaſe called Saint *Anthonies* fire cauſing bliſters, being bred of Choleritk bloud.

Erythræan Sea, the *Arabian* Gulf, not the Red-Sea, as ſome have ſuppoſed.

Eryx, the ſon of *Buras* and *Venus*; he was a man of great ſtrength, and was killed by *Hercules*, at a fight called Whirle-bat.

E S

Eſaias, ſee *Iſaiah*.

Eſarhaddon, (*Hebr.*) binding chearfulneſs, the ſon of *Senacherib*, whom he ſucceeded in the Kingdom of *Aſſyria*.

Eſau, (*Hebr.*) Doing or working, the ſon of *Iſaac*, he ſold his birthright to his brother *Jacob*, for a meſſe of Pottage, and was by him ſupplanted of his fathers bleſſing, nevertheleſſe he became a great Prince and father of a very populous Nation.

Eſcal, (*Lat.*) fit for food.

Eſcambio, a Licence granted for the making of a Bill of exchange to a man over-Sea.

Eſcheat, in Common-law, ſignifieth lands that fall to a Lord within his Manour, by forfeiture, or the death of his Tenant without Heirs; it cometh from the French word *Eſcheire*, to fall.

Eſcotcheon, from the French *Eſcu*, a ſhield or Buckler, in Heraldry, it is the whole circumference of the ſhield or Coat of arms.

Eſcuage, (*French*) a Tenure of Land, whereby a Tenant is bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own charges.

Eſculent, ſee *Eſcal*.

Eſcurial, a famous Monaſtery built by *Philip* the ſecond of *Spain*, and dedicated to the *Jerom* Fryers; it is ſituate near to a Village of the ſame name, not far from *Madrid*.

Eſneſcy, the right of chooſing firſt, in a divided inheritance, belonging to the eldeſt Copartner.

Eſon, or *Æſon*, the father of *Jaſon*, and the brother of *Pelias* King of *Theſſaly*; he had his

youth reſtored unto him by *Medea*, at the requeſt of *Jaſon*.

Eſples, in Latin *Expleta*, the full profit, that land yields.

Eſquire, in French *Eſcuire*, in Latin *Scutifer*, was anciently he that bore the Arms of a Knight.

Eſpringold, a certain warlike Engin, for the caſting up of great Stones.

Eſquiline, one of the ſeven Hills, upon which *Rome* was built.

Eſſay, (*French*) a triall: alſo a preamble.

The *Eſſay* of a Deer, in hunting, is the breaſt, or Brisket of a Deer; in French, *la hampe*.

Eſſedary, (*Lat.*) one that fights in an Eſſed or warlike Chariot.

Eſſenes, certain philoſophers among the ancient Jews, who ſeparated themſelves from the reſt of the People, and led a kind of Monaſtical life.

Eſſential, (*Lat.*) having a perfect eſſence, or being.

Eſſential Debilities, are when the Planets are in their detriment, fall, or peregrines. See the Table in *Lillies* Introduction, *fol.* 184.

Eſſoine, in Common-law, is an excuſe aleadged for one that is ſummoned to appear at any Court, it is called by Civilians, *Excuſatio*.

Clerk of the *Eſſoines*, an Officer of the Common-pleas, who keepeth the Eſſoin-Rolls, delivereth them to every Officer, and receiveth them againſt when they are written.

Eſtabliſhment of Dowre, is the aſſurance of Dower, made to the wife, by the husband, or his friend, about the time of marriage.

Eſtandard, the ſtanding meaſure of the King or Common-wealth; to the ſcantling whereof all meaſures throughout the Land are to be framed; alſo an Enſign in War.

Eſther, (*Hebr.*) ſecret or hidden, *Mordecai*'s Unkles daughter who being advanc't to be *Abaſuerus* his Queen in the room of *Vaſthi* ſaved the Jews from a deſtruction which was plotted againſt them.

Eſtimation, or *Æſtimation*, (*Lat.*) valuing or eſteeming.

Eſtopel in Common-Law, is an impediment of an Action, growing from a mans own fact, that might have had his action tried; it cometh from the French word *Eſtouper*, to ſtop.

Eſtovers, in Common Law, ſignifieth that ſuſtenance, which a man accuſed of Fellony is to have out of his Lands, or Goods, during his impriſonment: it cometh from the French word *Eſtover*, to Foſter.

Eſtreat, in French *Eſtreict*, in Latin *Extractum*, the Copy of Originall writing.

Eſtrais, in Latin *Extrahura*, ſignifieth in Common-law, a Beaſt not wilde, found within any Lordſhip, and not owned by any man.

Eſtrepement, (from the Spaniſh word *Eſtropear*, to ſet upon the wrack) ſignifieth, in Common-law, ſpoil made by the Tenant for term of life, upon any Lands or Woods, to the prejudice of him in Reverſion: alſo a drawing out the heart of the Land, by plowing it continually.

Eſtuate, ſee to *Æſtuate*.

Eſurition, (*Lat.*) a being hungry.

E T

Etching, is a kind of graving with *Aqua-fortis*, which eats into the Copper.

Eternize, (*French*) to make eternal.

Eteſian-winds, (*Lat. Eteſiæ*) certain mild Eaſterly-winds.

Etholing, ſee *Adeling*.

Ethelbert, (*Sax.*) nobly-bright, or renowned, hence the Heirs apparent of the Crown were ſurnamed *Etheling*, *i. e.* Nobly born.

Ethelſtaine, (*Sax.*) noble Jewel.

Ethelward, (*Sax.*) noble keeper.

Ethelwold, (*Sax.*) noble Governour.

Ethelwolph, (*Sax.*) noble helper; Proper names.

Etherial, ſee *Ætherial*.

Ethicks, Books treating of Moral Philoſophy, from the Greek word *Ethos*, manners, or morallity.

Ethiopia, ſee *Æthiopia*.

Ethnick, (*Greek*) belonging to the Heathens, or Gentiles.

Ethologie, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe of manners.

Ethopœa, (*Greek*) a figure of Rhetorick in which there is a feigning of certain words accommodated to certain perſons either to their praiſe or reproach, it is called in Latin *Figuration*, or *Expreſſion*.

Etocetum, the name of a Town, ſituate in the Military High-way, commonly called *Watling-ſtreet*, mentioned by the Emperour *Antoninus*, as the ſecond *Roman* Station from *Manveſſedum*, or *Mancheſter*, in *Warwick-ſhire*.

Etymological, (*Greek*) belonging to *Etymology*, which is a true derivation of words from their firſt Original.

E V.

Evacuation, (*Lat.*) an emptying. In Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with *Anaſcene*, according to *Ruſſianus*, and is by him otherwiſe called *Deſtruction*.

Evade, (*Lat.*) to eſcape.

Evagation, (*Lat.*) a wandring abroad.

Evagination, (*Lat.*) a drawing out of a ſheath.

Evan, the ſame as *Ivon*, ſee *John*.

Evander, an *Arcadian*, ſon of the Nymph *Carmenta*, having ſlain his Father he fled into *Latium*, where having ſubdued the *Latines*, he made himſelf King, and built thy city *Pallanteum*, his ſon *Pallas* was ſlain by *Turnus* King of the *Rutuli* in his war with *Æneas*.

Evangeliſm, (*Greek*) a bringing glad tidings a preaching the Goſpel.

Evanid, (*Lat.*) ſoon decaying.

Evaporation, (*Lat.*) a ſending out vapours.

Evaſion, (*Lat.*) a making an eſcape,

Euchariſt, (*Gr.*) a giving thanks: alſo the Sacrament of the body and blood of Chriſt.

Eucraſie, (*Greek*) a good temperature of the body.

Euchymie, (*Gr.*) a being ſupplied with good juyce.

Eudora, (*Greek*) a Nymph, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*; the word ſignifies a good gift.

Eve, the wife of *Adam*, from the Hebrew word *Chava*, to live.

Eve, and *Treve*, in the practick of *Scotland*, are ſuch ſervants, whoſe Predeceſſours have been ſervants to any man, and his predeceſſors.

Eveck, a kind of Beaſt like a wild Goat.

Evellion, (*Lat.*) a lifting up, or carrying forth.

Event, (*Lat.*) iſſue, or ſucceſs.

Eventeration, (*Lat.*) a taking out the belly of any thing.

Eventilation, (*Lat.*) a winnowing, or fifting; by Metaphor, a ſtrict examining of a buſineſs.

Everard, (*Germ.*) well reported; a proper name anſwering to the Greek *Eudoxus*: others write it *Eberard*, *i.e.* excellent towardneſs.

Everſion (*Lat.*) an utter overthrowing. In Rhetorick it is the ſame figure, according to *Ruſſianus* with *Epanodus*.

Eveſtigation, (*Lat.*) an earneſt ſeeking after.

Eugeny, (*Greek*) Gentility, Nobleneſs of blood.

Eviction, (*Lat.*) a vanquiſhing, a convincement by argument, or law.

Evidence, (*Lat.*) teſtimony; in Common-law, it is uſed for any proof, either of men or inſtrument.

Eviration, (*Lat.*) an unmanning, a yielding.

Eviſceration, (*Lat.*) a taking out the bowels, or guts.

Evitation, (*Lat.*) a ſhunning.

Eulogy, (*Greek*) a praiſing or ſpeaking well.

Eunuch, (*Greek*) a man that is utterly diſabled for the uſe of women; and herein differs from *Caſtratus*, in that a *Caſtrate* is only gelded, but an *Eunuch* totally deprived of his Genitals.

Eunomians, a ſort of Hereticks, who held that Faith onely was acceptable without works.

Evocation, (*Lat.*) a calling out: in Grammar it is a figure of Conſtruction being a reducing of the third Perſon either to the firſt or ſecond; as, *Ego tuæ deliciæ iſtuc veniam.*

Eupatorie, a kind of Herb called Liverwort.

Euphemiſm, (*Greek*) a ſetting forth any ones good fame. In Rhetorick it is a figure which vailes a word of a foul ſignification with a modeſt term.

Euphonie, (*Greek*) a graceful ſound, a ſmooth running of words.

Euphorbium, a certain Gum diſtilling from a plant called Gum-thiſtle; of which *Juba*, King of *Lybia*, is ſaid to have been the firſt inventour.

Euphroſyna, the name of one of the three Graces; the other two being *Aglaia* and *Thalia*.

Euridice, the wife of *Orpheus*; who flying from *Ariſtheus* his Embraces, was ſtung by a Serpent, and dyed; and being by the harmony of *Orpheus* delivered from the Deep, ſhe was ſnatch't back again, becauſe he look't back upon her before ſhe was arrived upon earth.

Euripe, a narrow paſſage between *Attica*, and *Eubœa*, now called *Golpho de Negroponte*, which Ebbs and Flows ſeven times a day. It is Metaphorically taken for any narrow paſſage.

Euroclydon, (*Greek*) a furious and ſtormy North-eaſt wind, which happens uſually about the beginning of winter; ſome call it the Seamans plague.

Europe, one of the four parts of the world; ſeparated from *Aſia*, by the River *Tanais*. It was ſo called from *Europa*, the daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phœnicia*, whom *Jupiter* carried away in the ſhape of a Bull.

Eurythmy, (*Greek*) a Term in Architecture, being the exact proportion of the Rooms in a building.

Eutaxie

Eutaxie, (*Greek*) a handſome ordering, or diſpoſing of things.

Euſebius, (*Greek*) pious or godly; a Proper name.

Euſtace, a proper name, from the Greek *Euſtathius*, or *Euſtachius*, i. e. ſtanding Firm.

Euterpe, the name of one of the nine Muſes.

Euthymie, (*Greek*) quietneſs and tranquillity of mind.

Eutrapely, (*Greek*) courteſie, urbanity.

Eutropius, (*Greek*) well manner'd; a Proper name.

Eutychians, a Sect of Hereticks, inſtituted by *Eutyches*, in the year 443. Their chief Tenet was, that there was but one nature in Chriſt.

Evulſion, (*Lat.*) a violent pulling up.

EX

Exacerbation, (*Lat.*) a making ſowre: in Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with *Sarcaſmus*.

Exacination, (*Lat.*) a taking out the ſtone, or kernel out of any fruit.

Exaction, (*Lat.*) a Term in Law ſignifying wrong done by an Officer, or one pretending to have authority, that takes a reward, or fee for that which the Law allows not any fee.

Exaggeration, (*Lat.*) an increaſing or heaping up together: alſo the ſame as aggravation.

Exagitation, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring up.

Exaltation, (*Lat.*) an exalting, or lifting up; in Chymiſtry it is the attaining of any matter by digeſtion to greater purity.

Exalted, being joyned as an Epithete to another word, is as much as ſublime, great, excellent; as exalted vertue.

Example, (*Lat. Exemplum*) a Pattern, or Copy, the making good of any rule by a proof. In Logick it is the Concluſion of one ſingular from another.

Exanguious, (*Lat.*) bloodleſs.

Exanimation, (*Lat.*) a depriving of life: alſo a diſmaying.

Exanthems, (*Greek*) certain Wheales in a mans body, called the ſmall Pox, or Meaſles.

Exantlation, (*Lat.*) an overcoming with much labour and difficulty.

Exaration, (*Lat.*) a plowing up: alſo a writing, or engraving.

Exarch, (*Greek*) a great Officer, heretofore under the *Conſtantinople* Emperours, who governed the affairs of *Italy*; and was called the Exarch of *Ravenna*, where his chief reſidence was.

Exarticulation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of joynt.

Exaſperation, (*Lat.*) a making ſharp, a provoking to anger.

Exaturation, (*Lat.*) a ſatiating.

Exauctoration, (*Lat.*) a depriving one of any office or benefit.

Excandeſcency, (*Lat.*) a being inflamed with anger or rage.

Excavation, (*Lat.*) a making hollow.

Excelſity, (*Lat.*) highneſs, loftineſs.

Excentrick, ſee *Eccentrick*.

Exception, (*Lat.* a taking out) in Law, it is a barr or ſtop to an action, and is either dilatory, or peremptory.

Exceptions, in Grammar are certain diſtinctions of words which differ in their manner of declining from ſome general Rule.

Excerption, (*Lat.*) a culling, or chooſing out.

Exceſs, (*Lat.*) an Exceeding or Superfluity.

Exceſter, (i. e. the City ſtanding upon the River *Ex*,) the chief City of *Devonſhire*: it is called in Latin *Exonia*; by *Antonine*, *Iſca Dumnoniorum*; it was fortified by King *Athelſtane* who drove the *Brittains* quite out of it: alſo it is famous for the birth of *Joſeph Iſcanus* the moſt excellent Poet of his age.

Exchequer, the Court to which are brought all the Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Excitation, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring up.

Excluſion, (*Lat.*) a barring, or ſhutting out.

Excogitation, (*Lat.*) an inventing.

Excommunication, (*Lat.*) is a puniſhment inflicted by the Church upon offenders, being a ſecluding them from the Sacrament, and other ſpiritual privileges, called in the Common-law Excommengement.

Excoriation, (*Lat.*) a fleaing or pulling off the skin.

Excreation, (*Lat.*) a ſpitting out.

Excrementitious, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or full of excrements, *i. e.* dregs, or ordure.

Excreſcence, (*Lat.*) an unuſual growing out or ſwelling.

Excretion, (*Lat.*) a purging of excrementitious humours; a ſifting, or caſting out.

Excruciation, (*Lat.*) a tormenting, or putting to pain.

Excuriation, (*Lat.*) a throwing out of the Court.

Excurſion, (*Lat.*) a roving or running out.

Excuſation, (*Lat.*) an excuſing, or freeing from blame.

Excuſſion,

Excuſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking off.

Execration, (*Lat.*) a curſing, or deteſting.

Execution, (*Lat.*) in Common-law, ſignifieth the laſt performance of an Act, as of a Fine or of a Judgment.

· *Executione facienda*, a Writ commanding the execution of a judgment.

· *Executor*, (*Lat.*) one that performeth any Action. In Law it is taken for him that is left by Will to diſpoſe of the deceaſed parties Eſtate.

Exegeſis, (*Greek*) an Explication, a figu of Rhetorick, wherein that which was at firſt more darkly delivered, is afterwards in the ſame ſentence rendered more clear, and intelligible; as, Time at one inſtant ſeemed both ſhort and long: ſhort in the pleaſure of calling to mind, long in the ſtay of his deſires.

Exemplification, (*Lat.*) a drawing out of an example, tranſcript, or draught, out of an original Record.

Exemption, (*Lat.*) a taking out, or freeing: alſo a Term in the Common Law, ſignifying a privilege to be free from ſervice, or appearance.

Exenteration, (*Lat.*) a taking out the bowels or guts.

Exequies, (*Lat.*) Funeral Rites, or Solemnities.

Exercitation (*Lat.*) often exerciſing: alſo a kind of critical Commenting upon Authors.

Exergaſia, (*Greek*) a poliſhing, a figure of Rhetorick in which one thing is many times repeated, but with other words, ſentences and exornations; as, She was the object of his thoughts, the intertainment of his diſcourſe, and the contentment of his heart.

To *Exert*, (*Lat.*) to put forth, to thruſt out.

Exflorous, (*Lat.*) that hath flowers growing out of it.

Exhalation, (*Lat.*) a hot and dry fume drawn up by the heat of the Sun, by which fiery Meteors are ingendered: alſo a blowing or breathing out.

Exhauſted, (*Lat.*) drawn quite out, waſted.

Exhibition, (*Lat.*) a ſhewing, or preſenting: alſo an allowment to any one, to their maintenance.

Exhilaration, (*Lat.*) a making merry, or joyful.

Exſiccation, (*Lat.*) a drying up.

· *Exigendary*, or *Exigenter*, an Officer of the Court of Common pleas.

· *Exigent*, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lieth where the defendant in an Action perſonal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County to be diſtreined: It is directed to the Sheriff to call five County-daies under pain of outlawry. It is Metaphorically taken for a ſtraitnes and neceſſity.

· *Exigenter*, (*Lat.*) an Officer in the Commonpleas, whereof there are four; they make out all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions, in which proceſs of Outlawry lies.

Exiguity, (*Lat.*) ſlenderneſs, or ſmalneſs.

Exſilition, (*Lat.*) a leaping out.

Exility, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Exiguity*.

Eximious, (*Lat.*) excellent, famous.

Exinanition, (*Lat.*) a making void or empty.

Exiſtence, (*Lat.*) a being.

Exiſtimation, (*Lat.*) a thinking or judging.

· *Exit*, is commonly taken for the going out of any perſon in a Play; from the *Latin* word *Exire*, to go out.

Exitial, (*Lat.*) bringing danger or deſtruction.

Exodus, (*Greek*) a going out; the title of the ſecond Book in the old Teſtament.

Exſolete, (*Lat.*) ſtale, grown out of uſe.

Exoneration, (*Lat.*) an unloading.

Exoptation, (*Lat.*) an earneſt wiſhing.

Exorable, (*Lat.*) that may be intreated.

Exorbitancy, (*Lat.*) a thing done out of meaſure, ſquare or rule.

Exoreiſm, (*Greek*) a reſtraining the power of the Divel by prayer or conjuration.

Exordium, (*Lat.*) a beginning or Preamble to an Oration or Diſcourſe.

Exornation, (*Lat.*) a dreſſing or adorning.

Exoſſeous, (*Lat.*) having no bones.

Exoſter, (*Lat.*) a Petard, or Engin to blow open a gate.

Exotick, (*Greek*) ſtrange, or forraign.

Expanſion, (*Lat.*) an opening, or ſpreading abroad.

Expanſed, in Heraldry ſignifieth diſplayed.

· *Ex parte latis*, a Writ that lieth for a Bailiff, who having auditors aſſigned to hear his account, cannot obtain reaſonable allowance.

Expatiation, (*Lat.*) a walking at large, or at full liberty.

· *Expectant-fee*, in Common-law, ſignifieth land given to a Man, and to the heirs of his body; it being the ſame with *fee-tail*, and contrary to *fee-ſimple*.

Expectation, (*Lat.*) a tarrying, or looking for.

To *Expectorate*, (*Lat.*) to help an eaſie ſpitting out of phlegm.

Expedi-

Expeditate, (*Lat.*) ſignifieth in the Forreſt Law, to cut out the balls of the dogs-feet, for the preſervation of the Kings game.

Expedient, (*Lat.*) fit, or convenient.

Expedition, (*Lat.*) a quick diſpatch: alſo a ſetting forth upon a journey, war, or any other buſineſs.

Expel, (*Lat.*) to drive out.

Expence, (*Lat.*) coſt, or charges.

Experience, (*Lat.*) long proof, or trial upon ſight or obſervation.

Experiment, (*Lat.*) a bringing to practice or putting any thing to tryal.

Expetible, (*Lat.*) deſirable, worth ſeeking after.

Expiation, (*Lat.*) a pacifying God by prayer, for any offence committed; or a making amends for any fault, by doing of ſome good deed.

Expiration, (*Lat.*) a giving up the ghoſt.

Explanation, (*Lat.*) a making plain, or manifeſt.

Explement, or *Expletion*, (*Lat.*) a filling up of any place or room.

Explication, (*Lat.*) an unfolding or explaining.

Explicite, (*Lat.*) unfolded.

Exploit, (*French*) a valiant act.

Exploration, (*Lat.*) a ſpying, a diligent ſearching out.

Exploſion, (*Lat.*) an exploding, a ſlighting or hiſſing off the ſtage.

Expolition, (*Lat.*) a making bright or poliſhing.

Expoſition, (*Lat.*) an expounding, or interpreting.

Expoſtulation, (*Lat.*) a reaſoning the caſe, or complaining about an injury received.

Expreſſion, (*Lat.*) an uttering or pronouncing: it is oftimes alſo taken for the thing expreſſed. In Medicine and Chymiſtry it is the extracting or ſqueezing out of any liquor, either by hand or by a preſs: alſo in Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with *Ethopœa*.

Expreſſed, (*Lat.*) in Phyſick it ſignifies, ſqueezed out.

Exprobation, (*Lat.*) an upbraiding, or calling a thing to mind to any ones reproach.

Expugnation, (*Lat.*) a winning by force.

Expuition, (*Lat.*) a ſpitting out.

Expulſion, (*Lat.*) a driving out by force.

Expumication, (*Lat.*) a making ſleek, or ſmooth with a Pumice-ſtone.

Expunge, (*Lat.*) to blot out, to aboliſh.

Exquiſite, (*Lat.*) performed to the height, exact.

Extant, (*Lat.*) having a being, ſet forth to view, appearing above others.

Extemporary, (*Lat.*) done *extempore*, *i.e.* immediatly, forthwith.

Extenſion, (*Lat.*) a ſtretching out, or inlarging.

Extent, in Common-law, is a Commiſſion to the Sheriffe, to ſeize and value the Lands and Tenements of one, who being bound by the Statute, hath forfeited his bond.

Extenuation, (*Lat.*) a making ſmall: alſo an undervaluing.

Extercoration, (*Lat.*) a cleanſing, or carrying forth of dung.

Extermination, (*Lat.*) a throwing out, or baniſhing.

External, or *Exteriour*, (*Lat.*) outward.

Exterſion, (*Lat.*) a wiping out.

Extimulation, (*Lat.*) a moving or exciting.

Extinct, (*Lat.*) put out, quenched.

Extinction, (*Lat.*) a quenching or putting out, being moſt proper applyed to fire or heat. In Chymiſtry it is the quenching of a hot kindled ſubſtance in ſome liquor.

Extinguiſhment, in Common-law, is a part of conſolidation; as when a man hath a yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards purchaſeth the whole Lands, both the Rent and the property are conſolidated into one poſſeſſion, and therefore the Rent is ſaid to be Extinguiſhed.

Extirpation, (*Lat.*) an utter deſtroying, or rooting out.

Extorſion, (*Lat.*) an exacting, or injurious taking away, eſpecially of money for uſury; as it is uſually taken in Common-law.

Extraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing out: alſo the ſame as *Eſtreat*: alſo a deſcending from ſuch or ſuch a Family: alſo in Chymiſtry it is the drawing forth of an Eſſence from a corporal matter, by ſome fit liquor, as ſpirit of wine the fæces remaining in the bottom.

Extrajudicial, that which is done out of Court.

Extramundane, (*Lat.*) being without the World; a Extramundane ſpaces, between one world and another. Dr. *Charlton*.

Extraneous, *quaſi Exterraneous*, (*Lat.*) of a forrain or ſtrange Land.

Extravagant, (*Lat.*) idle, of a wandring mind.

Clerk of the *Extreats*, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who receiveth the Extreats out of the Remembrancer's Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King. See *Eſtreats*.

Extrication, (*Lat.*) ſee *Diſtrication*.

Extrinſecal, (*Lat.*) outward.

Extruſion, (*Lat.*) a thruſting out.

Exube-

Extuberation, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling, or bunching up.

Extumeſcence, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Exuberancy, (*Lat.*) an overflowing, or abounding.

Exſuccous, (*Lat.*) juyceleſs.

Exſudation, (*Lat.*) a ſweating out.

Exulation, (*Lat.*) a being exil'd, or baniſhed.

Exulceration, (*Lat.*) a bliſtring, or turning to an Ulcer.

Exultation, (*Lat.*) a triumphing for joy.

Exundation, (*Lat.*) an overflowing.

Exſuperation, (*Lat.*) an excelling, or ſurpaſſing.

Exuſtion, (*Lat.*) a burning.

Exutheniſmus, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, in which there is an Extenuation, or ſpeaking contemptibly of any perſon, or thing; as, *Antiochus Calamo & Atramento militat.*

E Y

An *Eye*, among Botaniſts is that part of a plant where the bud putteth forth: ſometimes it is put for the bud it ſelf.

To *Eye-bite*, to faſcinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye.

Eyebright, or *Euphraſia*, an Herb ſo called, very good for the Eyes, Brain and Memory.

Eyeſſe, a Term in Faulconry; ſignifying a Hawke, brought up under a Buzzard, Puttock, or Kite; ſo called from their watery Eyes.

Eyre, the Court of Juſtices Itinerant from the French word *Erre*, a Journey: alſo *Eyre* of the Forreſt; the judicature which uſed anciently to be held every three years, by the Juſtices of the Forreſt, journeying up and down to that purpoſe.

Eyth, or *Eth*, (old word) eaſie.

E Z

Ezechias, ſee *Hezekiah*.

Ezechiel, (*Hebr.*) ſtrength of God, a very eminent Prophet among the *Jews*, who both propheſied of, and went to them in their Captivity; his Book of Prophecies is extant in the ſacred Scriptures: he was the ſon of *Buzi*.

Ezra, (*Hebr.*) an Helper, a famous Scribe to whom *Artahſhaſht* gave commiſſion to return to *Jeruſalem* with many *Jews*.

F A

Fabian, a proper name, from *Fabius*. The chief of this name was *Fabianus* Biſhop of *Rome*, Martyred under the Emperour *Decius*.

Fabius, a famous Captain of the *Romans*, who for the great overthrow he gave to *Hannibals* Army, was ſirnamed *Maximus*.

Fabrication, (*Lat.*) a making of a Fabrick or Building.

Fabulous, (*Lat.*) full of fables, or invented tales.

Facade, (*French*) the outſide, or forefront of a houſe.

Faces, *Decury*, or *Deconate*, from the Greek word *Deca*, ſignifying ten; becauſe in every Sign there are three Faces, every Face conſiſting of ten degrees. They are called Faces for that they are equivalent to Signs, Forms, and Shape, by reaſon they ſhew the nature and inclination of the Planets in them, as in their own houſes.

Facetious, (*Lat.*) wittily-merry, or pleaſant.

Facility, (*Lat.*) eaſineſs.

Facinorous, (*Lat.*) belonging to high, or wicked deſigns.

Factitious, (*Lat.*) made like another, counterfeited.

Factor, (*Lat.*) an Agent for a Merchant beyond-Sea.

Faculty, (*Lat.*) the power, or ability of performing any action, as the Animal, Vital, and Natural Faculties in the body of man. In Common-Law, it ſignifieth a priviledge granted to a man by indulgence or diſpenſation, to do that which by the Law he cannot do. It is alſo uſed ſometimes for a Myſtery or Profeſſion.

Facundity, (*Lat.*) Eloquence.

Faint-pleader, a falſe manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third party.

Fair-pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlborow*, whereby it is provided that no fines ſhall be taken of any man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpoſe.

Fairie, a Goblin, or Phantaſm; from the Dutch word *Varelick*, i. e. fearful.

Faitours, idle-livers; from the French word *Faitardiſe*, a ſleepy diſeaſe.

Fall, is an eſſential debility, and it happens when a Planet is oppoſite to his exaltation, whereby he is debilitated and very weak.

Falcation, (*Lat.*) a mowing.

Falcon, a ſhort ſword bending like a hook; from the Latin word *Falx*.

Falcidian-Law, a Law made by the *Romans* in the time of the Conſul *Falcidius*, which treated of the right each *Roman* Ci-

tizen had in the diſpoſal of his goods.

Falcon, a great gun, next to the Minion.

Falding, a kind of courſe Cloth.

Faldiſdory, (*Faldiſdorium*) the Biſhops ſeat or throne within the Chancel from the barbarous word *Falda*, ſignifying a Fold or place ſhut up.

Falera, a diſeaſe in Hawks, perceived when their Talons wax white.

Falernian-wine, wine growing in *Falernus*, a field of *Campania* in *Italy*.

Fallacie, (*Lat.*) deceit or craft: in Logick it is a Propoſition framed with intention to deceive, and is otherwiſe called a *Sophiſm*.

Fallacious, (*Lat.*) full of deceit or craft.

Fall-off, in Navigation, is when a ſhip doth not keep ſo near the wind as we appoint.

Fallacious, (*Lat.*) full of deceit, or craft.

Faloque, (*French*) a Boat, or Barge, by ſome called a Brigantine.

Falſe-keele, in Navigation is, when they put on another Keele under the firſt, to make it deeper when ſhe is floaty, and her Keele ſhallow. *Falſe-ſtem*, is when they fix another ſtem to a Ship, when her ſtem is too flat, and this makes her rid more way, and bear better ſail.

Falſification, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking falſities, or untruths.

Famogoſta, the chief City of the Iſle of *Cyprus*.

Famigeration, (*Lat.*) a divulging, or reporting abroad.

Familiar, (*Lat.*) acquainted: alſo ſubſtantively uſed, for a Spirit, or Devil.

Family of love, a Sect, or Hereſie broached by *Henry Nicholas*. Their chief Tenet is, that Chriſt is already come in glory to judge.

Fanatick, (*Lat.*) frantick, inſpired, having vain Apparitions.

Fane, from the Greek word *Phaino*, a weather-cock: it is ſometimes taken for a Temple.

Fannel, (*French*) a kind of ornament, anciently worn by Prieſts.

Fanus, a certain Deity, repreſenting the year, anciently worſhipped by the Heathens.

Fapeſmo, a word by which Logicians denote the fourth imperfect mood of the firſt figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt propoſition is an Univerſal Affirmative, the ſecond an univerſal Negative, the third a particular Negative.

Farandman, in the practick of *Scotland*, a Pilgrim or Stranger.

Farced, (*Lat.*) ſtuffed.

Fardingdeal, or *Farundel* of Land, the fourth part of an Acre.

Farendon, a famous Market Town with a ſtrong Caſtle in *Bark-ſhire*, remarkable beſides for the Fort raiſed by *Robert* Earl of *Gloceſter*, againſt K. *Stephen*, who notwithſtanding won it by deſperate aſſaults.

Farinaceous, (*Lat.*) any thing made of corn, or any thing mealy or brittle.

Farlie things, yearly things.

Farraginous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Farrago or mixture of ſeveral grains together; which they call a Maſlin.

Farreation, (*Lat.*) a ceremony anciently performed at Marriages.

Farrow, to bring forth; from the Latin word *parere*; it is ſpoken of Sows.

Farſang, otherwiſe called *Paraſang*, a *Perſian* word, ſignifying a League, which is three *Engliſh* miles.

Faſcicular, (*Lat.*) made into a Faſcile, which is a bundle or fardel.

Faſcination, (*Lat.*) an eye-biting, or bewitching by the eye, or by the force of imagination.

Faſciate, (*Lat.*) to bind, from *faſcia* a ſwath.

Faſhion pieces, (a Term in Navigation) are pieces of timber like a pair of great horns, to which all the planks that reach to the after-end of the ſhip are faſtened.

Faſtidious, (*Lat.*) breeding a loathing.

Faſtigiation, (*Lat.*) a making, or growing ſharp at the top like a pyramid.

Faſtuoſity, (*Lat.*) inſufferable pride.

Fatt, (old word) is a meaſure containing eight buſhels.

Fatality, (*Lat.*) unavoidable neceſſity, or that which is appointed by Fate, which is the order of Affairs from all eternity.

Fatidical, (*Lat.*) foretelling that which is to come.

Fatigation, (*Lat.*) wearineſs.

Fatigue, (*French*) the ſame.

Fatuity, (*Lat.*) ſottiſhneſs, ſtupidity.

Faunus, the ſon of *Saturn*; he civilized mens manners, built Temples, and made Laws, and was one of the ancienteſt Kings of *Italy*.

Favonian, belonging to *Favonius* or the Weſt-wind.

Fauſt, (*Lat.*) lucky.

Fautor, (*Lat.*) a cheriſher, or favourer.

Faytours, (*French*) Vagabonds.

F E

Fealty, from the French word *feaulte*, i. e. fidelity; an Oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land.

Feaſible, (*French*) eaſie to be done.

Febri-

Febricitation, (*Lat.*) a falling ſick of an Ague, or Fever.

Febris Catarrhalis, a Feaver cauſed by diſtillation of Rheum from the head.

February, ſo called of *Numa Pompilius*, *à Februis expiatoriis*, or ſacrifices for purging of Souls; for, the ſecond day of this month, a Feaſt was kept, and ſacrifice was offered to *Pluto*, for the ſouls of their Anceſtours.

Februation, (*Lat.*) a praying for the ſouls of any.

Fecial, or *Fœcial*, (*Lat.*) an Herald or Embaſſadour of War. Among the ancient *Romans* there were 20 in number; the principal of whom, was called *pater patratus*.

Feculent, or *Fœculent*, (*Lat.*) full of dregs.

Fee, in Latin *feodum*, it is taken in Common-Law for all thoſe Lands which are held by perpetual right.

Fee-farm, in Common-law, is Land held of another to himſelf and his heirs for ever, for a certain yearly Rent.

Fee-ſimple, or abſolute, is Land whereof we are ſeized with theſe general words; To us, and our heirs for ever.

Fee-taile, or conditional, hath this limitation; To us, and the heirs of our body.

Felapton, a word by which Logicians denote the ſecond Mood of the third figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an univerſal Negative, the ſecond an univerſal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

Felicity, (*Lat.*) happineſs.

Fellon, a bliſter, or wheal on the body, from the Latin word *fel*, choler.

Felmonger, (*Lat.*) one that dealeth chiefly in ſheeps skins, and parteth the wool from the pelts, which is either dreſſed to make leather for gloves, or made into parchment.

Felo deſe, a ſelf-murderer.

Felony, in Common-law, is any offence which is next to petty Treaſon; as Murder, Theft, Rapes, burning of houſes, &c.

Fence-month, the month wherein Deer begin to fawn; which is about Midſummer, wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the Forreſt. It begins about the 9th of *June*, and continues to the 9th of *July*.

Fends, things hung over a ſhips ſide, to keep another Ship from rubbing againſt it, called alſo Fend-bolts.

Fennel, (*Lat. Feniculum*) a common herb good againſt the Stone, and to provoke urine.

Fenugreec an Herb which hath been found growing in great abundance, in ſeveral parts of Greece.

Feodary, or *Feudatory*, an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who is to be preſent with the Eſcheatour at the finding of any office; and alſo to ſurvey and value the Land of the Ward.

Feoffment, in Common-Law, is the gift or grant of any Honors, Caſtles, Manors, &c. unto another in fee-ſimple, by delivery of Seiſin, either by word or writing.

Fœminine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Femal Sex. *Fœminine* Gender in Grammar, ſee *Gender*.

Fœneration, (*Lat.*) a putting out money to uſe.

Feracity, (*Lat.*) fruitfulneſs.

Feral, (*Lat.*) dangerous or deadly.

Feral-Signs, are, *Leo*, and the laſt part of *Scorpio*.

Fercoſt, (*Ital.*) a kind of Ship, or Boat.

Fere, (old word) a companion.

Ferdfare, an acquitment of a man to go into the wars.

Ferdinando, a proper name of men, called by the Spaniards *Hernando*; by the Italians, *Ferando*; by the French *Ferrant*. Some think it derived from the Saxon words, *Fred rand*, *i. e.* pure Peace. Others think that the Spaniards have for the ſweeter ſound drawn it from *Bertrand* i. e. fair and pure.

Ferdwit, an acquitment of a murderer in the Army.

Feretrius, *Jupiter* ſo called *à ferendis ſpoliis*, i.e. from ſpoils taken in War.

Feriation, (*Lat.*) a keeping Holiday, a ceaſing from work, idleneſs.

Ferine, (*Lat.*) bruitiſh, beaſtly, wild.

Ferio, a word uſ'd in Logic, to denote the fourth perfect Mood of the firſt figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an univerſal Negative, the ſecond a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative; as, No fooliſh Authors are to be commended, Some Poets are fooliſh authors, Therefore ſome Poets are not to be commended.

Feriſon, the ſixth Mood of the third figure, wherein the Propoſitions are anſwerable to *Ferio* in the firſt figure; as, No ſeverity pleaſeth, ſome ſeverity is good, therefore ſomething which is good pleaſeth not.

Ferit, (*Ital.*) a blow.

Ferity, (*Lat.*) ſalvageneſs, bruitiſhneſs.

Ferm, or *Farm*, a Houſe, or Land, or both; taken by Indenture of Leaſe, or Leaſe-Parol.

Fermanagh, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Ulſter*, the people whereof were anciently called *Erdini*.

Fermentation, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling with ferment or leaven: alſo a working; in Chymiſtry, it is a ripening or reſolving of any thing into it ſelf, whether it be done by any ferment added to it, or by digeſtion only.

Ferocity, (*Lat.*) fierceneſs.

Feronia, an ancient Heathen goddeſs, a goddeſs of the woods.

Ferret, from *Forare*, to peirce; or *Furari*, to ſteal; a little beaſt called in Latin *Viverra*, made uſe of for the catching of Rabbets.

Ferry, a paſſage over the water from the Greek word *Pherο*, to Carry.

Ferruginous, (*Lat.*) like ruſt of Iron, of an Iron colour.

Ferrumnation, (*Lat.*) a ſoldering together of metals; a word uſed in Chymiſtry.

Fers, the Queen in Cheſſe-play.

Fertility, (*Lat.*) fruitfulneſs.

Fervent, or *Fervid*, (*Lat.*) hot; by a Metaphor, eager or vehement.

Fernla, an Herb growing in *Africa* called in *Engliſh*, Fennel-Gyant, from whoſe root *Gum Arabec*, proceedeth.

Ferulaceous, like the Herb *Ferula*.

Ferular, (*Lat.*) a kind of chaſtiſing inſtrument; called alſo a palmer.

Feſſe, one of the moſt conſiderable Kingdom of *Africa*, the King whereof is alſo King of *Morocco*.

Feſs-point, a Term in Heraldry, being a line going thorough the midſt of the Eſcutcheon, called the girdle of Honour: it comes from the Latin word *faſcia*.

Feſtination, (*Lat.*) a haſtning or making ſpeed.

Feſtino, a word uſed by Logicians to denote the third perfect mood of the firſt figure of a Categorical ſyllogiſm, wherein the firſt propoſition is an univerſal negative, the ſecond a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative. As No wickedneſſe is excuſable, ſome faults are not wickedneſs; therefore ſome faults are excuſable.

Feſtivity, (*Lat.*) mirth, rejoycing, ſolemnity.

Feſton, in Architecture ſeems to be that kind of flowr work or fratage which is called *Encarpo*, about which the Volura wreaths in manner of a Faſcia, or Garland.

Feſtucous, (*Lat.*) having a tender ſprig, or branch.

Feted, (*Lat.*) ſmelling ill, or ſtinking.

Fetiſe, (old word) handſome.

Feu, the name of an extraordinary high Mountain, near the City of *Kaochen*, in the Province of *Quantung*, in the Kingdom of *China*.

Feud, *Feed*, or *Feid*, a combination of one Family againſt another, being inflamed with hatred or revenge.

Feverfew, (*Lat. Parthenha*, *Matricaria* and *Febrifuga*, an herb of a cleanſing and opening quality, counted excellent for all diſeaſes of the mother, and good againſt Feavours.

Feverſham, a flouriſhing Town in *Kent*, where King *Athelſtane* aſſembled the Nobles, and Learned men of his Kingdom, to make Laws; and where King *Stephen*, founded an Abby for the Monks of *Clugny*, in which he himſelf, *Maude* his wife, and *Euſtach* his ſon, were entombed.

Fewmets, a term in Hunting; the dung of a Deer.

F F

F Faut, the ſeventh or laſt note of the two firſt Septenaries of the *Gam Ut* (the laſt reaching no farther than *E*) being alſo the *Cliff* note of the Baſſus or the loweſt part.

F I

Fiants, the dung of a Badger, or Fox, and all Vermine.

Fibrous, (*Lat.*) full of Fibers, which are the ſmall ſtrings, or threads which hang about the roots of any plant: alſo little ſtrings about the Veins, and Muſcles of a body.

Fibulation, (*Lat.*) a buttoning, or Joyning together.

Fictile, (*Lat.*) made of earth.

Fiction, (*Lat.*) a feigning, or inventing.

Fictitious, (*Lat.*) feigned, invented.

Ficus, (*Lat.*) the *Piles*, or *Hæmorrhoides* in the fundament. They are alſo called, *Alaniſca*, *Sycon*, and *Sycoſis*.

Fid, is a little Okum put in at the Touch-hole of a Gun, made like a naile, and covered with thin head bound about it to keep the powder dry in the Piece.

Fidicula, the falling Vulture.

Fidelity, (*Lat.*) faithfulneſs.

Fidejuſſor, (*Lat.*) a pledge, or ſurety.

Fidius, an ancient Heathen god, ſaid to be the ſon of *Jupiter*, he is Called the god of Faithfulneſſe.

Fiduciary, (*Lat.*) truſty, alſo a Feoffee in truſt.

Fierabras, (*French*) fierce at Arms.

Fieri facias, a judiciall Writ that lieth for him that hath recovered in an Action of debt, or damages.

Fife, a County of *Scotland*, ſhooting far into the Eaſt; between two Arms of the Sea, *Forth* and *Tau*.

Fifteenth, a certain Tribute, which uſed to be levied by the Parliament, and impoſed upon

upon every City, or Borough, through the Realm.

Figment, (*Lat.*) a fiction, or fained tail.

Figuration, ſee *Ethiopæa*.

Figurative (*Lat.*) ſpoken by a figure.

Figure, (in Grammar,) is a diſtinguiſhing of words into ſimple and compound, in Rhetorick it is a ſhape or frame of ſpeech finer than uſual. In Logick it is a due diſpoſition of the middle term of a ſyllogiſm with the two extreams, and according to this triple diſpoſition a figure is threefold, the firſt figure is when the middle term is the ſubject of the Major, and the predicate of the minor propoſition, the ſecond, is when it is the Predicate in both premiſes, the third is, when it is the ſubject in both, according to this Verſicle:

Sub præ prima, bis præ ſecunda, Tertia bis ſub.

Figuretto, a kind of ſtuff ſo called from the flowres or other figures which are wrought upon it.

Filaceous, (*Lat.*) made of thread, or flax: alſo full of filaments, which are the ſmall threads or ſtrings about the Roots of Plants.

Filanders, a ſort of little Worms, which breed in Hawks: alſo Nets for wild Beaſts.

Fillazers, (*French*) certain Officers belonging to the Common-pleas, who make out all Original Proceſſes, real, perſonal and mixt.

Filtale, a kind of entertainment, made by Bailiff, for thoſe of their Hundreds, for their gain: it is alſo called *Sothale*.

File, in Latin *Filacium*, a thread, or wire, whereon Writs, or other Exhibits in Courts are faſtned: alſo in Heraldry, it is one of the modern waies of differencing Coat-Armours: alſo a Term in military diſciplines, which is a certain number of men in depth uſually, ſtanding one behind another back to belly, half-files are they that are in the ſixth rank, provided their be ten ranks in the whole; if but eight, they that are in the fifth. Theſe are termed by ſome Commanders Middlemen, but there can be never a Middleman of ten or eight.

File-leader, (a Term in the art Military,) every one in the firſt rank is a File-leader.

Filial, (*Lat.*) relating to a ſon.

Filiation, (*Lat.*) ſon-ſhip.

Fiſjan-takeas, A Cape that the Turkiſh *Sultana's* weat.

Filipendula, ſee *Dropwort*.

A *Fillet* in Heraldry, is made, or conſtituted, by adding one line to the Chief underneath it; the content whereof is the fourth part of the chief.

Filly-foal a mare colt.

Film, a membrane or thine skin, enwrapping the brain, and ſeveral other parts of the body, and alſo the Infant in the womb, of which there are three ſorts, *Chorion*, *Amnios*, and *Allantois*.

Filozella, a kind of ſtuff.

Filtration, (*Lat.*) a ſtraining through a courſe cloath, in Chymiſtry it is the ſeparation of any liquid matter from its Fæces, by making it run through a brown paper made like a Tunnel.

Fimaſhing, the ordure of all ſorts of Deer.

Fimbriated, (a Term in Heraldry) Edged or bordured with another colour.

Final, (*Lat.*) having an end, brought to an end.

Final Cauſe, in Logick, is that cauſe for which a thing is that which it is.

Financer, a receiver, or teller in the Exchequer, from the French word *Finance*, Wealth or Treaſure.

Finders, a word often uſed in Statutes, and it ſignifies the ſame with thoſe that we call ſearchers, imployed about the diſcovery of goods imported or exported without Cuſtome.

To *Find* the *Ships* Trim, a Term in Navigation to find how ſhe will ſail beſt.

Fine, a mulct, or penalty: alſo a formal conveyance of Land, by acknowledging a perfect agreement before a Judge.

Fine capiendo pro terris, a Writ that lyeth for him, who being committed to Priſon, obtaineth favour for a ſum of money.

Fine-force, a French word ſignifying abſolute conſtraint.

Fineſſe, (*French*) ſubtilty, craft, cunning or deceit.

Finite, (*Philoſ:*) limited, bounded.

Finours, of Gold, or Silver, are thoſe that purifie thoſe metals by fire from the droſs.

Fire-boote, an allowance to maintain competent fire for the uſe of the Tenant.

Fire-drake, a fiery-Meteor, ingendred of a hot exhalation inflamed between two Clouds.

Firkins, a ſort of meaſure formerly containing but four Gallons and a half, but now nine.

Firma, in the Practick of *Scotland*, is the dury which the Tenant payes to his Landlord.

Firmament, (from the Latin *Firmus*, i. e. *ſolid*) the ſtarry Heaven; it is turned about the Chriſtalline-Heaven, being both of an uniform motion, and finiſh their courſe in

25000 years; which motion appears not, but by the observation of sundry ages. For 430 years before Christs time, the first Star in *Aries*, was in the vernal intersection; which still keeps that name, though now removed almost 29 degrees; so that in more than two thousand years, the fixed Stars have not travelled from West to East, so much as one whole sign of the Zodiack.

Firmus, a *Roman* Emperour, of that vast strength, that bearing himself up from any place with his Arms, and bearing an anvil upon his breast, he could endure the Smith's beating upon it for a long time.

First-fruits, the profits of every spiritual Living for one year; in ancient time given to the Pope, afterwards to the Prince.

Fiscal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a fisque, *i. e.* a Treasury, or Exchequer.

Fishing, or *Splicing*, a Term used in Masts, Cables, or in any Timber, cut like wedges at one end, and fastned together.

Fissure, (*Lat.*) a cleft, or division.

Fiste-Nuts brought out of *Syria*, and other hot Countries, not much unlike a Hazle Nut; useful in Physick.

Fistulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a pipe, or to a disease called Fistula, which is a kind of Ulcer eating into the body, with a long narrow passage like a pipe.

Fitch, the fur of the Polecat.

Fitched, (from the Latin *Figere*,) a Term in Blazon, as a Crosse *Fitched*, i. e. sharp at the end.

Fitz, (*French Fils*) a word commonly added to the Sirnames of several great Families of this Nation, descended from the Norman race; as *Fitz Herbert*, *Fitz Walter*, i.e. the son of *Herbert*, or the son of *Walter*; it being answerable to *Ben* in Hebr. *Bar* in Chaldee, and *Ap* in *Welsh*.

Fivefinger, a fish resembling a Spur-rowel, which gets into Oysters, when they open and sucks them out, by the Law of the Admiralty Court, a great penalty is laid upon those that destroy not this fish, or throw it into the Sea.

Fixation, (*Lat.*) a fixing: also in Chymistry, it signifies a making any volatil spiritual body to indure the fire, and not fly away, whether it be done by often reiterated distillations, or sublimations, or by the adding of some fixing thing to it.

Fizgig, a kind of dart, wherewith Marriners strike fishes as they swim.

F L

Flabellation, (*Lat.*) a fanning with a Flable, or fan.

Flaccid, (*Lat.*) drooping or flagging.

Flagellantes, a sort of Hereticks, which went up and down scourging themselves, and begging Almes, they were so called, from *Flagellum*, a Scourge.

Flagitation, (*Lat.*) an earnest begging.

Flagitious, (*Lat.*) hainous, wicked.

Flagrancy, (*Lat.*) a lightsome burning; also a vehement desire.

Flageolet, (*French*) a certain Musical Instrument, being a kind of Pipe, or Fluit, but somewhat lesse.

Flag-worme, a certain kind of Insect, so called because it is found and bred in flaggy ponds or sedgy places, hanging to the small strings, or fibres that grow to the roots of the flags, and are usually found in a yellowish or reddish husk or case.

Flamins, certain Roman Priests, instituted by *Pompilius*, *Numa*, so called from the Filamines or Coifes, which they wore upon their heads.

Flammeous, (*Lat.*) flaming, or flame-coloured.

Flanch, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary, formed of an Arch-line, beginning from the corner of the Chief, and compassing with a swelling Embosselment toward the Nombriil of the Escutcheon.

Flandria, the Countrey of *Flanders*, in *Gallia Belgica*, being one of those ten Provinces, remaining in the King of *Spain's* Dominion.

Flanque, (a Term in the Art military) is the side of the company from the front to the rear, the right side being named the right flanque and the left side the left flanque.

Flaring, in Navigation, is when a ship is a little Howsing in, near the water, then the upper work hangs over, and is laid out broader aloft.

Flish-block, see *David*.

Flasque, a term in Blazon, being an Ordinary consisting of an Arch-line drawn somewhat distant from the corner of the Chief, and swelling by degrees, toward the midst of the Escutcheon.

Flatt Key in Musick, see *Cliff*.

Flatulent, or *Flatuous*, (*Lat.*) windy.

Flavour, a certain relish proper to Wine.

Fleabane, a whitish herb growing by ditch sides, so called from its vertue in driving away Fleas.

Fleawort, (*Lat. Psyllium*) an herb so called because the seed thereof resemble a flea both for colour and bigness.

Flecked, a term in Heraldry, arched like the Firmament.

Fledwit, a Saxon word, signifying in Common-law, an Out-lawed fugitive, coming to the Peace, and discharged from amerciament.

Fleet,

Fleet, a Priſon in *London*, ſo called becauſe it ſtands upon the River *Fleta*, or *Fleet*.

Fleme, a Chyrurgions inſtrument to lance the Gums with.

Flemeſwit, or *Flehenwit*, from the Saxon *Flezen*, to flye away, ſignifieth in Common-law, a liberty to challenge the cattel or amerciament of one's man; a fugitive.

Fleſh, in herbariſme, is all that part or ſubſtance of any fruit between the outer rine or skin, and the ſtone, or between the skin and the core, or that part of any root that is edible.

Flexanimous, (*Lat.*) having a flexible or eaſie mind.

Flexibility, (*Lat.*) eaſineſs to bend.

Flexion, (*Lat.*) a bending.

Flint, the name of a Caſtle in *Flintſhire*, begun by King *Henry* the ſecond, and finiſht by King *Edward* the firſt. Here King *Richard* the ſecond, being circumvented, was delivered into the hands of *Henry* of *Lancaſter*. Duke of *Hereford*, who ſhortly after claimed the Crown.

Flittermont, (old word) ſignifies the bird called a Batt.

Flitting, a removing from one place to another, it is ſpoken of a Horſe eating up all the graſſe round within the compaſs of his rope when he is tyed to a ſtake.

Flixweed, (*Lat. Thaliſtrum*) a drying aſtringent Saturnine Herb which grows by hedge ſides and in high wayes; It is called by ſome *Sophia Chyrurgorum*.

Flo, (old word) an Arrow.

Floccify, (*Lat.*) to eſteem lightly, or at a low rate.

Floddon, the name of a Hill near *Brampton* in *Northumberland*; memorable for the battell fought there, between *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surry*, and *James* the fourth King of *Scotland*, who was vanquiſh't and ſlain.

Flora, a Goddeſſe among the *Romans*, called the Goddeſſe of Flowers. Some report her to have been a famous Strumpet, who when ſhe died, left a great ſum of mony to the Common-wealth, deſiring that her memory might be celebrated with yearly Feaſts, which were ſolemnized on the twenty eighth of *April*, and called *Floralia*.

Floramor, (*Lat. Amaranthus*) a flower, called the flower of love, Paſſevelours, Purple, Velvet flower or Flower gentle.

Florein a kind of coin, valuing about three ſhillings of our money.

Florence, (*Lat. Flouriſhing*) a proper name of a woman: alſo the chief City of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, ſo called.

Florences, a kind of cloth brought over from *Florence*.

Florey-blew, a kind of blew colour uſed in painting, or limning.

Florid, (*Lat.*) flouriſhing, or adorned with Flowers.

Floſculous, (*Lat.*) ſprouting or blooming with Flowers.

Flotes, certain pieces of timber joyned together with rafters overthwart, which ſerve to convey burthens down a River with the ſtream.

Flotſon, or *Flotzam*, goods that being loſt by ſhipwrack, lye floating upon the Sea; which with *jetſon*, i. e. goods caſt out of the ſhip being in danger of wreck, and beaten on ſhore; *lagam*, or *ligam*, thoſe which ly at the bottom of the Sea; and *Shares*, i. e. goods divided among many; are all given to the Lord Admirall.

Flouke, of an Anchor, that part which taketh hold on the ground.

Flower delyſſe, ſee *Orrece*.

Flowr gentle, ſee *Floramor*.

It Flows tide and half tide, a Term in Navigation, that is, it will be half flood by the ſhore before it begins to flow in the Channel.

Fluctuation, (*Lat.*) a riſing or ſwelling of waves, a toſſing too and fro: alſo a wavering in opinion.

Fluctivagant, (*Lat.*) toſſed on the Sea, wandering on the waves.

Fluellin, ſee *Speedwell*.

Fluent, (*Lat.*) flowing.

Fluidity, (*Lat.*) aptneſſe to flow.

Fluminous, or *Fluvial*, (*Lat.*) pertaining to Rivers, or full of Rivers.

Fluores, the Mineraliſts call ſuch kind of ſtones, as comming out of Mines, are like unto precious ſtones.

Fluſh fore and *aft*, Decks in Ships laid level from Stern to Stern.

To *Flux*, a Term uſed by Phyſitians, when they make the Patient ſpit up a diſeaſe, as Dropſie, Tympany, &c.

Fluxibility, (*Lat.*) aptneſſe to flow.

Fluxion, or *Flux*, (*Lat.*) a flowing, alſo a looſeneſſe of the body.

Fly, that part of the Compaſſe where the 32. points of the winds are deſcribed.

To *Fly Groſſe*, in Falconry is ſaid of a Hawk when ſhe fly's at the great birds as Cranes, Geeſe, &c.

F O

Focillation, (*Lat.*) a refreſhing.

Foder, or *Fodrum*, from the Dutch word *Voeden*, to feed; a courſe kind of meat for cattel

cattel; alſo Perogative that a Prince hath, to be provided of corn for his horſes toward any Expedition. Alſo Fodder is taken for 2000. pound weight of Lead.

Fæculent. (*Lat.*) full of dregs.

Fæcundity, (*Lat.*) fruitfullneſs.

Fœdity, (*Lat.*) filthineſs.

Fœmena, in Chymiſtry, ſignifies Sulphur.

Fœminine, (*Lat.*) of the Female Sex.

Fœminine Gender in Grammar, ſee *Gender*.

Fœneration, (*Lat.*) a Practiſing of uſury.

Fogo, an *American* Iſland which caſts forth Sulphury Flames.

Fohines, the firſt Monarch of the *Chinois*, who began his reign about three thouſand years before *Chriſt*.

Foine, (*French*) to prick.

Foines, a kind of Fur which is black at the top, taken from a little beaſt of the ſame name.

Foiſon, (*French*) abundance.

Foiſt, a Pinnace, or little Ship.

Folgherers, (old word) followers.

Foliage, branched work.

Foliatanes, a certain Religious Order of men who lived only upon leaves.

Folio, a Book is ſaid to be in Folio, when it is of a large volume, conſiſting of ſheets only once doubled, or making but two leaves a piece.

Folkland, (*Sax.*) Coppy-hold land,

Folkmoot, from the Saxon words *folk* i. e. people, and *Gemettan*, to meet, ſignifies either the County-Court, or the Sheriffs-Turn.

Folliele, (*Lat.*) a little bladder, or purſe.

Foe-men, (old word) Enemies.

Fomentation, (*Lat.*) a cheriſhing, in Phyſick, it ſignifies the often applying of warm clothes dipped in ſome liquor to the body.

Fons ſolis, a Fountain in *Lybia*, near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, which is at midnight hot as boyling water.

Fontanell, (*Lat.*) an artificial Iſſue made in a mans Arme or Leg to carry away ſome peccant humour out of the body; it is ſo called as reſembling a little Fountain.

Fontaine-bleau, is ſituate in the Forreſt of *Becre*, and was in ancient times the retiring place for the King of *France*; in the ſecond Court there is the pureſt Fountain in the world, called *Belle eau*, and by contraction *Fontaine-bleau*. *Francis* the firſt built it.

Foot of a Verſe, a certain number of ſyllables, two or three, or more long ſhort or mixt; which ſerve for the more exact meaſuring of any verſe, every verſe conſiſting of a certain number of feet, thoſe of two ſyllables are the *Spondee*, *Trochee*, *Jambus*, &c. thoſe of three the *Moloſſus*, *Dactyle*, &c. ſome of four as *Choriambus*, *Epitritus*, &c.

Foot-geld, ſee *Fout-geld*.

Foot-hote, (old word) ſtraightway.

Foot-hooks, (in Navigation,) are either foot-hooks, the ground foot-hooks are next the keel, the other are called the upper foot-hooks.

Fop, (old word) a Fool.

Foraminous (*Lat.*) full of holes.

Foraneous, (*Lat.*) pertaining to a Court, or Market-place.

Forbarr, to deprive for ever.

Forceps, a Chyrurgions inſtrument to pull out Teeth.

Force, in Common-law, ſignifieth unlawful violence.

Forcible entry, is a violent actuall entry into any houſe or land.

Forcipated, (*Lat.*) bend ing, or hooked.

Fordoe, (old word) to kill.

Forecaſtle, in Navigation, is the fore part of the ſhip above decks over the bow.

Foregoers, Purveyours going before the King and Queen in progreſſe.

Forein matter, a matter triable in another Country.

Forein oppoſer, an Officer of the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair, to be oppoſed of their green wax.

Fore-judger, in Common Law, is a judgement whereby a man is, put by the thing in queſtion.

Foreknight, and main-knight, in Navigation, are two ſhort thick pieces of wood carved, with the head of a man faſt bolted to the Beames upon the ſecond deck.

Foreland, or *Foreneſſe*, an ancient word uſed for a Promontory, which jutteth out foremoſt.

Forelock-bolts, in Navigation, are bolts that have an eye at the end, whereinto a forelock of Iron is driven, to keep them from ſtarting.

Foreloin, in hunting is, when a Hound going before the reſt of the cry, meets chace, and goes away with it.

Foreſt, (q. *Foreſta*, i. e. a ſtation of wild beaſts) is defined to be a ſafe harbour, or abiding place for Deer, or any ſort of beaſts, that are wild, and delight in woods.

Foreſtaller, or *Regrater*, one that buys ware, before it comes to the Market, and ſells it again at a higher price.

Forfare, (old word) forlorn.

Forfeiture, in Latin, *forisfactum*, or *forisfactura*; ſignifies the tranſgreſſing of a penal Law, or the effect of it.

Forfeiture of marriage is a Writ that lyes for the Lord by knight ſervice againſt his ward, who refuſeth a convenient marriage offered

offered him by his Lord, and marries another within age without the Lords assent.

Forelorn, lost; from the Dutch word *Verlorein*; whence Forlorn-hope, a party of Souldiers put upon the most desperate service. In some old English Writers, *Forletten* signifieth the same.

Forletten, (old word) abandoned.

Formal, (*Lat.*) belonging to form.

Formal Cause, in Logick is that gives an inward essence to substances and accidents.

Formality, (*Lat.*) outward shew, precisenesse.

Formation, (*Lat.*) forming or fashioning.

Formedon, a Writ at Common Law, so called because it contains the form of the gift, of which there are three sorts.

Formica Herpes, a corroding Ulcer.

Formicans pulsus, a weak pulse, beating extream thick; and yet so feebly, as it is compared to the creeping of a Pismire, as the name imports.

Formeth or seateth; a Term in Hunting, applied to a Hare, when it squats in any place.

Formidable, (*Lat.*) to be feared,

Formosity, (*Lat.*) beauty, fairness.

Formulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a form: also used in the substantive, for a præsident, or proceeding in Law.

Fornication, (*Lat.*) whoredom, committed between unmarried persons.

Foreneſſe, see *Foreland*.

Forses, (*Greek Catadupæ*) Water-falls.

Forslagon, (old word) slain.

Forspreak, (old word) an Advocate,

A *Forster*, contract for a Forrester.

Forswonk, and *Forswat*, (old English) overlabored, and Sun-burnt.

Fortitude, (*Lat.*) valour, or stoutnesse of mind.

Fortlet, signifieth in Common-Law, a little Fort, or place of some strength.

Fortuitous, (*Lat.*) accidental, or coming by chance.

Fortuny, a kind of Tournament, or running a-tilt on horse-back with Launces; a Sport much used here, in old times.

Forwelked, (old word) dried.

Forwyned, (old word) withered.

Fosset, a little long Coffer or Chest; from the Latin word *fossa*, a ditch.

Fosseway, a high-way, digged out, and made passable. See *Ikneild*.

Fossion, (*Lat.*) a digging.

Fother, or *Foder*, a twenty hundred pound weight.

Fotheringhay, a Castle in *Northamptonshire*, kept by *William* Earl of *Aumarl*, against King *Henry* the third, when the Nobles of *England* revolted.

Fotion, (*Lat.*) a cherishing.

Fongade, (*French*) a kind of fire-work.

Foul water, in Navigation, is when the ship comes into the shallow water, and raiseth the sand or oaze with her way, but toucheth not the ground.

Foulk, a proper name, from the Dutch word *Volg*, i.e. Noble.

Founes (old word) devices.

Fourche, (in *French* a fork) signifieth in Common-law a delaying, or putting off an action.

Foutegeld, signifieth in the Forest law, an amerciament for not cutting out the balls of great Dogs feet in the Forest; it cometh from the Dutch word *Fust*, and *Gelten* to loosen.

Founder, is when a ship by an extraordinary leak becomes full, or half full of water.

Foxgloves, (*Lat. Digitalis, Virga Regia*, or *Campanula Sylvestris*,) a Martial Plant, bitter in taste, hot and dry, and having a cleansing quality, the Italians call it *Aralda* upon which they use this proverb, *Aralda tutte piaghe salda Aralda*, is a salve for all sores.

Foxes-evil, see *Alopecia*.

F R

Fracid, (*Lat.*) rotten ripe.

Fraction, (*Lat.*) a breaking: also a dissention among parties: in *Arithmetick*, it is taken for a number, having two denominations.

Fracture, (*Lat.*) a breaking; in Chyrurgery it is taken for the breaking of a bone in any member or part of the body.

Fragility, (*Lat.*) aptnesse to break, brittlenesse.

Fragment, (*Lat.*) a broken part, or piece of any thing.

Fragrancy, (*Lat.*) an odorousnesse, or sweetnesse of smell.

Fraischeur, (*French*) freshnesse, coolnesse, livelinesse.

Franck, a French Coyn, of about the value of two shillings.

Franchiese, in French, signifies liberty: it is taken in Common-law for a privilege, or exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction: also an immunity from tribute.

Franchise, Royall, is where the King grants to a person and his heires to be quitt, or the like.

Franci, a certain people anciently inhabiting a part of Germany; who entred into *Gallia*, under the conduct of *Pharamond*, and conquered a great part of the Kingdom, whence it came afterwards to be called *France*.

Francis, a proper name of men or women,

from the German word *Frank*, i. e. free, not ſervile; anſwerable to the Greek *Eleutherius*, and the Latin *Liberius*.

Franciſcans, an Order of Fryers, Inſtituted by Saint *Francis*, in the year 1198. they were injoyned chaſtity, obedience, poverty, and many other ſtrict rules of life and converſation.

Frank-Almoine, (*French*) ſignifies in common-law, ſuch Lands and Tenements as are beſtowed upon thoſe people that give themſelves up wholly to the ſervice of God, for pure almes.

Frank-bank, ſuch Copy-hold Lands, as the wife, being eſpouſed a Virgin, hath after her husbands deceaſe, for her dower.

Frank-chace, a liberty belonging to a Forreſter; by which all men having land within ſuch a compaſs, are prohibited to cut down weeds without his view.

Frank-fee, that which is in the hand of the King, or Lord of the Mannour, being ancient demeſne of the Crown, whereas that which is in the hand of the Tenants is ancient demeſne only.

Frank-ferm, is Land wherein the nature of Fee is changed by Feoffement, out of Knights ſervice, for certain yearly ſervices.

Frankincenſe, an odoriferous gum iſſuing from an *Arabian* tree of the ſame name, in leaves and bark like unto the Lawrel: It is uſed in Phyſick and alſo for the perfuming of roomes and garments, it is moſt plentifull in that part of *Arabia* called *Panchaia*.

Frank-law, is taken for a free injoyment of all thoſe privlledges, which the Law permits to a man not found guilty of any hainous offence.

Franklin, (*French*) a kind of red legged bird fit for Hawking.

Franckemarriage, a Tenure in tail ſpecial, whereby a man hath Land with a woman, to him and the Heirs of his body without doing any ſervice, but fealty to the Donour.

Frank-pledge, a pledge, or ſurety, for Freemen.

Frankeford, a famous City upon the River *Menus*, being the cheifeſt Mart town in *Germany*.

Franconia, a Country in the Eaſt part of *Germany*, called *Frankenland*.

Frantick, Phrentick, (*Greek*) mad.

Fraturnity, (*Lat.*) a brother-hood: alſo a company of men entered into firm a bond of ſociety, or friendſhip.

Fratricelli, a ſort of Hereticks, inſtituted by one *Harmannus*, in the year 1304.

They preached Community among Chriſtians, and that it was unlawfull for them to be governours one over another.

Fratricide, (*Lat.*) the killing of ones brother, or one that kills his Brother.

Fratruelis, (*Lat.*) brothers Children.

Fraudation, (*Lat.*) defrauding, or depriving.

Fraudulency, (*Lat.*) deceitfulneſſe, craftineſſe.

Fraxinella, a plant like a little Aſh with very beautiful flowers good againſt obſtructions, ſtone and ſtrangury.

To *Fray her head*, a Deer is ſaid by Hunters when ſhe rubbeth it againſt a tree to renew it.

Frea, the ſame as *Friga*.

Freameth, is ſaid by Hunters of a bore, in *Agriculture*, is a term for Arable Land worn out of heart and laid fallow till it recover.

Frederick, (*Germ.*) rich peace: of this name there have been three Emperours of Germany; for *Fredrick*, we commonly uſed *Frery*, and *Fery*.

Frediſwid, (*Sax.*) very free, a woman's proper name.

To *Free the Boat*, in Navigation is to caſt out water.

Free booter, a ſouldier that makes inroades into an enemies Country, for Cattel, or any other commodity from the enemies Country; it cometh from the Dutch words *Freny*, i. e. free, and *Buent*, i. e. prey, the *Italians* call them *Banditi*.

Free-Chapell, a Chappel founded within a Pariſh, over and above the mother Church; unto which it is free for the Pariſhioners to come, or not to come.

Freedſtol, (*i. e.* the ſtool of Peace) a certain Chair of ſtone, erected by King *Athelſtan*, in honour of *John de Beverly*, Arch-Biſhop of *York*, to which offenders uſed to fly for ſanctuary.

Free-hold, free Tenure, or Land, which a man holdeth in Fee tail, or at the leaſt for term of life.

Free-warren, (in Latin *Libera Warrena*) the power of granting, or denying Licence to any to hunt, or chaſe, in ſuch or ſuch Lands.

Fremund, (*Sax.*) free Peace, a proper name.

Fremd, (old word) ſtrange.

Frendleſſe-man, in the Saxon tongue, ſignifieth an out-law.

Frenne, (old word) for forein, a ſtranger.

Freoborgh, or *Fridburgh*, the ſame in the Saxon tongue, as *Frank-pledge*, in *French*; a ſurety for the peace, or good behaviour.

Frery

Frery, a proper name of a man, contracted from *Frederick*, which ſignifieth in Saxon-tongue, rich peace.

Freſcades, (*French*) cool refreſhments againſt the heat of the Summer.

To *walk in Freſco*, (*Ital.*) to take the freſh aire: alſo to drink in *Freſco*, to drink freſh liquor.

Freſh diſſeiſin, in Common-law, is that *diſſeiſin*, that a man may ſeek to defeat of his own power, without the help of the King, or his Judges.

Freſh force, a force done within fourty dayes.

Freſh gale, in Navigation, is when a wind blows immediately after a calm.

Freſh ſhot, is when any great River comes into the Sea, ſo that it is freſh water for a mile, or two.

Freſh ſpel, in Navigation, is a relieving the rowers in the long boat with another gang.

Freſh ſute, is ſuch an earneſt following of an Offendour, as never ceaſeth from the time of the offence committed, untill he be apprehended.

Fretrots, a ſort of Hereticks not much different from thoſe which are callad *Adamites*.

Fretted, in Heraldry, is ſaid of a field, or bordure, when ſeveral lines run croſſing one another, it is otherwiſe called *Diapered*.

Friars minors, *Auguſtine*, Preachers, and *Carmelites*, (which are the four principal orders) ſee in their proper places; to theſe alſo belong Fryers obſervants, Conventuals, Capouchins.

Fricaſſe, (*French*) a kind of fried meat.

Frication, (*Latin*) a rubbing, or chafing.

Friga, a certain Goddeſſe, anciently worſhipped by the *Saxons*, under the form of an *Hermaphrodite*.

Frigate, in Spaniſh *Fragata*, a Spial Ship.

Frigefaction, (*Lat.*) a making cold.

Frigeratery, (*Lat.*) a place to make or keep things cool.

Frigidity, (*Lat.*) coldneſs.

Friperer, (*French*) in Latin *Interpolator*, one that cleanſeth old apparell, to ſell again.

Friſeſomorum, a word by which Logicians denote the fifth imperfect mood of the firſt figure of a ſyllogiſm, in which the firſt propoſition is a particular Affirmative, the ſecond a univerſall Negative, the third a particular Negative.

Friſia, one of the ſeven United Provinces, called *Friezland*.

Frithſoken, a ſurety, or defence; from the Saxon words *Frid*, i.e. Peace; and *Socen*, i. e. to ſeek.

Fritillary, a flower made after the faſhion of a box out of which Dice are caſt, and is therefore ſo called from the Latin word *Fritillus*, it is many times very finely chequered.

Fritintency, (*Lat.*) the chirping of a Swallow.

Frivilous, (*Lat.*) vain, of little worth.

Frize, a term in Architecture, the garniſhing of the upper end of a Pillar.

Froiſe, a Pan-cake, or Tanſie.

Frondoſity, (*Lat.*) a flouriſhing with green leaves, being juſt under the architrave.

Frontale, (*Lat.*) belonging to the forehead: alſo uſed ſubſtantively for an attire of the forehead; called alſo a Frontlet.

Frontiſpeice, (*Lat.*) the Fore-front of a houſe; alſo a Picture placed before any Book.

Frontiers, the borders or limits of any place.

Frontiniack, a kind of ſweet luſcious French-wine.

Front-ſtall, a part of a horſes bridle.

Frontals, certain medicaments to be applyed to the forehead in diſtempers of the Head.

Frote, (old word) to rub.

The *Frounce*, a diſeaſe in a Hawks tongue, called in French, *Barbillon*.

Fructifie, (*Lat.*) to bring forth fruit.

Frugality, (*Lat.*) thriftineſs, ſparingneſs in expences.

Fruggin, a Fork to ſtir about the fuel in an Oven, from the French word, *Fourgon*, an Oven-Fork.

Fruitery, (*French*) a place for fruit.

Frutiges, (*Lat.*) branched work, or the repreſentation of fruit in Sculpture or painting.

Frumenty, pottage made of whear, from the Latin word *Frumentum*, i. e. whear.

Fruſtraneous, (*Lat.*) in vain, fruſtrate.

Fruſtration, (*Lat.*) a making vain, a deceiving; in Aſtrology it is uſed when a light Planet would come to a conjunction with one more heavie; and before it doth accompliſh it, the more weighty Planet is joyned with another.

Fruſtulent, (*Lat.*) full of *Fruſta*, or ſmall pieces.

Frutication, (*Lat.*) a ſprouting, or ſhooting forth of young branches.

Fryth, (old word) wood.

F u

Fucation, (*Lat.*) a mending the complexion by drugs, or artificial colours.

Fugacity, (*Lat.*) aptneſs to fly away.

Fugalia, (*Lat.*) certain feaſts celebrated by the ancient *Romans* in remembrance of the expulſion of Kings out of *Rome*.

Fugation, (*Lat.*) a putting to flight.

Fugue, (*French*) a Term in Muſick, when two parts anſwer one the other in the ſame point, or ſeveral points follow one another in the ſame part in ſeveral keys.

Fugitive-goods, the goods of a fugitive, or him that flies away for Felony, which are forfeit to the King or State.

Fuir, or *Fuer en fait*, is, when a man doth corporally fly; *Fuer en ley*, is when being called in the County he appeareth not, until he be out-lawed.

Fulbert, (*Saxon*) full bright, a Proper name.

Fulciments, (*Lat.*) Props, Supporters.

Fulgidity, or *Fulgency*, (*Lat.*) ghſtringneſs, or brightneſs.

Fulguration, (*Lat.*) a lightning, or flaſhing of fire in the Clouds, which precedes the Thunder. In Chymiſtry it is an operation by which all Metals excepting Gold or Silver are meteorized or reduced into Vapours, Exhalations and fumes by the help of lead in a Copel, through the violence of a well kindled animated fire.

Fulfremed, (*Saxon*) perfect.

Fulſians, certain Monks of the order of *St. Bernard*.

Fuliginous, (*Lat.*) ſooty, or full of ſmoak.

Fullers Earth, an inconcrete ſubſtance mixed with Niter, which makes it and the water that comes from it abſtergent like *Sope*. It is digged out of Pits about *Brickhil* in *Bedfordſhire*, (whence it is carried to moſt parts of the Nation) and in ſome other places: being diſſolved in Vinegar, it diſcuſſes pimples and tubercles, repreſſes inflammations, and cures burnings.

Fullonical, (*Lat.*) pertaining to a Fuller or ſcourer of cloath.

Fulmination, (*Lat.*) a ſtriking with lightning: alſo metaphorically taken for threatning: alſo in Chymiſtry, it is a metallical gradation cauſing a ſuddain and bright light.

Fulvid, (*Lat.*) of a kind of dusky colour.

Fumets, by the hunters uſed for the ordure of an Hart.

Fumidity, (*Lat.*) ſmoakineſs.

Fumigation, (*Lat.*) a perfuming with the ſmoak of ſweet wood, or other matter, either for qualifying the air, or helping ſome kind of diſtempers. In Chymiſtry it is the calcining of bodies by the fume of ſharp ſpirits, whether vegetable or mineral, the bodies being laid over the mouth of a veſſel wherein the ſharp Spirits are.

Fumitory, a kind of Herb, called in Latin *fumaria*, in Greek καπνος, in Spaniſh, *Palomilla*; it is of a biting quality, and hot in the firſt degree.

Funambulator, (*Lat.*) a Dancer on the Ropes.

Function, (*Lat.*) the performance or exerciſe of any duty or office.

Funditour, (*Lat.*) a ſlinger, or darter.

Funebrous, (*Lat.*) ſad, mournful, relating to Funerals.

Funeſtation, (*Lat.*) a polluting with a dead body.

Fungoſity, (*Lat.*) ſpunginеſs, or a being thin, and full of holes, like a Muſhrom.

Funnel, an inſtrument very ſmall at one end, to convey liquors into any narrow-mouthed veſſel.

Furacity, (*Lat.*) an inclination to ſteal or pilfer.

Furbiſh, (*French*) to poliſh, or make bright.

Furcation, (*Lat.*) a putting into the faſhion of a fork.

Furies, faigned by the Poets to be the three daughters of *Acheron* and Night, *Alecto*, *Megera*, and *Tyſiphone*, whoſe office was to torment the minds of tranſgreſſors: they poſſeſt *Oreſtes* for a while, but afterwards being appeaſed, they were called *Eumenides*.

Furibund, (*Lat.*) mad, or raging.

Furina, a Goddeſs among the *Romans*, who was held to be the Patroneſſe of Thieves.

To *Furle* the ſails of a ſhip, to fold or wrap them together.

Furling-lines, certain ſmall lines made faſt to the top-ſail, Top-gallant-ſail, and the Mizen-yards arms.

Furlong, a certain meaſure containing 20. poles in length; being the eighth part of a mile. It is alſo taken for a Perch, or the eighth part of an Acre of land.

Furnivals, an antient Family, Lords of *Fernham* in *Buckinghamſhire*, who hold their lands by this Tenure, namely to find the King upon his Coronation day, a Glove for his right hand, and to ſupport his right Arm, while he holds his Scepter.

Furole, (*French*) a kind of little Meteor appearing in the night, by ſome called St. *Hermes* fire.

Furres, which are of ſeveral ſorts, as *Sables*,

Sables, Lucerns, Genets, Foines, Martens, Minivers, Fitch, Shanks, Calabre. See in their proper places.

Furring, (in Navigation) is a ripping off the first plank of a ship, and putting other timbers upon the first, and so putting on the planks upon the timbers, which they call plank upon plank.

Furtive, (*Lat.*) given to stealing, or done by stealth.

Furrs, (*Lat. Genista spinosa*) a pricky bush well known, it opens the obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, helpeth the Jaundice, provoketh Urine, cleanseth the kidneys from Gravel or Stone ingendred in them.

Fusibility, (*Lat.*) aptness, or easiness to be melted.

Fusil, (*Lat.*) a spindle: also a term in Heraldry, being the resemblance of a spindle in a Coat of Arms.

Fusion, (*Lat.*) a melting. In Chymistry, it is the melting, or making fluid of Metals, or Minerals.

Fustian, in Latin *Xilinum*; a kind of stuff made of the down of a certain fruit growing in the upper part of *Egypt*.

Futility, (*Lat.*) vanity, lightness.

Futtocks, those compassing timbers which are scarfed upon the ground timbers, and give breadth to a ship.

Future, (*Lat.*) that which is to come: also Future tense is a term in Grammar, see *Tense*.

F Y

Fyre levin, (old word) lightning.

G A

Gaal, (*Hebr.*) Abomination, the son of *Ebed* who moved the *Sechemites* against *Abimelech*, and took the city of *Sechem* by force.

Gabala, a Town of *Syria Cava*, which is now called *Gibel*, or *Margad*.

Gab, (old word) to prate, or lie.

Gabbing, (old word) Lying.

Gabardine, a kind of rough Cassock, like an Irish mantle.

Gabberies, (*French*) mockeries, gibings, wilie deceits.

Gabel, (*French*) any kind of Tribute, or Impost.

Gabion, a kind of Fortification made of baskets filled with dirt.

Gable end of a house, a term in Architecture, signifying the top of a house. Some take it for the forepart, or frontispice, called also *Delicia*.

Gabrantovici, the name of an ancient people of *Britain*, who inhabited some part of *York-shire*.

Gabriel, (*Hebr.*) the strength of God, an Angel who appeared unto the Prophets *Daniel* and *Zacharie*, and to the Virgin *Mary*.

Gabrosentum, an ancient Frontier station of the *Romans*, kept by the second Band of the *Thracians*; it is thought to have stood in that part of the Bishoprick of *Derham* and *Northumberland*, where now *New-Castle* and *Gateshead* stand.

Gadde-fly, a certain Insect which stings cattel, called also a Brie.

Gad, (*Hebr.*) a Troop or Band, the son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*, and father of one of the twelve Tribes: also a Prophet who conversed with King *David*.

Gaddo Gaddi, a rare Florentine Painter who excelled in Mosaic work, and wrought it with better judgment than any of his Predecessors.

Gades, two Islands lying Westward beyond the Streights; by some called *Hercules* his Pillars.

Gadling, (old word) straggling.

Gage, in Common-law, signifyeth a pawn or surety: also to gage deliverance, or to wage deliverance, signifyeth to put in surety.

To *Gage* a ship, to stick a nail into a Pole, and put it down by the Rudder, thereby to know how much water the Ship draws.

Gaging-rod, an instrument to measure any vessel of liquid stuff.

Gaiety, (*French*) chearfulness, gallantry. *Cleopatra*. some say it is derived from the Latin word *Gaudeo*, to rejoyce.

Gainage, in Common-law, is Land held of the baser kind of Soke-men, or Villeins.

Gainsborough, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where anciently the *Danish* Ships lay at rode, and where *Swene Tingsgate*, a *Danish* Tyrant, after he had miserably harassed the Country, was stabbed by an unknown man.

Galactite, (*Greek*) a kind of precious stone, so called, because it is as white as milk.

Galanga, a plant growing in *China* and the East *Indies*, whence it is brought over, whose root is almost of the same form and operation with Ginger.

Galanthis, the servant-maid of *Alcmena*, who for deluding *Juno*, that sought to hinder the birth of *Hercules*, was turned into a Weasel.

Galathea, a Sea-Nymph, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, who being beloved of *Polypheme*, and preferring *Acis* before him, *Polypheme* killed his rival with a great stone which he pluckt out of a rock: whereupon *Acis* was turned into a River of the same name.

Gala-

Galatia, a region of *Asia* the leſs, called alſo *Gallo Græcia*.

Galaxie, (*Greek*) a broad white Circle in the ſky: which is made by the light reflected from a great company of little Stars. It is called the Milky-way.

Galbanum, a kind of Gum iſſuing out of a plant called Fennel Gyant, growing in *Syria*.

Gale, when the wind bloweth gently, ſo that a ſhip may bear her top ſails atrip; it is called a loom-gale; when it is much wind, a freſh, or ſtiffe gale.

Galege, or *Galage*, (in French *Galloches*) a kind of outward ſhooe, worn in dirty weather, which hath been anciently in uſe among the *Gaules*, from whence the word is derived.

Galena, the ancient name of a Town in *Berk-ſhire*, now called *Wallingford*.

Galenus, a famous Phyſitian of *Pergamus*, who flouriſhed in the time of the Emperour *Commodus*, and writ many excellent Volumes.

Galeon, or *Galleon*, (*French*) a great Ship of War.

Galeote, (*French*) a ſmall Gally: alſo one that rows in a Gally.

Galgacus, the name of a valiant *Brittain*, who led an Army againſt the *Romans*.

Galilæa, a Region of *Syria* lying North of *Judea*.

Galingale, the aromatical root of the ruſh *Cyprus*, called *Acorus*.

Galla moſchata, a ſweet ſmelling Confection ſold at the Apothecaries.

Galleaſſe, (*French*) a great double Gally.

Gallego, (*Span.*) an inhabitant of *Galatia*.

Gallia, a great Country of *Europe* anciently inhabited by the *Gaules*, now called *France*.

Galliard, (*French*) luſty: alſo ſubſtantively taken for a kind of dance, or luſty jovial air.

Galliardiſe, (*French*) luſtineſs, livelineſs.

Galliciſm, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking after the Idiom of the French tongue.

Gallie-foiſt, ſee *Foiſt*.

Galliegaskins, or *Galligaſcoines*, a kind of breeches, firſt in uſe among the inhabitants of that part of *France* which is called *Gaſcoin*.

Gallimafry, a kind of meat made up of ſeveral ſorts of meats minced together. It was ſo called, either becauſe it was allotted to the Gally-ſlaves, or elſe becauſe it was invented by the *Gaules*.

Gallochos, ſee *Galege*.

Gallon, (*Span.*) a Meaſure containing two quarts.

Galloway, a County of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Novants*: alſo a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Connaught*.

Galls, certain rough ſpurious fruits which grow upon glandiferous trees, beſides their legitimate ones as upon many Oaks in *Bohemia* and *Spain*, on whole trunks and boughs they often adhere without footſtalks; they are very aſtringent, contracting looſe parts, and ſtrengthening the weak ones, and reſtraining Fluxes.

Galloon, a kind of Lace for the binding of the outſides of Garments.

Gallulate, (*Lat.*) to begin to have a great voice.

Gallus, a River in *Phrygia*; of which, when the Prieſts of *Cybele* drank, they were agitated with divine fury, whence they were called *Galli*: alſo the name of a young man, who ſuffering *Sol* to diſcover the adultery of *Mars* and *Venus*, was by *Mars* turned into a Cock.

Galpe, (old word) to belch.

Galnes, in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifies any kind of ſatisfaction for ſlaughter.

Gamahez, in Arabick, ſignifieth certain figures, or images of things wrought exactly by nature.

Gamaliel, (*Hebr.*) Gods reward.

Gambado, a thing made of leather for a man to put his legges into, when he rides.

Gamboles, certain Games, or tricks, which are in uſe about Chriſtmaſs time, from the *Italian* word *Gamba*, a leg.

Gambra, a River in *Guiny* abounding with Crocodiles, River-horſes, Torpedoes, running-fiſhes, &c.

Gammot, an inciſion knife.

Gamut, the firſt note in the ordinary ſcale of Muſick: alſo the Scale it ſelf is uſually called the *Gam Ut*.

Ganch, to put men to death as they do in Turky, by letting them fall from a high place upon ſharp hooks.

Ganges, a very great River riſing out of the *Scythian* Mountains, and running thorow the middeſt of *India*.

Gang-flower, a certain Flower which flouriſheth in Proceſſion or Rogation week, by ſome called Rogation-flower.

Gangiators, or *Gaugiators*, ſignifies in the practick of *Scotland*, thoſe that examine weights and meaſures, mark cloth, &c.

Gangrene, (*Lat.*) a beginning of putrefaction, or a partial mortification of a member being a dreadful Symptome of a diſeaſe in

any

any member of the body, causing an inflammation with such intollerable pain, as if there were a fire coal burning therein; the grieved part swelling into a great tumour, and appearing for the most part of a dusky or livid Colour.

Gang-week, the next week but one before Whit-sunday, called also Rogation-week.

Gantlet, or *Gauntlet* (*French*) a certain Military glove.

To run the *Gantlope*, a punishment used among souldiers; the offender being to run with his back naked through the whole Regiment, and to receive a lash from every souldier. It comes from *Gant*, a Town in *Flanders*, where it was invented; and the Dutch word *Lope*, which signifies running.

Ganymed, the son of *Tros*, whom for his excellent form, *Jupiter* fell in love with; and causing him to be brought up to Heaven upon an Eagles back, made him his Cup-bearer, instead of *Hebe* the daughter of *Juno*. Also it is metaphorically taken for an Ingle, or boy hired to commit Sodomy.

Garamantes, a people of *Lybia* so called from *Garamas* their King, the son of *Apollo*.

Garbe, a sheaf of Corn, from the French word *gerbe*, a bundle: also handsomness, graceful carriage, from the *Italian* word *Garbo*: also a sharp piquant relish, in wine or beer.

Garbel, or *Garboord*, a plank next to the keel of a ship.

To *Garble*, to purifie, to sort out the bad from the good; an expression borrowed from *Grocers*, who are said to garble their Spices, *i. e.* to purifie them from the dross and dirt.

Garboil, (*French*) tumult or trouble.

Garbord, (in Navigation) is the first plank on the outside next the Keel; the Garbord-strake is, the first Seam next the Keel.

Garciser, in the practick of *Scotland*, signifies a boy that serves in the Mill.

Gard-robe, a kind of herb so called: also the same as Wardrop.

Gardmanger, (*French*) a storehouse, or cellar for meat.

Gare, kind of very course wool.

Gargarism, (*Greek*) a liquid Medicine to wash or cleanse the throat and mouth, by holding the head backward, and gargling the liquor to and fro in the palate.

Gargarus, the top of the Mountain *Ida*.

Gargantua, the name of a great Gyant or Monster, from the *Spanish* word *Garganta*, a throat.

Gargilon, an old term in hunting, for the chief part of the heart in a Deer.

Garner, see *Granary*.

Garnet, a tackle to hoise goods into a ship.

Garnishment, (*French*) signifieth in Common Law, the suing forth a Writ of *scire facias* against the Plaintiff, for an action of Detinue of Charters brought against the Defendant: also a fee which prisoners give their keepers at their admittance into prison: also money spent upon their fellow prisoners.

Garnison, (*French*) preparation, or furniture.

Garret, a proper name, see *Gerrard*.

Garrison, (*French*) a Town, or strong hold, fortified, and kept by Souldiers.

Garrulity, (*Lat.*) much tatling, or pratling.

Garter, the chief of three Kings at Armes: also half a Bend in Blazon. See *Bend*.

Gasehound, a certain sort of dogs of an excellent hunting kind, being the same with that which among the old Greeks was called *Agasæus*, from *Agazomai*, i. e. to Admire, because of its admirable swiftness.

Gastenes, (old word) terror.

Gastromyth, (*Greek*) one that speaketh inwardly, as it were out of his belly.

Gastroepiploic-vein: see *Vein*.

Gather-bag, the bag or skin, inclosing a red Deer in the Hinds belly.

Gaude, (old word) a toy, or trifle.

To *Gaude*, (old word) to mock, to scoff at.

Gaudy-dayes, certain Festival dayes observed in Colledges, or the Inues of Court.

Gavelet, an ancient kind of *Cessavit* used in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in Gavelkind, shall forfeit all his Lands and Tenements, to the Lord of whom they are holden, if he withdraw his due rents and services.

Gavel-kind, from the three Saxon words *Gife Eal Cyn*. i. e. given to all the kind, signifieth in Common Law an equal division of the fathers Lands among all the Children, or of the Lands of a brother deceased among his brethren, if he have no issue of his own.

Gaunt, in Latin *Gandavum*, the chief City of *Flanders*, which is said to have 20 Islands, and 48 Bridges within the Walls.

Gawdy-dayes, (see *Gaudy-dayes*.

Gawen, see *Waldwin*.

Gawgeours, the same as *Gangeators*, they are also called *Gagers*.

Gazet, (*French*) a certain Venetian Coyn: also a brief general relation of the

the Occurrences, or Affairs of Christendome.

Gazul and *Subit*, two *Ægyptian* weeds of which being burnt to ashes, they make the finest sort of glasses, which are called Venice glasses, because they are made at *Venice*.

G E

Geat, a sort of precious stone, or solid Bitumen, otherwise called black Amber, and thought by some to be the same with *Gagates* whence it is derived.

Gedaliah, (*Hebr.*) the Greatness of the Lord: the son of *Pashur*, constituted Governour over the remnant of the *Jews* in *Jerusalem* during the *Babylonish* Captivity.

Gehazi, a servant of the Prophet *Elisha*; for receiving gifts of *Naaman* the *Syrian* whom his Master had healed, he is smitten with Leprosie himself.

Gehenna, a certain Valley, where the *Israelites* sacrificed to *Moloch*: metaphorically taken for Hell.

Geld, (*Saxon*) money, or tribute; it is also called *Gild*, or *Guild*.

Geldable, one of the three parts into which *Suffolk* is divided; the other two being St. *Edmund*'s liberty, and St. *Andrey*'s liberty.

Geldria, *Gelderland* one of the Provinces, anciently a Dutchy in the *Low-Countreys*.

Gelicide, (*Lat.*) frost.

Gelidity. (*Lat.*) icyness, coldness.

Gelo, a young boy of *Sicily*, who sitting upon the threshold of a School, and making an out-cry after a Wolf that had snatched his book out of his hand, the Master and Scholars making a suddain tumult, were all killed by the fall of the School-house.

Gelones, a certain people of *Scythia*, who paint their faces that they may appear the more terrible in War.

Gelonum, a certain Lake in *Sicily*, near which there are two Fountains, of that nature that the waters of one make women fruitful, the other barren.

Gem, or *Gemme*, a Jewel, or precious Stone: also, a bud, or blossom.

Gemination, (*Lat.*) a doubling.

Gemells, in Heraldry, is said of so many bars or the like, when they are double.

Geminels, (*Lat.*) Twins: also, one of the twelve Signs in the Zodiac, into which the Poets faign that *Castor* and *Pollux*, the sons of *Tyndarus* and *Leda*, were changed, is called *Gemini*.

Gemites, a kind of precious stone.

Gemmerie, a Cabinet to keep Jewels in; a Jewel-house.

Gemote, a Court belonging to a Hundred.

Gemmosity, (*Lat.*) an abounding with Jewels: also a sprouting forth of blossoms.

Gemony, a place in *Rome*, where malefactors were cast headlong into the River *Tiber*.

A *Gemow-ring*, a kind of double Ring, linked with two or more links.

Gendarme, (*French*) a horse-man compleatly Armed.

Gender, in Grammar the difference of words as they are declined, either with a Masculine Article, as *Hic* in Latin; which is chiefly appropriated to the names of men, and male Creatures, and those words are said to be of the Masculine Gender. Or with a Fœminine article; as, *Hæc* in Latin, which is chiefly appropriated to the names of women or female creatures, and those words are said to be of the fœminine gender: Or with the Neuter article *Hoc*, which is appropriated to neither, and those words are said to be of the Neuter gender; but those words which denote things inanimate, or capable of no sex, are declined with any of the three Articles as it happens, and some both with the Masculine *Hic*, and the Fœminine *Hæc*; others indifferently with either, and all Adjectives have all three Genders. As for that which is called the *Epicœne* Gender, see in the word *Epicœne*.

Genealeathud, (*Saxon*) approached.

Genealogie, (*Greek*) a Description of ones family, descent, or lineage.

† *Geneogloſſum*, (*Greek*) the Muscle which causeth the tongue to proceed beyond the teeth and lips.

Generation, (*Lat.*) an ingendring or begetting.

Generosity, (*Lat.*) noblenes of mind, or of blood.

Geneſis, (*Greek*) the same as generation from the Latin: also the Title of the first Book of *Moses*; because it treats of the Beginning, or Generation of the World.

Genethliaques, (*Greek*) Books, which treat of the foretelling of mens fortunes, by the Calculation of their Nativities.

Genets, a kind of fur, which is taken from a Beast of the same name.

Geneva, a fair Imperial Town upon the Lake *Leman* in *Savoy*, next to the Borders of *Switzerland*.

Genial, (*Lat.*) festival, joyful, helpful, to Generation,

Geniculation, (*Lat.*) a joynting.

Genital, (*Lat.*) apt to ingender, or beget; alſo Genital are taken ſubſtantively for the Members of Generation.

A *Geniting*, a kind of Apple, which is firſt ripe of any others.

Genitive caſe in Grammar is the ſecond of the ſix Caſes, by which is chiefly implyed property or poſſeſſion. In the modern, Europeau tongues, it is known by the præfixing of an article, as *del*, *du*, and in Engliſh *of*, &c. but in the Latin and Greek, and other ancient tongues, by varying its termination from the Nominative Caſe; as *Domini* from *Dominus*.

Genius, (*Lat.*) the good, or evil Spirit attending on every man, or proper to each ſeveral place: alſo a mans nature, fancy, or inclination.

Genoa, the chief City of *Liguria* in *Italy*; famous for traffick, called alſo *Genes*.

Genſericus, a Kind of the *Vandals*; he took *Carthage*, ſpoiled the Temples, and made ſtables of them for his horſes.

Gent, (old word) proper, handſome.

Gentian, (*Lat. Gentiana*) an Herb found out, as ſome ſay, by *Gentius* King of *Illyrium*: it is otherwiſe called *Filwort*.

Gentiliſm, (*Lat.*) Heathenilm, or the belief of the Gentiles.

Gentilitial, (*Lat.*) pertaining to kindred, or anceſtours.

Gentil, a ſort of Inſect, called a Maggot, uſed for a bait to catch fiſh.

Gentiles, in Grammar, are thoſe ſort of Nouns which betoken a mans being of ſuch or ſuch a Country; as *Anglus*, *Græcus*, *Italus*, &c.

Genua, ſee *Genoa*.

Genuflexion, (*Lat.*) a kneeling, or bending of the knee.

Genuine, (*Lat.*) natural, or proper.

Genus, (*Lat.*) a kind, ſtock, or linage: alſo, one of the five Predicables in Logick, being that which containeth under it, the Species, or leſſer conſiderations: alſo a Gender.

Geodæſia, (*Greek*) the art of meaſuring of Land.

Geography, (*Greek*) the Exact deſcription of all the Regions, and Countreys of the earth.

Geomanty, (*Greek*) a kind of divination, by certain Circles made on the Earth.

Geometry, (*Greek*) the meaſuring of the earth; but it is commonly taken by Synecdoche for the art of meaſuring in general.

Geoponical, (*Greek*) belonging to tilling or manuring ground.

George, a proper name, ſignifying in Greek, Husband-man. The chief of this name was *George* of *Cappadocia*, a Tribune under *Diocleſian*, who killed a mighty Serpent in *Africa*, to whom a Virgin was caſt to have been devoured; he is thought to be the ſame with St. *George* the Champion.

Georgians, a people inhabiting *Albania*, now called *Georgia*; profeſſing themſelves Chriſtians, though differing in many points from us, and honouring St. *George* as their chief Patron: alſo a Sect of Hereticks, inſtituted at *Delft* by *David George*, whoſe Doctrine was, that both the Law and the Goſpel were unprofitable for ſalvation.

Georgicks, (*Greek*) books that treat of husbandry, and tillage.

Geornlick, (*Saxon*) willingly.

Gerah, an Hebrew meaſure, being the 20th part of a ſheckle.

Gerard, (*Saxon*) all towardneſs; a proper name: for *Gerard* we frequently uſe *Garret*, and ſometimes *Gerald*.

Garfalcon, a kind of bird, which is between a Vulture and a Hawk.

Germander, *Lat. Triſſago* and *Quercula major*; *Gr. Chamædrys* an Herb called Engliſh-Treacle, being a received remedy againſt hardneſs of the Spleen, and difficulty of urine.

Germanity, (*Lat.*) a brotherhood, ſiſterhood, or very near Relation.

Germination, (*Lat.*) a budding forth.

Gerſa Serpentaria, a kind of Ceruſſe made of the roots *Aram*, or *Cuckow-pint*.

Gert, in Navigation is, when the Cable is ſo caugh't that a ſhip cannot go over it upon the turning of a tide.

Gertrude, the proper name of a woman; from the Saxon word *Ger*, and *Trude*, i. e. All-truth.

Gervaſe, a proper name of men; from the German word *Gerfaſt*, i. e. all faſt, firm, or ſure, anſwering to the Latin word *Conſtans*; others contract it from the Greek *Geronſios*, i. e. Ancient, or honourable. The chief of this name was a famous Martyr, who ſuffered under *Nero* at *Millain*.

Gerunds, in Grammar are certain parts of a Verb, ſo called from bearing a double ſignification, both active and paſſive, they are proper to the Latin tongue, and are threefold ending in *Di*, *Do*, and *Dum*; as for the vulgar modern tongues, the *Italian* and *Spaniſh* imitate the Latin in the Gerund in *Di*.

Geryon, a certain King of the Spaniſh Iſlands, called *Baleares*; who is fained by the Poets to have had three bodies, and to have been killed by *Hercules*.

Geſamund, (*Sax.*) aſſembled, a proper name of men.

Geſſant, in Heraldry is ſaid, a Lyons head is born over a Chief.

Geſtation, (*Lat.*) a carrying.

Geſticulation, (*Lat.*) a making ſigns by geſtures, or motions of the body: alſo a kind of Morris-dancing.

Geſtion, (*Lat.*) a doing, or carriage of any buſineſs.

Geſts, (*Lat.*) great actions, or exploits perform'd.

Getealed, (*Sax.*) numbred.

Gethild, (*Sax.*) patience.

Getulians, a certain barbarous people, who were the firſt inhabitants of *Africa*.

Gules, a Term in Heraldry, ſignifying a Red or Vermilion colour.

Gewgaws, or *Gugaws*, trifles for Children to play with; derived as ſome think from the Latin word *gaudere*, to rejoyce.

G H

Ghetta, an earthy mineral not long ſince found in *Turky*.

Ghews, an ignominious Term, heretofore given to the Proteſtants in *Flanders*, the word ſignifying as much as beggar.

Ghittar, a ſort of Muſical Inſtrument heretofore very much in uſe among the *Italians* and *French*, and now of late among the *Engliſh*.

Ghittern, a ſort of Muſical Inſtrument for the manner of playing not much unlike a Cittern.

G I

Gibboſity, (*Lat.*) a bunching out ſtill more and more towards the middle, but more eſpecially taken for a bunching in the back: alſo the Moon's being three parts full of light.

Gibe, (old word) to mock, from the French word *Gaber*.

Gibellines, ſee *Guelphs*.

Gibralter, ſee *Streights*.

Gibſere, a pouch, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Gideon, or *Gedeon*, (*Hebr.*) a Breaker, or Deſtroyer, he was the ſon of *Joaſh*, and being conſtituted a Judge over *Iſrael* defeateth a mighty hoſt of the *Midianites* with 300 men only.

Gifta, (*Saxon*) Marriage.

Gifu, (*Saxon*) Grace.

Gigantick, big-bodied, Giant-like.

Gigantomachy, (*Greek*) the ancient War of the Giants againſt Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

Giglet, or *Giglot*, a wanton woman, or ſtrumpet. *Chaucer*.

Gigot, (*French*) a kind of minced meat.

Gigs, ſwellings with black heads growing in the inſide of the lips of horſes.

Gilbert, a proper name of men, ſignifying in the German tongue, Gold-like bright; anſwering the Latin *Aurelius*, or *Aurelian*: others write *Giſlebert*, i.e. bright pledge.

Gilbertines, a certain religious Order inſtituted by one *Gilbert* of *Lincolnſhire*, An. 1145. they firſt ſeated themſelves at *Sempringham*, and conſiſted of 700 Fryars, and 1100 Nuns.

Gild, ſee *Geld*.

Giles, a proper name of men contracted from *Ægidius*, which ſome derive from the Greek word *Aigidion*, i. e. a little Kid. Others derive *Giles*, from *Julius*, as *Gilian* from *Juliana*.

Gillet, a womans name contracted in like manner from *Ægidia*.

Gillingham, a Forreſt in *Dorſet-ſhire*, where *Edmond Ironſide* overthrew the Danes in a great pitcht field.

Gilthead, a kind of fiſh ſo called from its golden colour.

Gimlet, a piercer to pierce any barrel of liquor withal.

Gimmal, ſee *Gemmow-ring*.

Gingreat, to chirp like a bird.

Ginne, a ſnare; contracted as ſome think from *Engin*.

Gippius, a certain *Roman*, who uſing to feign himſelf a ſleep, while his wife lay with other men; one time he ſtarted up and cryed, *Non omnibus dormio*. I ſleep not to all men; whence it became a Proverb.

Gippon, (*French*) a kind of ſhort Caſſock, or coat.

Gips, a kind of chalk or mortar.

Giraffe, a certain beaſt in ſome parts of *Aſia* ſo high, that a man on horſeback may ride under its belly, having the hindmoſt leggs ſhorter than the formoſt, ſo that not being able to ſtoop down to graſs, it feeds on the leaves of trees.

Giraſol, (*Leucopetaton*) a ſort of Stone or Gem of a whitiſh ſhining colour, and ſending forth a golden ſplendour, it is commonly called the Sun-ſtone.

Girle, a Term in hunting, being a Roebuck of two years.

Gironne, a certain Term in Heraldry.

Girthol, in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifieth a Sanctuary.

Girvii, a people in times paſt inhabiting the Fenny parts of *Lincoln-ſhire*, *Cambridg-ſhire*, &c. the word ſignifying Fen-dwellers.

Giſarms, a kind of weapon with two pikes, which ſome call biſarms.

Giſte, (*French*) a Couch, or reſting place: alſo a writing which contains the names of the Towns, or Houſes, where a King or Prince intends to lie in his progreſs.

Gite, (old word) a gown.

G L

Glaciation, (*Lat.*) a freezing.

Gladdon, or *Gladwin*, ſtinking, *Gr.* ξύειν, and ἰὸς ἄγρια. *Lat. Spatula fœtida*, an herb whoſe flower reſembleth the flower-de-Luce; it is otherwiſe called *Spurge-wort*.

Glade, a place covered with water in the Winter time.

Gladiatour, (*Lat.*) a Swordman, or Fencer, from the Latin word *gladius*, a ſword.

Gladuſe, (*Britiſh*) the proper name of divers women, from *Claudia*.

Glandage, (*French*) maſtage, or the ſeaſon of feeding hogs with maſt.

Glandulous, (*Lat.*) full of kernels, from the Latin word *Glans*, a kernel.

Glanoventa, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*, garriſoned by the firſt Cohott of the *Morini*; ſo called, becauſe it ſtood upon the bank of the River *Venta*, now called *Wantsbeck*.

Glaſtenbury, a famous Abby founded by *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, near unto which in *Wiral*-Park groweth a Hawthorn, which is reported to put forth leaves and bloſſom upon Chriſtmaſs-day, as freſh as in May: Alſo in the Church-yard there grew a Wall-nut-tree, which as ſome have affirmed, did not put forth his leaves until St. *Barnabies* Feaſt.

Glancitation, (*Lat.*) a crying like a whelp.

Glaucoma, (*Gr.*) ſo called from changing the Cryſtalline humour of the eye, into a fiery redneſs.

Glaucus, the ſon of *Hippolocus*; he aſſiſted *Priamus* in the Trojan War, and taking *Diomeds* brazen Arms for his own which were of Gold, he was killed by *Ajax*, and his body being carried into *Lycia* by the winds, was changed into a River: Alſo the name of a fiſher, who taſting of a certain herb, leapt into the Seas, and was a Sea-god.

Glave, (old word) a kind of crooked ſword, or bill.

Glaze, to verniſh.

Glebe-land, Land belonging to a Perſonage from *Gleba*, a clod, or turf.

Glede, (old word) a hot ember, or coal; alſo a Puttock, or Kite.

Glee, joy, or mirth; from the Dutch word *gleeren*, to recreate.

Gleire, (old word) white.

Glimmering, a glancing, or trembling light.

Globoſity, (*Lat.*) a being round like a bowle, or globe.

Globous, (*Lat.*) round like a Globe, which in Geometrie, is a ſolid body round every way, in faſhion of a ball.

Globe, *vide* Sphear.

Gloceſter, the chief City of *Gloceſter-ſhire*, it was called by the Saxons *Gleveceſter*, in Latin *Glevum*, by the Brittains *Caer Glove*, i. e. fair City: It is alſo called by ſome *Claudio Ceſtria* from the Emperour *Claudius*, who, as it is fabulouſly reported, married his daughter *Geniſſa* to *Arviragus* the Britiſh King.

Gloceſter-Hall, a place for Students in *Oxford*, built by *John*, Lord *Gifferd* of *Brimesfield*.

Glome, (old word) a bottom of thread.

Glomeration, (*Lat.*) a rolling or gathering into a round lump.

Gloomy, (old word) dusky, or dark.

Gloſe, (old word) to flatter.

Gloſſator, or *Gloſſographer*, he that makes a Gloſs, or Comment, to interpret the hard meaning of words or things.

Gloſſopetra, (*Greek*) the name of a ſtone, ſo called from its reſemblance of a Tongue; vulgarly Tongue-ſtone.

Glutination, (*Lat.*) a joyning together with glew.

Glycerium, a Courteſan of *Theſpia*, who gave the picture of *Cupid* which ſhe had of *Praxiteles*, as a legacy to the *Theſpians*.

Glyſter, ſee *Clyſter*.

G N

Gnarity, (*Lat.*) knowingneſs, experience.

Gnarr, or *Gnurre*, a hard knot in wood: alſo a churle.

Gnathonical, playing the *Gnatho*, i. e. a paraſite, or deceitful fellow.

Gnatſnapper, a certain Bird called a fig-eater, in Latin *Ficedula*.

Gnavity, (*Lat.*) a being induſtrious, active, or vigorous in any buſineſs.

Gnew, (old word) gnawed.

Gnoff, (old word) a churle, or fool.

Gnomonick, (*Greek*) belonging to a Gnomon, which in Geometrie is one diagonal with two Complements of any Paralelogram, it is vulgarly taken for a Carpenters ſquare, or the ſtyle or cock of a Dial.

Gnoſticks from the Greek word *Gnoſis*, knowledge; a Sect of Hereticks, inſtituted by one *Carpocras* in the year 125: they aſſumed to themſelves a great degree of knowledge, denyed the Day of Judgment, and

held two Supreme Deities, one good, the other bad.

Gnurre, see *Gnarr*.

GO

Goa, the braveſt and beſt defenced City in all the East *Indies*, where the Viceroy of *Portugal* keeps his reſidence and ſeats of Juſtice.

Goar, see *Gore*.

Goaring, in the Seamans phraſe ſloping.

Goatsbeard, (*Gr. Tragopagon*) an herb with long ſtaring leaves, the root of it is held to be reſtorative in Conſumptions.

Goatsrue, an herb with leaves ſomewhat like the leaves of Vetches, but of a lighter colour: it preſerveth the heart from palpitations, trembling, ſwouning, and melancholy vapours: it reſiſteth poyſon, peſtilence, meaſles, purples, and the ſmall Pox.

Goblins, ſee *Elves*.

Gobonated, a Term in Heraldry, as a bordure gobonated is, when it is divided into two colours, in ſuch ſort, as if it were cut into ſmall gobbets.

Go to God, ſignifieth in Common-Law, to be diſmiſſed the Court.

Godard, a proper name of men, ſignifying in the *German* tongue, Godly diſpoſition.

Godfrey an other proper name ſignifying God's peace, the moſt eminent of the name, was that famous Champion in the holy War, who after the taking of *Jeruſalem* was firſt choſen King thereof, but refuſed to be crowned with a Crown of Gold in a place where the Saviour of mankind had been crowned with a Crown of thorns.

Godwin, (*Germ.*) victorious in God.

Goetie, (*Greek*) Witchcraft, Diabolical Magick.

Goſiſh, (old word) ſottiſh.

Gog, (*Hebr.*) a roof of a houſe, the Son of *Shemaiah*, alſo a people who together with *Magog* is mentioned in *Ezechiel*, as Nations that ſhall be perſecutors of the Church: alſo among certain writers (though I doubt little better than fabulous) of the ancient Britiſh Hiſtory there is mention made of a certain gyant called *Gogmagog* 12 Cubits high, who inhabiting this Land at the coming of *Brutus* was by *Corineus*, thrown down a ſteep rock in *Cornwall*, ever ſince called *Gogmagogs* Leap.

To be *a-Gog*, to be eagerly bent upon a thing: alſo to be puft up with pride.

Golden-number, or *Primer*, a number which beginneth with one, and increaſeth yearly one till it come to 19. and then beginneth again, and therefore it is called *Circulus Decennovalis*, as being a circle or revolution of 19 years, in which the Aſpects between the *Sun* and Moon have been thought to return to the ſame place they were at 19 years before becauſe in that ſpace of time the *Dragons* head made its Zodaical revolution, the ſeveral parts of it are called the Golden number, becauſe it hath been formerly written in Calenders in golden (though now commonly in red) Letters, or haply by reaſon of the golden uſe thereof, the uſe of it is to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon.

Golden-fleece, ſmall grains of Gold which are found by Rivers and Brooks, and gathered up by the help of ſheep-ſkins with the wool on. Of theſe Grains there were great plenty upon the *Colchian*-ſhore, which gave occaſion to the Fable of *Jaſon* and his *Argonauts*.

Golden rod, (*Lat. Aurea Virga*) a reputed herb of *Venus*, of a cleanſing aſtringent quality.

Goldfoile, leaf-Gold.

Golgotha, a place hard by Mount Sion, full of malefactors bones: It ſignifyeth in the *Syrian* tongue, a place of dead mens Sculls.

Goliah, (*Hebr.*) a Gyant of the *Philiſtines* who defying the army of the *Iſraelites*, was encountred by little *David* and ſlain.

Golierdies, (old word) ravenouſly mouthed.

Golp, (*Span.*) a flaſh or blow.

Goman, (*Saxon*) a married man.

Gomer, (*Hebr.*) Conſuming, the ſon of *Japhet*; from him divers authors affirm to have been deſcended the *Cimbri*, a warlike people, who originally poſſeſt a very large part of *Europe*. Alſo an Hebrew meaſure containing about 9 Gallons.

Gomphoſis, (*Greek*) the joyning together of a bone.

Gonagra, (*Lat.*) the Gout of the knees.

Gondola, or *Gondolot*, a kind of Boat much uſed at *Venice*.

Gonfennon, (old word) a little flag.

Gonorrhœa, (*Greek*) a diſeaſe which cauſeth a frequent emiſſion of the Genital ſeed without any erection of the Yard; and comes not alwayes from a Venereal cauſe, but ſometimes from a ſprain or wrench: it is vulgarly called the running of the reins.

Good abearing, or *Good behaviour*, ſignifieth in Common-Law, an exact carriage of a ſubject toward the King and his liege-people.

Goodmancheſter, a Town in *Huntingtonſhire*, ſo abounding in tillage, that Kings in times paſt, coming that way, were received

ceived in Country fashion with 180 ploughs.

Goods-eschеat, goods confiscate.

Goos-bill, a sort of Chyrurgions Instrument, serving to the same purpose as the *Crowbill*, see *Crowbill*.

Goos-grass, (*Lat. Aparine*) a sort of Herb otherwise called *Cleavers*, good to cleanse the blood, and strengthen the liver.

Goosewing, in Navigation, is a fitting up the sail, so as the ship may go before a wind or quarter-wind, with a fair fresh gail.

Gorbelly, one who is all paunch or belly.

Gor-crow, a Raven.

Gordieus, a Mountain of *Armenia*, where the Ark of *Noah* was said to rest.

Gordius, a King of *Phrygia*, who being raised from the plough to the Throne, hung up the furniture of his Oxen in the Temple, as a memoriall, which being tied in a very intricate knot, and the Monarchy of the World being promised to him that could untie it, *Alexander* the Great, after he had long tried in vain, at length cut in two with his sword: whence, the Gordian knot, came to be a proverb, being taken for any thing which is difficult to be expounded.

Gore, a Term in Blazon, and consists of two Arch lines drawn from the sinister chief, and bottom of the Escutcheon, and meeting in a sharp angle in the fesspoint, this signifies a rebatement of cowardice.

Gorge, in Faulconry, is that part of the Hawk that first receiveth the the meat, and is called the craw or Crap in other fowls.

Gorgius, gallant, sumptuous; some think from the Greek word *Gargairo*, i. e. to shine.

Gorgons, the three daughters, of *Phorcys*, *Medusa*, *Sthenio*, and *Euriale*: with *Medusa Perseus* fought, and cutting off her head, turned it into a stone. Also particularly taken for the head of *Medusa* in Astrology.

Corlois, a Prince of *Cornwall*, whose wife *Uther-Pendragon*, fell in love with; and injoying her by the means of his Magical delusions, he begat King *Arthur*.

Gormandize, (*French*) to play the gourmand, *i.e.* a glutton or great devourer. Some derive it from the Latin words, *se gulose mandere*, i.e. to eat greadily.

Gormonceſter, a Town in *Huntingtonshire*, the same with *Goodmancheſter* above mentioned. It was called *Gormanceſter*, from *Gormon* the *Dane*; unto whom, after an agreement of peace, King *Alfred* granted this Town with the adjoyning territories, it is thought to have been the same Town with that which was called in old times, *Durosiponte*.

Gospel, a Saxon word, signifying Good saying, or Gods word; it is commonly taken for one of the four Evangelists in the New Testament.

Gosſehauke, *quasi Groſſehawke*, a kind of Hauk called in Greek *Asterias*, because of its spots, which are like little Stars.

Gossip, one that undertakes for a Child in Baptism, the word signifieth in the Saxon tongue, Spiritually of kin.

Gossomers, a kind of thin Cobweb-like exhalation which hovers in the Aire at the beginning of *Autumne*, if it fall upon the ground (as oftimes it doth) and sheep eat thereof, the Country people conceive it will rot them, and therefore they will not let them out of their fold, if they can chuse till it be gone. It is called in Latin *Fila Virginis*.

Gothia, a Country in *Europe*, bordering upon *Denmark* and *Norway*: the people are called *Gothi*, or *Gothes*, who in former times over-run the greatest part of *Europe*.

Goule, (old word) Usury, from the Latin word *Gula*, i. e. the Throat.

Gourd, a kind of plant somewhat like a Cowcumber: also used by *Chaucer* for a bottel.

Goureth, (old word) stareth.

Goutwort, otherwise called, Herb-Gerard, Ashweed, Jumpabour, an Herb, whose property it is to help the cold Gout, and Sciatica, as also Joynt aches, and other cold greifs, *Latin*, *Podagraria*, *Germanica*, and *Herba Gerardi*.

G R

Gracchus Sempronius, a great Captain of the *Romans*, who subdued the *Celtiberians* a people of *Spain*, and repaired their Chief City *Illurcis*, calling it by his own name *Graccburis*: he had two sons by his wife *Cornelia*, *Caius* and *Tiberius*, who were both slain in a popular sedition seeking to re-establish the *Agrarian* Laws.

Graces, the three daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, *Aglaia*, *Enphorsyne*, and *Thalia*; the Goddesses of Elegance and handsome conversation.

Grace, a proper name of divers women, the signification well known.

Gracility, (*Lat.*) slenderness.

Gradation, (*Lat.*) an ascending by degrees. In Rhetorick it is the same figure of sentence which by a Greek name is other wise called *Climax*.

Gradual, that part of the Mass, which uses to be sung between the Epistle and Gospel; also by degrees.

Graduate

Graduate, (*Lat.*) he that hath taken a degree at the University.

Grecia, a famous Country of *Europe*, the Nurſe of Learning, and of all the Arts; its chief Regions are *Attica*, *Bœotia*, *Phocis*, *Achaia*, &c.

Græ, the three daughters of *Phoreys*, who had but one eye, and one tooth among them, which they uſed by turns, they helpt *Perſeus* to overcome their ſiſters the *Gorgons*.

Graffer, is uſed in ſome of the ſtatutes, for a Notary or Scrivener, from the french word *Greffier*.

To *Graft*; in Husbandry, is to place a Cyon upon a ſtock, ſo as the ſap may paſs from the Cyon without any Impediment.

A *Graie*, a Beaſt called a Brock or Badger.

Grains of *Paradiſe*, a certain plant, otherwiſe called *Cardamomum*.

Grame, (old word) ſorrow, miſhap, or anger.

Gramercy, from the French, *Grandmercì*, i. e. great thanks; an expreſſion of giving thanks.

Gramineous, or *Gramineal*, (*Lat.*) graſſie, or made of graſs.

Gramineal Crown, ſee *Crown*.

Grammatical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Art of Grammar, *i. e.* the Method of attaining to any language by certain Rules.

Grampus, a ſort of Fiſh ſomewhat like a Whale but leſſe.

Granadil, (*Spaniſh*) a Diminutive of Granado, which ſignifieth a Pomegranate: alſo a certain Engin like a Pomegranet, which is to be ſhot out of a piece of Ordnance.

Granary, (*Lat.*) a place to lay Corn in.

Granate, (*Lat. Granatus*) a ſort of precious ſtone, ſo called becauſe it is like the ſtone of a Pomgranate, it is an imperfect kind of red Ruby or Carbuncle, but ſomewhat darker and leſs Elaborated by nature.

Grandævity, (*Lat.*) *qu.* greatneſs of age, Antiquity, Seniority, Elderſhip.

Grand Cape, in Common Law, is a Writ that lyeth, when any reall Action is brought, and the Tenant appears not, but maketh default, upon the firſt ſummons.

Grand-diſtreſſe, in Common Law, is a diſtreſſe taken of all the Lands, or Goods that a man hath within the County, or Baylywick.

Grandezza, or *Grandeur*, (*Spaniſh* and *French*,) greatneſs of State, or of ſpirit *Cleopatra*.

Grandiloquence, or *Grandiloquit*, (*Lat.*) Majeſty or height of Style.

Grandimonienſers, a Religious Order, erected in the year 1076. by one *Stephen* of *Avern*.

Grandinous, (*Lat.*) belonging to hail.

Grandity, (*Lat.*) greatneſs.

Grand Sergeanty, a certain kind of ſervice, whereby the Lords of *Scrivelby*, in *Cheſhire*, held their land; which was to come well Armed and mounted into the kings preſence upon the day of his Coronation, and by publick Proclamation to offer himſelf to maintain the King right by open Combat, againſt whoſoever ſhould dare to oppoſe it. This Tenure belonged by Hereditary ſucceſſion to the Family of the *Dimmocks*.

Grange, from the Latin word *Grana*, a building which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and all other places neceſſary for Husbandry.

Granicus, a River in *Bithynia*, famous for the great battel between *Alexander* and *Darius*, wherein above 600000 *Perſians* were ſlain and taken.

Granito, (*Ital.*) a kind of ſpeckled marble found in divers places of *Italy*.

Graniferous, (*Lat.*) bearing kernels or grains.

Grantceſtor, ſee *Gron*.

Granulation, (*Lat.*) a reducing of bodies eſpecially Metallick and Mineral into *Granula*, or ſmall Grains, it is a word peculiar to Chymiſtry.

Granule, (*Lat.*) a little grain.

Graphical, (*Greek*) curiouſly deſcribed, or wrought.

Graplings, crooked irons that hold ſhips together; they are called alſo *Grapnels*.

Graſſation, (*Lat.*) a ſpoiling, or lying waſt.

Gratiæ expectativæ, certain Bulls whereby the Pope uſed to grant out Mandates of Eccleſiaſtical livings.

Gratianople, a City of *Narbon* in *France*.

Gratianus, the name of a *Roman* Emperour, ſirnamed *Eunarius*; he was perfidiouſly ſlain by *Andragathius*, one of his Captains, in *Lions* in *France*.

Gratification, (*Lat.*) a rewarding or making amends.

Gratis, (*Lat.*) freely, for nothing.

Gratuity, (*Lat.*) a free reward.

Gratulation, (*Lat.*) a rejoycing in anothers behalf: alſo a thanking.

A *Grave*, ſee *Greve*.

To *Grave* a ſhip, to preſerve the Calking by laying over a mixture of white Tallow or train Oil Roſin and brimſtone.

Graveolence, (*Lat.*) a ſmelling rank, or ſtrong.

Graver

Graver, a ſmall peice of ſteel uſed in graving, formed Lozange, or Diamond-ſquare; there are different ſorts of graving; ſee *Selegraving*, alſo a Barber Chyrurgeons Inſtrument for the taking ſcales off from the Teeth.

Gravidity, (*Lat.*) a being with Child.

Gravity, (*Lat.*) heavineſs, or weight, being applied to bodies: alſo graveneſs, or ſoberneſs in behaviour.

Graunt, in Common-Law, is a gift in writing, of ſuch a thing as cannot be paſſed in word only.

Greace, (a Term of Hunting) the fat of a Boar, or Hare; the fat of a Boar hath an addition, and is called Bevy-greace.

Greach-breach, ſee *Grith-breach*.

Greaves, (*French*) Armour for the legs.

Greciſm, (*Greek*) a ſpeaking after the *Idiom* of the Greek tongue.

Gree, willingneſs, from the French word *Gré*, or the Latin *Gratum*, alſo in Heraldry it is uſed for a ſtep or degree.

Green-cloath, the name of a Court of Juſtice that uſed to ſit in the Counting-houſe of the Kings Court.

Greenbow, a Term uſed in the Forreſt-Laws, ſignifying every thing that groweth green within the Forreſt: it it alſo called Vert.

Greenwax, is a word uſed in Statutes, and ſignifies the Eſtreats of Iſſues, Fines, and Amercements, in the Exchequer, and delivered to the Sheriffs under the Seal of the Court, to be leavied by them in their ſeveral Counties.

Greenwich, (*q. Green Creek*) a Town in *Kent*, where in old times there lay at *Rode* a great fleet of the *Danes* under *Thurkill* their Captain, who put to a cruel death *Ealpheg* Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*. This place is alſo famous for a Royal Palace, built by *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and by him named *Placence*: he alſo built here upon a high Hill, a pleaſant Tower famous in *Spaniſh* fables.

Greeſe, a ſtaire, or ſtep, from the Latin word *Greſſus*.

Gregal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a flock.

Gregorie, a proper name of a man, ſignifying in Greek watchfull, anſwering to the Latin *Virgilius*, of this name there have been 15 Popes or Biſhops of *Rome*.

Gregorian, a kind of Cap: alſo *Gregorian* Account, a correction of the Calender by Pope *Gregory* the 13th. making the year to conſiſt of 365 daies, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 ſeconds; whereas before, according to the *Julian* account *i. e.* that which was inſtituted by the Emperour *Julius Cæſar* it conſiſted of 365 daies, and 6 hours.

Greſham Colledge, a fair houſe in the City of *London*, once the habitation of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who conſtituted it a Colledge, and endowed it with Revenues for the maintaining of profeſſors of divinity, Law, Phyſick, Aſtronomy, Geometry, and Muſick. The ſaid Sir *Thomas Greſham* built alſo a ſtately Fabrick, commonly called the *Royall Exchange*.

Greve, or *Grave*, a word of authority among the Low Dutch, ſignifying as much as Lord, or Governour.

Griff-graff, (*French*) by hook, or by crook.

Griffith, ſee *Gryffith*.

A *Grigg*; a young Eele.

Grilliade, (*French*) a kind of meat broyled.

Grimbald, or *Grimoald*, a proper name of men, ſignifying in the German tongue, power over anger.

A *Griph*, (old word) a riddle.

Griſbild, (*Germ.*) the proper name of divers women, ſignifying Grey-Lady, in Latin *Geſia*.

A *Grit*, a kind of fiſh, otherwiſe called a Grample-fiſh.

Grith-breach, or *Gich breach* a breach of peace; *Grith*, ſignifying in the Saxon tongue peace.

Grobianiſm, (*French*) ſlovenly behaviour.

Gromments, in Navigation, are little rings made faſt to the upper ſide of the yard, to which the caskets are faſtned.

Groening, the chief Town of Weſt-*Frizeland*, from the Dutch word *Groen*, *i. e.* Green, becauſe it is ſeated in a Green place.

Gormel, or *Gromil*, a kind of Herb, called alſo Pearl-plant.

Gron, a Saxon word ſignifying a fenny place, whence ſome derive *Grandceſter*, a Town in *Cambridge-ſhire*.

Groop (old word) a piſſing place.

Groſvenour, i. e. great Hunter, the name of a Noble family of *Cheſhire*, commonly contracted into *Gravenour*.

Grot, (*Ital.*) a Cave.

Groteſch, (*Ital.*) a kind of mixt, or confuſed peice of painting or ſculpture, antick work; hence it is taken for any rude miſhapen thing.

Groveling, *quaſi* Ground-lying a lying, prone, or with ones face downard upon the ground, alſo a Term in Hunting the Deer is ſaid to feed groveling, when ſhe feeds upon her belly, being tired with the Chaſe.

To *Ground* a ſhip, to bring her on the ground to be trimmed.

Ground-pine, a kind of herb which creeps upon

upon the ground, and hath resemblance to the Pine-tree.

Groundswell, a certain Herb, called in Latin *Senecio*, because it quickly decayes.

Grouppade, (*French*) a Term in horsmanship, being a lofty kind of management, and higher than ordinary Curvet.

A *Growm*, an Engin to stretch woollen Cloath with, after it is woven.

To *Grown*, the Forresters say, a Buck growneth.

Grumosity, (*Lat.*) a curdling of any liquid substance into a thick masse, or clod.

Gryffen, a certain animal feathered, like a foule, and having four feet as a Beast: some derive it from the Hebrew word *Garaph*, *i.e.* to snatch.

Gryph, see *Griff*.

Gryffith, an old *British* name, signifying strong-faithed.

GU

Guacatane, a kind of *Indian* Pilewort.

Guadelquivir, a River of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, anciently called *Batis*.

Guadiana, a River in *Portugal*, now called *Ana*, which runs fourteen miles under ground: whence they boast of a Bridge, whereon 10000 Cattel may feed.

Guaiacum, a certain drying wood, which is good against the venereal disease, it is brought out of the West *Indies*, where the disease is said to have been first known.

Guastald, he that hath the custody of the Kings mansion houses; *Castelein* being he, who only hath the custody of Castles and Fortresses.

Guastaliens, a religious order of men and women, begun in the year 1537. by the Countess of *Guastala*.

A *Gubbin*, (old word) a fragment.

Gubernation, (*Lat.*) a governing, or ruling.

Gudgeons, rudder-irons to ships.

Guelphes and *Gibellines*, two great factions in *Italy*.

Guenliana, a valiant Lady, the wife of *Gruffin*, Prince of *Wales*; she valiantly assailing *Maurice* of *London*, who invaded those parts, was with her son *Morgan*, slain in the battail.

Guerdon, (*French*) a reward; some derive it from the Greek word *Cerdos*, i. e. gain.

Gugaws, see *Gewgaws*.

Guidage, mony paid for safe conduct, through a strange Territory.

Guidon, a Cornet of *Argolatiers* that serve on horse-back with Petronels.

Guild-Hall, a place where the Magistrates of any City meet to consult about trading, judicial proceedings, or any other grand affair, *Guild*, being a Society incorporate from the Dutch word *Gueld*, i. e. mony.

Guilford, (*Saxon Geglford*) a Town in *Surrey*, the Royal Mansion in times past of the English *Saxon* Kings, who had 75 *Hages*, i. e. houses, wherein remained 175 men: here *Elfred*, the son of King *Ethelred*, was most barbarously betrayed by *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who contrary to his faithfull promise, delivered him into the hands of *Harald*, the *Dane*, and by a cruel decimation slew almost all his men that came with him out of *Normandy*.

Guinethia, or *Guineth*, that part of *Wales*, commonly called *South-wales*, it is also called *Venedotia*.

Gunie, a Kingdom of *Africa*, heretofore called *Nigritarum Regio*, the two most noted places whereof are the Castle of *Mina*, built by the *Portugals*, and the promontory called *Sierra Liona*.

Guld, a kind of weed growing among Corn, called in Latin *Maneleta*. Whence came the Law of *Maneleta*, ordained by King *Kenneth* of *Scotland*; which was, that if any one suffered his Land to be overrun with weeds, he should forfeit an Oxe.

Gules, see *Geules*.

Gule of *August*, the first day of *August*, otherwise called *Lammas*-day, in old in Almanacks *St. Peter ad Vincula*: it cometh from the French word *Guel*, i. e. a Throat; because on that day, a certain maid having a disease in her throat, was cured by kissing the Chaines, that St. *Peter* had been bound with at *Rome*.

Gulf, or *Gulph*, a streight passage between two Seas, it comes from the Greek word *Colpos*.

Gulosity, (*Lat.*) gluttony.

Gultwit, an old Saxon word, signifying an amends for trespass.

Gum Animi, Indian Amber.

Gummilda, the wife of *Asmond*, King of *Denmark*; she killed her self for grief, that her husband had been slain in battel.

Gunora, a famous *Norman* Lady, who flourished in *Shropshire*, and *Cheshire*, and held the Hamlet of *Lanton* in chief, as of the Honour of *Mountgomery*, by the service of giving to the King a Barb'd-headed Arrow, whensoever he should come into those parts to hunt in *Cornedon* Chace.

Gunwale, a piece of Timber in a ship, which reacheth

reacheth from the hall deck to the fore-caſtle on either ſide.

Gurgitation, (*Lat.*) an ingulphing or ſwallowing up.

Gurnard, a kind of fiſh ſo called.

Guſſet, an abatement in Heraldry, formed of a Travers line drawn from the dexter chief, and deſcending perpendicularly to the extream Baſe parts, or contrary-wiſe.

Guſt, in Navigation, is a ſudden wind:

Guſto, (*Ital.*) a right reliſh, ſavour, or taſt of any thing.

Gutta Roſacea, a præternatural redneſs in the noſe and cheek, and ſometimes in all the face.

Gutta ſerena, a ſort of diſeaſe in the eye, wherein there is an appearance of a clear ſpeck or drop, which nevertheleſs hinders the ſight of the eye.

Guttural, (*Lat.*) belonging to the throat.

Guzes, in Heraldry, ſignifieth the ball of the eye.

Guy, a proper name of men, in Latin *Guido*, from the French word *Guide*, i. e. a leader or director.

Guy, a certain rope uſed in a ſhip, to keep any thing from ſwinging in too faſt.

G Y

Gy, (old word) a guide.

Gyges, a certain *Lydian*, to whom *Candaules* the King, having ſhown his wife naked, ſhe animated him to kill the King, which he did by the help of a Ring, which made him inviſible, and afterwards marrying her, he made himſelf King.

Gymnaſiarch, (*Greek*) the chief governour of a *Gymnaſe*, which is a place for all manner of exerciſe, both of mind and body.

Gymnoſophiſts, (*Greek*) a Sect of Philoſophers among the *Indians*, who went naked, living in deſarts, and feeding upon Herbs.

Gyndes, a River, (not far from *Euphrates*) which *Cyrus* beſieging *Babylon*, cut into 46. ſeveral Channels.

Gynglimos, (*Greek*) the joyning of a Bone, when the ſame bone receiveth another, and is received by another.

Gypſation, (*Lat.*) a plaiſtring with Mortar.

Gyration, (*Lat.*) a fetching a compaſs; from *Gyrus*, a great circle.

Gyron, in Heraldry, ſignifieth, a quarter, or half a Cube deſcribed by a Diagonal line.

Gyſarme, the ſame as *Giſarme*.

H A

Habackuk, (*Hebr.*) a Wreſtler, a Prophet whom God appointed to carry food to *Daniel*, and whoſe book of Propheſies is extant in the ſacred Scriptures.

Haberdaſher, one that ſells a great many ſeveral wares, from the Dutch words, *habt ihr das*, i. e. have you that.

Habeas Corpus, a Writ, which a man indicted before Juſtices of the Peace, and laid in priſon, may have out of the Kings Bench, to remove himſelf thither at his own charges.

Haberdepois, ſee *Averdupois*.

Habergeon, a diminutive of *Haubert*, ſee *Haubert*.

Habiliment, (*French*) cloathing: alſo armour.

Hability, (*Lat.*) an aptneſs, or capacity.

Habit, (*Lat.*) cuſtom or uſe: alſo the attire, or cloathing of the body. It is alſo the laſt of the 10 Prædicaments in Logick, which denominates a ſubject to be cloathed.

Habitation, or *Habitacle*, (*Lat.*) a dwelling, a place of reſidence.

Habitual, (*Lat.*) growing to an habit, or cuſtom.

Habitude, (*Lat.*) the ſame as habit.

Hables, (*French*) a Haven or Port.

Hack, an Attribute the Turks beſtow on God, which ſignifieth Truth: as alſo *Hacke-awlaw*, High truth.

Hachee, or *Hach*, (*French*) a certain French diſh made of ſlic'd meat.

Hadad, (*Hebr.*) Rejoycing, a King of *Edom*: alſo *Iſhmaels* ſon.

Hadarezer, or *Aderezer*, (*Hebr.*) beautiful help, a King of *Zobah*, who was defeated by *David*, and his Subjects made tributary.

Hadock, a kind of fiſh, called a Cod-fiſh.

Hadrian, the name of a great *Roman* Emperour, who was ſo called from the City *Hadria*, whence he deduced his original; the word is derived by *Geſner*, from the Greek word ἁδρὸς, i. e. groſs, or wealthy.

Hadrianople, (*Greek*) a City of *Macedonia* in *Greece*.

Hæmatopedes, (*Greek*) certain birds ſo called from the ſanguine colour of their feet, which *Pliny* ſayes look red like bloud.

Hæmon, a young man of *Thebes*, who loving *Antigone*, the daughter of *Oedipus*, and *Jocaſta*, hearing that ſhe was put to death by *Creon*, he killed himſelf over her Tomb.

Hæmoplois, or *Hæmoploſis*, (*Greek*) ſpitting of blood, coming from the vital parts.

Hæmorrhoegy, (*Greek*) a violent burſting out of blood.

Hæmorrhoides, (*Greek*) a certain diſeaſe called in Engliſh the *Piles*, which proceedeth from an abundance of Melancholy blood, by which the veins of the fundament are diſtended.

Hæmus, a great Mountain dividing *Theſſaly* from *Thrace*; at the foot of which, are the fields of *Tempe*: it was ſo called from *Hæmus* the ſon of *Boreas*, and *Orythia*.

Hæredе abductо, a Writ that lieth for him, who having the Wardſhip of his Tenant under age, hath him conveyed away from him by another.

Hæreſie, (*Greek*) a diviſion in the Church, cauſed by ſome erroneous opinion contrary to the Fundamental points of Religion.

Heſitation, (*Lat.*) a ſticking at any thing, a doubting.

†*Haga*, a word uſed in ſome old Writs for a houſe.

Hagar, (*Hebr.*) a ſtranger, or chewing the cud, *Sarahs* handmaid, who conceiving by *Abram*, and bringing forth *Iſhmael*, deſpiſeth her Miſtreſs and is ſent away: from her deſcended the *Hagarims*.

Hagard, (*French*) untam'd, unruly: alſo, a *Hagard* Hawk, is taken for a wild Hawk.

Haggai, (*Hebr.*) pleaſant, a Prophet of the *Jews*, whoſe book of Prophecies is extant in the ſacred Scriptures.

Haggaſe, a kind of pudding made of Hogs fleſh.

Hagiographer, (*Greek*) a writer of holy things.

Haie, from the French word *Haye* a kind of Net to catch Conies, which is commonly pitched under hedges.

Haile, a word of ſalutation, from the Saxon word Heal, *i.e.* health.

Haine, (*French*) Hatred.

Haire, is, when a Maſculine and Diurnal Planet in the day time appears above the earth, or a Feminine nocturnal Planet in the night time under the earth.

Haimhaldatio Catallorum, ſignifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, a ſeeking reſtitution for goods wrongfully taken away.

Haketon, a Jacket without ſleeves, *Chaucer*.

Halberd, a kind of weapon, called in Spaniſh *Halabarda*.

Halcyon, a bird, called a Kings-fiſher, which builds its Neſt, and breeds upon the Sea ſhore, about the winter Solſtice, for the ſpace of fourteen daies; wherein the weather uſeth to be very calm, whence by a Metaphor, peaceable and quiet times are called Halcyon daies: the Poets feign that *Halcyone* the wife of *Ceyx*, was turned into this bird. See *Alcyon*.

To *Hale* up the *Brales*, ſee *Brales*.

Haledon, a place in *Northumberland*, where *Oſwald*, King of that County, in a great pitcht field againſt the Britiſh King *Cedwall*, having erected a croſs unto Chriſt, obtained the victory, and afterwards became a devout Chriſtian. This place was in old times called *Heaven-field*.

Half-merk, or Noble, a piece of coyn valuing ſix ſhillings, eight pence.

Half-ſeal, is taken for the ſealing of Commiſſions unto Delegates, appointed by an appeal in Eccleſiaſtical, or Maritime cauſes.

Halicarnaſſus, the chief City of *Caria*, where the famous Tomb of *Mauſolus* was built by Queen *Artimiſia*.

Halidome, (*Saxon*) holy judgment; whence, By my Halidome, uſed anciently to be a great oath among country people.

Halieuticks, (*Greek*) books treating of the Art of fiſhing.

Halifax, ſignifying in old Engliſh, Holy hair, a Town in *York-ſhire*, ſo called from a Maids head, that had been cut off by a Prieſt of that place; which being hung upon a Yew-tree as a holy matter, was had in great veneration by the people, who gathering of the ſprigs of the tree, took it for her hair.

Halinitre, (*Greek*) a kind of Mineral, commonly called Salt peter.

To *Hall a ſhip*, to call her to know whence ſhe is, and whither bound.

Hallage, (*French*) a fee due for clothes bought for ſale at *Blackwell-Hall*; or to the Lord of a Market, for commodities vended there.

Hallelujah, ſee *Allelujah*.

Hallucination, (*Lat.*) error, or blindneſs of judgment.

Halm, from the Hebrew word *halam* to ſhake the ſtalk of corn, from the ear to the root.

Halſier, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halſer or Cable, wherewith boats are towed along ſome Channel.

Halo, (*Greek*) a circle about the Moon, and others of the Stars.

Haloneſus, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, which was defended by women, when all the men were ſlain.

To make *Halt*, (*French*) to make a ſtop, a term of war.

Halyards, in navigation, are thoſe ropes which ſerve to hoiſe the yards up to their heighth, and belong to every maſt.

Halyattes, a King of *Lydia*, and father

to

to *Cræſus*, who was overcome by *Cyrus*.

Halymote, ſee *Healgemote*.

Ham, (*Hebr.*) crafty or hear, one of *Noah*'s three ſons, and the Father of *Canaan*, whence deſcended the *Canaanites*.

Hamadryades, (*Greek*) Wood nymphs.

Haman, (*Hebr.*) making an uproar, the ſon of *Hamedatha*, he ſeeking the ruine of *Mordecai* and the *Jews*, is caught in his own ſnare, and hanged upon the ſame gallows he had prepared for *Mordecai*.

Hamburg, the chief City of lower *Saxony*; ſo called from *Jupiter Hammon*, there worſhipped.

Hames, too crooked pieces of wood, which encompaſs a horſe-collar; from the Ham of the leg which is crooked, or the *Latin* word *hamus*, a hook.

Hamkin, a kind of pudding.

Hamling of dogs, ſee expeditating.

Hamlet, a dwelling-houſe, a diminutive; from the Dutch word *Ham*, i. e. home.

Hammocks, hanging-beds uſed in ſhips.

Hamor, (*Hebr.*) an Aſſe, or dirt, the Father of *Sechem*, ſee *Sechem*.

Hampton-Court, a Palace belonging to the Kings of *England*, ſtanding in *Middleſex* upon the River *Thames*. It was built in a very coſtly and magnificent manner by Cardinal *Wolſey*, and finiſht by King *Henry* the eighth.

Hanjar, a certain kind of dagger worn by the *Baſhaw's* wives richly beſet with Jewels.

Halituous, (*Lat.*) thin, breathy.

Hanaper, the Clerk of the Hanaper is an officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, and ſo is the Comptroller.

Hankwit, or *Hangwit*, (*Saxon*) a thief eſcaped out of cuſtody.

Hannah, (*Hebr.*) Gracious or merciful, the wife of *Elkanah*, and mother of *Samuel* the Prophet.

Hannibal, a great Captain of the *Carthaginians*, who having long made war with the *Romans*, was beaten by *Scipio*, and in the end poyſoned himſelf; the word ſignifies in the *Punick* tongue, Gracious Lord.

Hanno, a *Carthaginian*, who ſeeking to make himſelf Maſter of *Carthage*, was at length taken, and had his eyes put out.

Hannonia, or *Hynault*, one of the 17. Provinces of the Low-Countries.

Hanſelines, upper ſlopps. *Chaucer*.

Hanſe-Towns, certain Towns in Germany, as *Hambourg*, *Magdenbourg*, *Lubeck*, &c. being the principal ſeats of the Dutch Merchants. *Hans* ſignifying in the French tongue, a Society or Corporation of Merchants.

Hanſel, (*Dutch*) the firſt money that is beſtowed with a Tradeſman in a morning.

Hans-en-kelder, a Dutch word, ſignifying Jack in the Cellar; it is commonly taken for a child in the mothers belly.

Hanſiatick, belonging to the Hanſe-Towns.

Han'en, (old word) to uſe, or accuſtom.

Haphertlet, a kind of courſe Coverlet for a bed.

Haque, a ſort of hand gun 3 quarters of a yard long.

Haquebut, (*French*) the ſame as *Harquebuſe*.

Haracana, or *Herocane*, a violent whirlwind or tempeſt, which happeneth once in 9 years. Some ſay, it comes from the *Spaniſh* word *Arancar*, to pull up by the roots.

Harald, or *Herauld*, (*French*) *quaſi herus altus*, i. e. high-maſter, is an Officer, whoſe imployment is to denounce war, or proclaim peace, to judge and examine Gentlemens Arms, to marſhal the ſolemnities at a Princes Coronation, and ſuch like.

Haran, (*Hebr.*) Anger, the Father of *Lot*.

Harangue, (*French*) a Speech, or Oration.

Haraphah, (*Hebr.*) a Medicine, a Philiſtim whoſe ſons being gyants were ſlain, by *David* and his ſervants.

Haraſe, (*French*) to tire out, to weary, to diſquiet: a haraſs'd, a tired jade.

Harbinger, from the Dutch words, *her benghen*, i. e. hither keep; an Officer in a Princes Court, that allotteth thoſe of the houſhold their lodgings in time of progreſs; but vulgarly taken for any one that goeth before, and provideth lodging.

Harbour, a Hart is ſaid to Harbour, when it goes to reſt.

Hare-lip, a lip cloven like a Hares lip.

Hare-pipe, a ſnare made of a piece of Elder or Cane, to catch a Hare with.

Hariant, or *Hauriant*; in Heraldry, is, when a fiſh is repreſented ſtanding upright.

Hariolation, (*Lat.*) a ſooth-ſaying.

Harlem, a City in the low Countries, where Printing was firſt invented by *Laurence Jans*, a rich Citizen thereof, about the year 1440 or as others ſay, by *John Gotten*.

Harlot, or *Arletta*, Concubine to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, and mother to *William* the Conquerour; in diſgrace of whom, all whores came to be called Harlots.

Harman, a proper name of men, ſignifying in Dutch, the General of an Army; anſwerable to the Greek *Polemarchus*.

Harmodius, and *Ariſtogeiton*, two famous conſpiratours againſt *Hypparchus* the Tyrant of *Athens*.

Harmonia, the daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*, and the wife of *Cadmus*; to her is attributed by ſome, the firſt invention of Muſical Harmony.

Harmonical, a *Trojan* whom *Minerva* inſpired with all kind of Manufacture.

Harmonious, ſee *Harmonious*, full of Harmony, i. e. muſical conſent, or agreement.

Harold, or *Harald*.

Harpalice, the daughter of *Lycurgus*; ſhe was a great huntreſs, and hearing that her father was taken priſoner by the *Getans*, reſcued him by force of arms.

Harpe, the name of the Fauchion, wherewith *Mercury* ſlew *Argos*, and *Perſeus Meduſa*.

Harping Irons, certain Irons to ſtrike great fiſh withall, being at one end like a barber'd arrow, and having at the other end a cord.

Harpings, the breadth of a ſhip at the bow.

Harpocrates, an image uſed in the ceremonies of *Serapis* and *Iſis*, made with one hand upon his mouth, and called by the *Ægyptians*, The god of ſilence.

Harpyes, the three daughters of *Pontus* and *Terra*, *Aello*, *Celæno*, and *Ocypete*; they were part-women, and part-birds, having claws like vultures. *Homer* ſaith, that upon *Celæno*, whom he calls *Podarges*, *Zephyrus* begat *Balius*, and *Xanthus*, the horſes of *Achilles*.

Harrow, (old word) ſignifying away, or fie.

† *Haske* (old word) for ſign, as fiſhes *Haske*, the ſign *Piſces*.

· *Hart*, in the Forreſt Laws, is a Stag of ſix years old; if, having been hunted by the King or Queen, he eſcape alive, he is called a Hart-royal; and if this Hart be ſo hunted by the King or Queen that he is forced out of the forreſt, the King cauſeth Proclamation to be made, that no perſon ſhall hurt, chaſe, or kill him, then he is termed a Hart-royal proclaimed.

Hart Hall, a place for Students in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, built by *Walter Stapleton* Biſhop of *Exeter*; together with *Exeter* Colledge, in the time of King *Edward* the ſecond: who, in imitation of him, built *Oriel* Colledge, and *Saint-Mary* Hall.

Harts-tongue, (*Lat. Scolopendria*) an herb with long green leaves like a tongue, but ſmooth, it is much commended for any diſtemper of the Liver and Spleen, and the paſſions of the Heart

Hartwort, a pretty plant very wholeſome for Harts or Stags to feed on; it is called in Latin *Seſeli Æthiopicum frutex*.

Haſel, (*Lat. Nux tenuis*) a tree well known, whence the Hazel Nuts, which are hard of digeſtion, and therefore unwholeſome; yet by reaſon of their dryneſs they are commended to be eaten after fiſh to hinder the ingendring of flegme.

Harquebuſſe, ſee *Arquebuze*.

Hatches of a ſhip, are trap-doors to let things down into the Hold; they are alſo called Scuttles.

Hauberg, or *Haubert*, (*French*) a coat of Maile.

Havelock, a certain *Daniſh* foundling of the Royal blood; who, as it is reported, was foſtered by one *Grime* a Merchant, and from a ſcullen in the Kings kitchin, was for his valour, and conduct in Military affairs, promoted to the marriage of the Kings daughter.

Haven, (*Lat. Portus*) the entrance of the Sea within the Land, at the mouth of ſome River or Creek where ſhips may ride at anchor.

Havering, a Town in *Eſſex*, an ancient retiring place of the Kings of *England*; ſo called from the fabulous conceit of a Ring delivered by a Pilgrim, as ſent from Saint *John Baptiſt*, to King *Edward* the Confeſſour.

Haunt, a term in hunting, the walk of a Deer, or the place of his ordinary paſſage; in French *Enceinte*.

Hauriant, ſee *Heriant*.

Hauſelines, or *Hanſelines*, (old word) breeches or ſlops.

Haw, a hedge, from the French word *Hay*: alſo an old word, ſignifying black: alſo a diſeaſe in the eye.

Haward, or *Hayward*, a keeper of the common Heard of the Town, who is to look that they neither break, nor crop hedges; from the French words, *Hay*, hedge, and *Garde*, cuſtody.

Hawiſe, a proper name of women. See *Avice*.

Hawkers, a certain deceitful people, that go up and down from place to place, buying and ſelling old braſs or pewter, which ought to be uttered in open market.

Hawkweed, (*Lat. Hieracium*) a field herb whoſe leaves are torn on the ſides like Dandelyon, but they are thicker and darker: it is good for all the diſeaſes of the eyes, Inflammations, *St.* Anthony's-fire, and ſuch like eruptions.

Hawlkes, (old word) corners.

Hawten, (old word) inſolent.

Haw-

Hawthorn, white thorn, from *Hægdoren*, *Haeg* in Dutch ſignifying white.

Hazard, a certain place in a Tennis-Court, into which if the ball chance to be ſtrucken, it is a loſs: alſo a thing ſet upon a Billiard-table, which Gameſters avoid hitting as much as may be. It is alſo metaphorically taken for any doubtful event.

Hay, a Town in *Brecknock-ſhire*, called in Britiſh *Trekethle*, i. e. a Town in a Grove of Hazel-trees. It was formerly a very flouriſhing place, till ruined and depopulated by that Arch-rebel, *Owen Glendower dwy*.

Hayboot, ſignifyeth in Common-Law, a permiſſion to take thorns, to make or repair hedges.

Haydegines, (old word) a Countrey-dance, or round.

Haylayks, Women-ſlaves, a word uſed among the Turks,

Hayn, (old word) hatred.

Hazael, (*Hebr.*) Seeing God, one whom God appointed *Eliſha* to anoint King over *Syria*, that he might take vengeance of *Iſrael* for their Idolatry.

H E

Head borow, the chief of the Frank-pledge, the ſame as Conſtable, or Tithing man, from *Heord*, i. e. head, and *borhe*, i. e. pledge.

Head-land, in Navigation is a point of land that lies farther out at Sea, than the reſt uſually do.

Head-lines, in Navigation, are the ropes that make faſt all the ſails to the Yard. *Head-ſails* are thoſe belonging to the foremaſt and Boltſpret, and keep the ſhip from the wind, or to fall off.

Heafling, (*Saxon*) a captive.

Heafod. (*Sax.*) a head.

Healgemote, or *Halymote*, a Saxon word ſignifying a Court Baron, or meeting of the Tenants in one Hall.

Hearſe, an empty Tomb, erected for the honour of the dead, from the Greek word *Arſis*, a lifting up.

Hearts-eaſe, or *Panſies*, (*Latin herba Trinitatis*) an herb whoſe flowers are like unto Violets, much commended for a rupture, as the diſtilled water of the herb and flowers is ſo for the falling-ſickneſs.

Heathpoults, a Bird ſomewhat like a Pheaſant.

Hebdomade, (*Greek*) the number 7. a week which conſiſts of 7. daies.

Hebe, the Goddeſs of youth, and daughter of *Juno* without a father, ſhe was for her beauty preferred by *Jupiter* to be his Cupbearer; but one time falling down and diſcovering her ſecret parts to the gods, ſhe was removed from her place.

Hebetude, (*Lat.*) bluntneſs, dulneſs.

Hebrews, a name given to the *Iſraelites*, becauſe they ſpake the ancient Hebrew Language, which continued in the Family of *Heber*, after the diviſion of tongues.

Hebrides, certain Iſlands in the *Deucalidonian* Sea, called alſo *Ebudæ*, and the Weſtern Iſlands: they are 44 in number, but the chief of them are *Leviſſa*, *Euſta*, *Mula*, and *Ila*.

Hebrus, a River of *Thrace*, where the head of *Orpheus* was thrown, after his body had been torn in pieces by *Bacchides*.

Hecalius, a name attributed to *Jupiter* by *Theſeus*; from *Hecale* an old woman, who had devoted her life to *Jupiter*, for his ſafe return.

Hecate, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and the ſiſter of *Apollo*. Some think her to be the ſame with *Diana*, or the Moon: alſo the name of a famous inchantreſs of *Thrace*.

Hecatomb, (*Greek*) a ſacrifice, wherein an hundred beaſts were offered at one time.

Hecatompolis, an Epithet of the Iſland of *Crete*, which is ſaid to have had an hundred Cities in it.

Hecatompylæ, the name of a City of *Ægypt*, otherwiſe called *Ægyptian Thebes*.

Heck, the name of an Engin to take fiſh withal, from the Dutch word *hecken*, i. e. to pick, or *beck* a bramble,

Heckled, (old word) wrapped.

Heckſtick-feaver, a feaver which is habitual, and which inflames the ſolid parts of the body; it comes from the Greek word *Hexis*, a habit.

Hecla, the name of a mountain in *Iſleland*; where there is a terrible abyſs, or deep place, where nothing but the lamentable cries of perſons, as is ſuppoſed extremely tormented, are heard for the compaſs of a League round about it.

Hector, the ſon of *Priam* and *Hecuba*; he was accounted the ſtouteſt of all the *Trojans*, ſlew *Proteſilaus*, and *Patroclus*: but was at length ſlain himſelf by *Achilles*. The word ſignifieth, Defender.

Hecuba, the daughter of *Dymas*, the wife of *Priam* King of *Troy*; it is feigned of her, that after the taking of *Troy*, ſhe was turned into a Bitch.

Hederal-Crown, a Crown of Ivy, from the Latin word *Hedera*.

Heeld

Heeld, a Term in Navigation, a ſhip heelds Star-board, or Larboard, that is leans moſt to that ſide.

Heer, and *Hace*, (old word) hoarſe and harſh.

Hegeſiſtratus, an *Epheſian*, who was the builder of the City *Elea* in *Aſia*.

Hegira, the Epoche, or computation of time among the *Turks*.

Heinfarre, or *Hinfare*, (old word) a departing of a ſervant from his Maſter; from *Hine*, and *fair* paſſage.

Heir of blood, in Common-law, is he who ſucceedeth by right of blood in any mans Lands or Tenements in fee; but heir of Inheritance, is he that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any diſpleaſure.

Heirloom, ſignifieth all implements of a houſe; which having belonged to the houſe for certain deſcents, accrew to the heir with the houſe it ſelf. Loom, ſignifying a frame to weave in.

Heighth, a vertue in writing or ſpeaking, wherein the expreſſions are neither too inflate, nor too creeping, but obſerving a decent Majeſty between both.

Helcheſaites, a Sect of Hereticks, who held it no ſin to deny *Chriſt* in times of perſecution; their firſt Teacher was one *Helcheſaus*.

Helchyſm, the droſſe and ſcum of Silver.

Hele, (old word) to cover.

Helena, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*; ſhe was married to *Menelaus*, and brought forth *Hermione*; afterwards being ſtoln away by *Paris*, and being demanded of *Priamus* by the Grecks, the Trojans refuſed to ſend her back, which was the occaſion of a very great Warre, and of the deſtruction of *Troy*. The word ſignifieth in Greek pittiful.

Heliacal riſing of a Star, is when a Star which was at firſt hid by the light of the Sun, afterwards appears; from the Greek word *Helios*, i. e. the Sun.

Heliades, the daughters of the Sun, and ſiſters of *Phaeton*, who wept themſelves into Poplar-trees, for the death of their brother, and their teares became Amber; their names were *Phaethuſa*, *Lampeluſa*, and *Lampetia*.

Heliconian, belonging to *Helicon*, a hill of *Phocis*, ſacred to *Apollo*, and the Muſes.

Helioſcopie, (*Greek*) the furtheſt point of the Suns courſe into his aſcenſion, or deſcenſion.

Heliotrope, (*Greek*) the name of a plant commonly called *Turn-ſole:* alſo a kind of precious ſtone.

Helix, a term in Geometrie, being the ſame in Greek, as *Spira* in Latin, ſee *Spiral line*.

Helle, the daughter of *Athamus* King of *Thebes*, ſhe with her brother *Phryxus*, croſſing over the *Pontick* Sea upon a golden Ram, being frighted with the danger, fell into the Sea, from which accident, that Sea was ever called Helleſpont.

Hellebore, the name of a certain plant; called alſo *Melampodium*, which is good againſt madneſſe.

Helleniſtical, belonging to *Greece*, or the Greek Languague; from *Hellas*, the ancient name of that Country.

Helm, ſignifieth in Navigation, a peice of wood faſtned to the Rudder in a ſhip or Boat: alſo the Helm of State is Metaphorically taken for the chief place in the government of a Nation.

Helmed in ſtark ſtowers, (old word) defended in ſharp aſſaults.

Helluation, (*Lat.*) a playing the glutton, a greedy devouring.

Helve, (old word) a handle of any thing.

Helvetia, a Country invironed by the *Alps*, and the Hill of *Jura*, the Rivers *Rhene*, and *Rhone*; it is now called *Swizzerland*.

Hemerology, (*Greek*) a Calender, or Book, wherein are regiſtred the paſſages of every day.

Hemicranie, (*Greek*) a diſeaſe in the head, called the *Meagrim*, ſee *Megrim*.

Hemi-cycle, (*Greek*) a half-circle.

Hemingſtone, a Town in *Suffolk*, which one *Baldwin le Pettour* held of the King, *per Saltum, ſuffletum, & Bumbulum ſeu Pettum*, i. e. by this Tenure, that on every Chriſtmaſs day before the King, he ſhould dance, puff up his cheeks and fart.

Hemiplegia, (*Greek*) the Palſie on one ſide only.

Hemiſphere, (*Greek*) half the Compaſſe of the Heavens, or ſo much as is viſible above the Horiſon.

Hemiſtick, (*Greek*) Half a verſe.

Hemule, a Term in Hunting for a Roe Buck, the third year.

Hemlock, a certain Plant, called in Latin *Cicuta*, whoſe juyce being poyſon, uſed to be given to capital offenders.

Henares, a River in *Spain*, near to which, ſtands a Town called *Alcala di Henares*.

Henbane, in Greek *Hyoſcyamus*, an Herb which is counted rank poyſon.

Henchman, or *Heinſman*, a German word ſignifying

ſignifying a domeſtick ſervant. It is taken among us for a page of Honour.

Hend, (old word) neat, fine, gentle.

Hendecaſyllable, (*Greek*) a verſe conſiſting of Eleven ſyllables comprehending theſe feet *Dactyle*, *Spondee*, and three *Trochees*, as

Quoquo diffugias pavens Mabili.

It is otherwiſe called *Phaleucium*.

Hengſton-hill, a hill in *Cornwall*, where the Britiſh *Danmonii*, calling the *Danes*, to aſſiſt them to drive the Engliſh out of *Devonſhire*, were by King *Egbert*, totally defeated, and ruined.

Hengwit, ſee *Hankwit*.

Hengeſt, the name of him who led the firſt Engliſh men into this Iſle: the word ſignifies in the *Saxon*, Horſeman.

Heniochus; vide *Auriga*.

Henoch, (*Heb.*) *taught* or *dedicate*, *Cains* ſon of whom the City *Henoch* was ſo called, alſo the father of *Methuſhelah*.

Henry, the name of ſeven Emperours of *Germany*; eight Kings of *England*, four Kings of *France*, four Kings of *Caſtile*: the word comes from the German *Einrick*, i. e. rich, and powerful; or *Herric*, i. e. rich Lord; or elſe is contracted from *Honoricus*.

Hent, (old word) to catch.

Hepatical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Liver.

Hephæſtian-Mountains, certain burning Mountains in *Lycia*.

Heptaedrical figure, or *Heptaedron*, a Geometrical figure conſiſting of ſeven ſides.

Heptagonal, (*Greek*) belonging to a heptagon, or figure of ſeven Angles.

Heptarchy, (*Greek*) a ſeven fold government, or government of ſeven men; as that of the Saxon Kings here in *England*.

Heraclea, a City of *Narbon*, in *France*, now called St. *Gilles*.

Heraclitus, the name of a famous *Epheſian* Philoſopher, who uſed to weep, as often as he thought upon the miſery of the World.

Herald, ſee *Harald*.

Herawdes, (old word) feats of activity.

Herbage, ſignifies in common-Law, the fruit of the earth, provided by nature for the cattel: alſo the liberty that a man hath to feed his cattel in another mans ground, or in the Forreſt.

Herbert, a proper name of men, ſignifying in Dutch famous Lord.

Herbibage, or *Herborow*, (old word) lodging.

Herbaliſt, or *Herbary*, (*Lat.*) one that hath knowledge in the nature and temperaments of herbs.

Herbenger, ſee *Harbenger*.

Herb Chriſtopher, a kind of Aconite bearing Berries like beads: it is to be ſeen only in the Gardens of them that delight in rarities.

Herb Paris, true love or one Berry, the leaves whereof grow like a True lovers knot with a Berry in the midſt, it reſiſteth poyſon, Peſtilence, Feavours, Witchcraft and the Cholick: it cureth Ulcers, Swellings in the Groins, Cods, and privities, inflammations and impoſthumes.

Herb Robert, a kind of Cransbill with reddiſh ſtalkes, it helpeth the Stone, ſtaieth blood howſoever flowing; it ſpeedily healeth all green wounds, and is effectuall in old Ulcers in the privie parts and elſe where.

Herbert, a proper name, ſignifying in Dutch, bright Lord.

Herbipolis, a City in *Germany*, now called *Wirtzberg*.

Herboſity, (*Lat.*) plenty of herbs.

Herbulent, (*Lat.*) graſſy, full of herbs.

Hercinia, a great wood in *Germany*, ſixty dayes journeys in length, and nine in breadth.

Herculean, belonging to *Hercules*, the chief of which name was *Hercules*, the ſon of *Jupiter*, and *Alcmena*. He being hated by *Juno*, becauſe he was born of a Concubine, was by her ingaged in twelve very dangerous enterpriſes, which are called *Hercules* his twelve labours; all which he overcame to his great renown; whence every great atchievement came to be called an *Herculean labour*. He is ſaid to have built two pillars on Mount *Calpe*, and Mount *Avila*, as the utmoſt bounds of the Weſtern world, with the inſcription of *Nil ultra*, and at this day thoſe places are called *Hercules*-Pillars. This name *Hercules* ſignifying in Greek, Glory, or Illumination of the Air.

Herculeus morbus, the Falling ſickneſs.

Here de Ceſar, a certain Epoch or Account, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* uſed to compute their number of years, as we do from the year of our Lord. It was alſo uſed in *Spain* for a great while; the word ſignifieth as much as, The Monarchy of *Ceſar*.

Hereditary, or *Hæreditary*, (*Lat.*) coming by Inheritance.

Hereditaments, ſignifying in Common-law, all ſuch things as deſcend to a man and his heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the compaſſe of an Executor, as Chattels do.

Herdelenge, a term in Hunting for the dreſſing of a Roe, which is called the undoing of a bore.

Hereford,

Hereford, the chief City of *Herefordſhire*, anciently called *Treſawith*, from the Beech-trees growing their about. It was built, as ſome ſay, by King *Edward* the Elder, in that tract of the Country called of old *Ereinuc* or *Archenfield*, out of the ruine of the ancient *Ariconium*, the fame of this City was augmented by the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert*, King of *Eaſt England*; who going to woe the daughter of *Offa* King of the *Marcians*, was here fore-laid and murthered by the procurement of *Quendred*, *Offa*'s wife.

Hermitage, or *Ermitage*, (*French*) a ſolitary place, a dwelling for *Hermites*, i. e. perſons that devote themſelves to a Religious ſolitude.

Hereſie, ſee *Hæreſie*.

Hereſiarch, or *Hæreſiarch*, (*Greek*) the principal Author of any Hæreſie, or Sect.

Heretog, or *Heretogh*, a Leader of an Army, or a Duke; from the Saxon words *Here* an Army, and *Toga*, to draw out.

Herility, (*Lat.*) Maſterly-authority.

Heriot, or *Hariot*, hath formerly been uſed to ſignifie a Tribute given by a Tenant to the Lord of the Mannour for his better preparation toward war; *Here* in the Saxon tongue ſignifying an Army. But now it is taken for the beſt chattel that a Tenant hath at the hour of his death, which is due unto the Lord by cuſtom.

Herlaxton, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, near which was ploughed up a brazen veſſel, wherein a Golden Helmit, beſet with pretious Stones (which was given as a preſent to *Catharine* of *Spain*, wife to King *Henry* the eighth) was found.

Herman, ſee *Harman*.

Hermaphrodite, (*Greek*) a word compounded of *Hermes* i. e. *Mercury*, and *Aphrodite*, i. e. *Venus*, and ſignifieth one of both Sexes, Man and Woman. See the ſtory of *Hermaphroditus* and *Salmacis*, elegantly deſcribed in the fourth Book of *Ovids Metamorphoſis*.

Hermetical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Mercury* the Meſſenger of the gods, who is called in Greek, *Hermes*: or to *Hermes Triſmegiſtus*, the great *Ægytian* Philoſopher.

Hermione, the daughter of *Menelaus*; ſhe was betrothed by her father after the end of the *Trojan* War, to *Pyrrhus* the ſon of *Achilles*: which *Oreſtes* (to whom ſhe had been before eſpouſed by her Grand-father *Tyndarus*) taken ill, he ſlew *Pyrrhus* in the Temple of *Apollo*.

Hermitage, *Hermite*, ſee *Heremitage*.

Hermodactics, certain roots like fingers, but of what Plant is ſo uncertain, that they are called *Opprobrium Herbariorum*, they are ſometimes uſed in medicines that purge humours from the joynts, and remoter parts of the body.

Hermotimus, a certain man of *Clazomena*, whoſe ſoul uſed to leave his body, and wander up and down, bringing him news of things that were done a great way off, his body lying in the mean while as it were aſleep; but at length his enemies finding his body, burnt it, ſo that his Soul had no habitation left to return to.

Harnious, (*Lat.*) burſten-bellied.

Herod, ſirnamed *Antipater*, a King of the *Jews*, created by the Roman Senate; he deſtroyed the Temple built by *Zorobabel*, and erected another more magnificent in its place; he put his wife *Mariamne* to death, and his two ſons *Ariſtobulus*, and *Alexander*.

Heroick, or *Heroical*, (*Greek*) noble, lofty, becoming a *Heroe*; whence *Heroick Poem*, that ſort of Poem which ſets forth the deeds in war, and all other noble performances of Kings, Princes, and the greateſt of men.

Heroick Verſe, that kind of Verſe which by the ancient Greeks and Latins was ſolely uſed in their Heroick Poems, without any other mixture: it is alſo called *Hexameter*, as conſiſting juſt of ſix feet, all Dactyls and Spondees, but without any certain order, onely in the fifth place a Dactyl (ſometimes a Spondee) but in the ſixth place a Spondee alway. Of a Dactyl in the fifth place take this example.

Eurus ad Auroram Nabathæaq; regna receſſit.

Of a Spondee in the fifth place this:

Aeriæque Alpes, & Nubifer Apenninus.

Heroine, a woman of a noble ſpirit, and excellent virtues.

A *Heron*, a kind of bird, called in Latin *Ardea*, *ab ardendo*; becauſe its dung burns whatſoever it touches.

Herophila, the name of the *Erythræan Sibyl*, who having asked *Tarquin* a very great price for her three books of Prophecies, and being refuſed it, ſhe burnt two; and afterwards received as much for that one that was left, as ſhe demanded for all the three.

Heroſtratus, one that to purchaſe himſelf fame, burnt the Temple of *Diana*.

Herſilia, the Wife of *Romulus*, who after her death was worſhipped by the name

of

of *Hora*, or the goddeſſe of youth.

Hertford, i. e. the Ford of Harts, the chief Town of *Hertford-ſhire*, having a Caſtle upon the River *Lea*, built, as ſome ſay, by King *Edward* the Elder, and augmented by *Giſlebert de Clare*, who was Earle of this Town in King *Henry* the ſecond's dayes. *Bede* treating of the Synod that was held here in the year 670. calleth it *Herudford*, i.e. *Redford*.

Herthus, a goddeſſe worſhipt by the ancient *Saxons*, in the ſame nature as *Tellus* by the *Latins* ſome think the word Earth to be thence derived.

Heſione, the Daughter of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, whom *Hercules* having freed her from a great Whale, gave in marriage to his friend *Telamon*, after he had ranſak't *Troy*; becauſe her father *Laomedon* performed not his promiſe to him.

Heſperus, the ſon of *Japetus*, and brother of *Atlas*, who flying from his Countrey, went and inhabited in *Italy*, whence that Countrey came to be called *Heſperia*: he had three daughters, *Ægle*, *Arethuſa*, and *Heſperethuſa*, called the *Heſperides*, who lived in the *Heſperian Garden*; whoſe Trees bare Golden Apples, that were kept by a watchfull Dragon whom *Hercules* ſlew; it is alſo faigned of *Heſperus*, that after his death, he was changed into the Evening-Star.

Heſts, (old word) Commands, or Decrees.

Hete, (old word) a Vow, Offer, or Promiſe.

Heteroclites, in Grammar, are thoſe ſort of Nouns which are either defective or redundant, at leaſt differ ſome way or other in their manner of declining from the common ſort; as Verbs that ſo vary are called *Anomalous*.

Heterodox, (*Greek*) being of another opinion, or judgment, than what is generally received.

Heterogeneal, (*Greek*) being of another, or different kind.

Heth, (*Hebr.*) Fear, or aſtonied, *Canaan's* brother of whom came the *Hittites*.

Hetroſcians, (*Greek*) people that live between the Æquator and the Tropicks, whoſe ſhadows ſtill incline more one way, than another.

Hetruria, a Country of *Italy*, otherwiſe called *Tuſcia*, or *Tuſcanie*, the people whereof were in ancient times much given to Sooth-ſaying; it reacheth from *Macra* to *Tyber*.

Heveningham, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and reſidence to an ancient Family, commonly contracted into *Henningham*.

Hew, (old word) colour.

Hewmond, (old word) ſtining.

Hewte, a little Copſe, or Grove.

Hexaedron, a Geometrical figure conſiſting of ſix ſides.

Hexagonal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Hexagon, or Geometrical figure having ſix angles, or corners.

Haxameter-verſe, (*Greek*) a verſe conſiſting of ſix feet; it is otherwiſe called an Heroick verſe, becauſe it is uſed in Heroick Poems, See Heroick verſe.

Hexaptote, (*Greek*) a Noun declined with ſix caſes.

Hexaſtick, (*Greek*) a *Stanza*, conſiſting of ſix verſes.

Heydelberg, a City of *Germany*, ſo called from the Dutch words *Heyd*, i. e. ſweet Broom, and *Berg*, i. e. a Hill.

Hezekiah, or *Hizkiah*, (*Hebr.*) a pious King of *Judah*, who obtained by Prayer Victory againſt *Senacherib*, King of the *Aſſyrians*, made great reformation in the Temple, and had his life prolonged after a ſickneſs unto death.

H I

Hiation, (*Lat.*) an opening aſunder, or gaping.

Hibernia, a fair Iſland lying on the Weſtern part of *Brittain*; it is now called *Ireland*.

Hibride, a Mongrel, or a Creature of a mixt generation; it comes from the Greek word ὕβρις, diſgrace.

Hichel, or *Hatchel*, an Inſtrument to kemb Hemp, or Flax with all.

Hickway, a certain bird, otherwiſe called a Wood-picker, or Wryneck, in Greek *Jynx*.

Hidage a certain Tax, which upon extraordinary occaſions uſed to be paid for every hide of Land.

Hide-bound, a diſeaſe in cattel, when the skin cleaveth to their ſides; In Agriculture it is a diſeaſe whereunto Trees, as well as cattell are ſubject.

Hidder, (old word) hes; *Hidder*, and *Shidder*, uſed by *Spencer*, for He, and She.

Hide of Land (from the Dutch word *Heyd*, i. e. a wild field, alſo Heath and Broom) ſignifieth in Law, ſuch a quantity of Land, as may be plowed with one plough in a year, which according to ſome mens accounts, is about a hudrend Acres; eight Hides, being a Knights fee.

Hide and *Gain*; arable Land, or the ſame as Gainage.

Hide, a kind of ſanctuary, or hiding place.

Hierarchie, (*Greek*) a ſpiritual government: alſo the holy order of Angels, which conſiſteth of nine degrees, *Seraphims*, *Cherubims*, *Thornes*, *Dominations*, *Principalities*, *Powers*, *Vertues*, *Arch-Angels*, and *Angels*.

Hieratick paper, fine paper, dedicated to religious uſes.

Hieroglypicks, certain myſterious Characters, or Images, uſed among the ancient *Ægyptians*, whereby holy ſentences were expreſs'd.

Hierograms, (*Greek*) ſacred writings.

Hierome, or *Hieronymus*, the name of one of the ancient Fathers, the word ſignifying in Greek holy name; there was alſo a Tyrant of *Sicily* ſo called, who contrary to the advice of his father *Hiero*, taking part with *Hannibal* againſt the *Romans*, was at length ſlain by them.

Hieronymians, a certain order of Monks, inſtituted by St. *Hierome*. There were alſo certain Hermites ſo called, whoſe Order was founded in the year 1365. by one *Granel* of *Florence*.

Hieroſolyme, the famous City of *Judaa*, vulgarly called *Jeruſalem*.

Hierothius, (*Greek*) the proper name of a man; ſignifying, holy God.

Higham, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and reſidence to an ancient family ſo called.

High-oreſted (a Term in Archery) ſee *Shoulder-head*

High-rigg'd (a Term in Archery) ſee *Shoulder-head*.

Height, (old word) named.

Hilarion, a certain Hermite, of *Syria*, famous for many great miracles.

Hilarity, (*Lat.*) cheartulneſs, or mirth.

Hilary Term, ſee *Term*.

Hildebert, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Dutch, famous Lord.

Hilkiah, (*Hebr.*) *The Lords gentleneſs*, the Father of King *Eliakim*, alſo the name of ſeveral perſons in holy Scripture.

Himple, an old Saxon word, ſignifying to halt, or go lame.

Hin, a certain Hebrew meaſure, containing 12. Sextaries, or Logins; A Login being a certain meaſure, which contains about the quantity of ſix Egge-ſhells.

Hine, or *Hinde*, is commonly uſed for a ſervant at husbandry, alſo Hinde is a term in hunting for a Beaſt of the Forreſt the firſt year.

Hippece, a kind of Cheeſe made of Mares milk.

Hipparchus, a Tyrant of *Athens*, who ſucceeded *Piſiſtratus*; and having deflowred a Virgin *Harmodius* and *Ariſtogeiton*, conſpired againſt him, and ſlew him: alſo the Maſter of horſe, a chief Officer among the *Athenians*, was called *Hipparchus*.

Hippe, the daughter of *Chiron*, ſhe was a great huntreſſe upon Mount *Peleus*; and being got with child, was turned into a Mare.

Hippiades, (*Greek*) Images repreſenting women on horſe back.

Hippocentaurs, ſee *Centaurs*.

Hippocras, a kind of artificiall Wine compounded of Sack and ſeverall ſorts of ſpices.

Hippocrates Bag, a Bag made of white Cotton, like a Sugar-loaf, pointed at bottom. A term uſed in Chymiſtery.

Hippocrates, a famous Phyſician of the Iſland of *Coos*; he lived 104. years, and was had in great honour by *Ataxerxes*, King of *Perſia*.

Hippocrene, a fountain of *Beotia*, ſacred to the Muſes.

Hippodame, ſee *Pelops*.

Hippodrom, (*Greek*) a place for tilting, or horſe-racing.

Hippo-gryph, (*Greek*) a beaſt repreſented to the fancy, being half a horſe, and half a griffin.

Hippolyta, a Queen of the *Amazons*, whom *Hercules* gave to *Theſeus* for his wife.

Hippolytus, the ſon of *Theſeus*, and *Hypolyte*; he addicted himſelf wholy to hunting, but being accuſed of adultery by *Phædra* his Mother-in-law, becauſe he had denied her, when ſhe ſollicited him to lye with her, he fled away, and was torn in Pieces by the wild horſes that drew his Chariot, afterward his limbs being gathered up, and he reſtored to life by *Æſculapius*, at the requeſt of *Diana* he went into *Italy*, and was called *Virbius*, and built a City, which from his wife's name was called *Ancia*.

Hoppomache, (*Greek*) a fighting on horſeback.

Hippomenes, the ſon of *Megareus*, and *Merope*; who winning the Race from *Atalanta*, the daughter of *Sichæneus*, by throwing golden Apples in her way, he obtained her for his wife, but becauſe he could not abſtain from lying with his wife in the Temple of *Cybele*, he was turned into a Lion, and ſhe into a Lioneſſe.

Hippon, the name of a City of *Africa*, whereof St. *Auſtin* was Biſhop.

Hippona, an ancient goddeſſe, who was worſhipped as the goddeſſe, of Horſe-courſing, and her image uſed to be placed in Stables.

Hypponax,

Hipponax, an Ephesian Poet, who writ so sharply against some that painted him ridiculously, that he caused them to hang themselves.

Hippophæston, (*Greek*) an Herb growing upon the Fullers thorn, good for the falling sickness.

Hippotades, the Sir-name of *Æolus*, King of the winds.

Hipsicratea, the wife of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, who loved her husband so much, that she followed him in all dangers and extremities.

Hircine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Goat.

Hirculation, (*Lat.*) a certain disease in Vine, which causeth it to bear no fruit.

Hircus, the left shoulder of *Auriga*.

Hirsute, (*Lat.*) rough, bristly, full of hair.

Hispalis, a famous City of *Spain*, situate upon the River *Batis*; it is now called *Sevil*.

Hispaniola, or little *Spain*, (as *Columbus* named it) is, if not the largest, yet the fairest and goodliest of all the *American* Islands, called by the Natives anciently, *Hayti*.

Hispania, the Kingdom of *Spain*, anciently divided into *Bætica*, now called *Granada*; *Lusitania*, now called *Portugal*; and *Taraconensis* which contains the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and part of *Castile*.

Hisped, (*Lat.*) having rough haires, or bristles.

Historiographer, (*Greek*) a Writer of Histories, a Historian.

Historiologie, (*Greek*) a Historical discourse.

Histrionical, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Histrio*, or stage player.

To *Hitch*, in Navigation is to catch hold of any thing with a rope, or with a hook.

Hithe, a little Haven to land wares out of Boats.

H L

Hlaford, or *Laford*, (*Sax.*) a Lord.

Hleafdian, or *Leafdian*, (*Sax.*) a Lady.

H O

Hoane, a Saxon word, signifying a fine whetstone.

Hob, (old word) a Clown.

Hobbie, a kind of Hawk, called in Latin *Alaudarius*: also, a little *Irish* Nag.

Hoblers, certain *Irish* Knights, which used to serve upon Hobbies.

Hock, and *Hocks*, an old English phrase, signifying mire and dirt.

Hock-tide, a certain festival time, celebrated about Candlemass, for the death of *Hardiknute*, the last King of the *Danes*; it is also called Blaze-tide, in Latin *Fugalia*.

Hocus-pocus, a made word, signifying a Jugler, a shewer of tricks by *Legier de Main*, or sleight of hand.

Hodoy, (*Persian*) God, a word often used by the *Turks*.

A *Hodge-podge*, or *Hotch-pot*, or *Hachee*, or flesh cut to pieces, and sodden together with Herbs: also a Law-term, signifying a commixtion, or putting together of land, for the better division of it.

Hodget, a *Persian* Priest.

Hodiernal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the present day, or time.

Hogan, *Mogan*, (*Dutch*) High and Mighty, a Title generally attributed to the Estates of the United Provinces of the *Neatherlands*.

Hogenhine, in Common-law; is he that cometh to a house Guest-wise, and lieth there the third night; after which, he is accounted one of the family.

Hogoo, a word vulgarly used for a high savour or taste; it cometh from the French word *Hautgoust*.

Hogs-head, a measure of wine, containing the fourth part of a Tun.

A *Hogsteer*, a wild Boar of three years old.

Hoker, (*Saxon*) peevishness.

Hold, (a Term in Hunting) see *Covert*.

Hold off, a Term in Navigation is, when the Sea-men heave the Cable at the Capstern if it be great and stiffe it surges or slips back, unless they keep it close to the whelps, and then they either hold it fast with Nippers, or bring it to the Jear-Capstern.

Holland, one of the three parts, into which *Lincoln-shire* is divided, from which the Earl of *Holland* deriveth his Title; the other two are called *Kesteven*, *and Lindsey*: also one of the seven united Provinces of the Neatherlands.

Hollow-root, an herb somewhat like *Fumitory*, so called from the hollowness of his root.

Holly, see *Holm*.

Holm, a certain Tree, called otherwise a Hollie-tree: called in Latin *Aquifolium*, or *Agrifolium*, in Greek ἄγρια: also the same as Halm.

Holocaust, (*Greek*) a burnt offering, or sacrifice laid whole on the Altar.

Holour, (old word) a Whore-monger.

Holſatia, quaſi Holt *Saſſia*, i. e. woody Germany. *Holtz*, ſignifying in Dutch, wood; it is the Country of *Germany* vulgarly called *Holſtein*.

Holyhocks, a kind of Mallows with beautiful flowers of ſeveral colours both ſingle and double.

Holyroſe, a plant with leaves almoſt like Sage but whiter, the flowers whereof fall preſently after they are blown.

Holy thiſtle, a very wholeſome root, called in Latin *Carduus Benedictus*.

Homage, the Oath that a Vaſſal, or Tenant ſweareth to his Lord: alſo a Jury of a Court Baron, conſiſting of ſuch as owe Homage to the Lord of the Fee, from the Greek word *Omou*, i. e. to ſwear.

Homage Anceſtrel, where a man and his Anceſtors have held their Land of the Lord by homage time out of mind.

Hombre, (*Span.* a man) a Spaniſh game at Cards, ſo called, becauſe who ever undertakes to play the Game, ſaith *Jo ſoy l' hombre*, i. e. I am the man.

Homer, a famous Greek Poet; called at firſt *Meleſigenes*, becauſe he was born by the Rivtr *Melete*: he writ a Poem concerning the wars of *Troy*, which was called *Ilias*; and another of the Travels of *Ulyſſes*, called *Odyſſeia*. He is called by ſome the *Maonian* Prophet.

Homeſoken, or *Hamſoken*, an immunity from an amerciament, for entring into houſes violently, and without licence; it cometh from the Dutch words, *Heym* a houſe, and *Suchen* to ſeek.

Homicide, (*Lat.*) Man-ſlaughter, or Murder.

Homily, (*Greek*) a Speech, or Sermon.

Homœomerie, (*Greek*) a likeneſs of parts.

Homœon, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure wherein ſome certain ſimilitude of any thing is collected from the parts thereof; as, *Virg.*

Sic oculos, ſic ille manus, ſic ora tenebat.

Homœoptoton, (*Gr.*) a falling out alike, a Rhetorical figure, or Exornation, wherein divers Clauſes end with like Caſes; as *Labor in negotiis, Fortitudo in periculis, Induſtria in agendo, Celeritas in confiſiendo*, &c.

Homœoteleuton, (*Greek*) ending alike, a figure wherein divers members of a ſentence end alike; as, He is an eloquent man who can invent wittily, remember perfectly, diſpoſe orderly, figure diverſly, pronounce aptly, confirm ſtrongly, and conclude directly.

Homogeneal, or *Homogeneous*, (*Gr.*) being of the ſame kind.

Homologie, (*Greek*) a confeſſing, or agreeing.

Homonymous, (*Greek*) things of ſeveral kinds, having the ſame denomination; a term in Logick. *See Æquivocal.*

Honiocomb'd, in the art of Gunnerie is when a piece is ill caſt, overmuch worn and rugged within.

Honie-ſuckle, a kind of flower, otherwiſe called a Wood-bine.

Honiſoit qui mal y penſe, a common French Motto, ſignifying in Engliſh, Blame be to him who thinketh ill.

Honour, in Common Law, is taken for the more noble ſort of Seigneurs.

Honour-point, in Heraldry, is the upper part of an Eſcutcheon next to the Chief, it being immediately above the Feſſe-point, that is to ſay between the Chief and the Feſſe-point.

Honorary, (*Lat.*) done, or conferred upon any one in token of honour.

Honorius, the name of one of the Roman Emperours, the ſon of *Theodoſius* the firſt, who divided the Empire between his two ſons, aſſigning to *Arcadius* the Eaſtern part, to *Theodoſius* the Weſtern part.

Hony-moon, an expreſſion commonly applied to new married people, who loving violently at firſt, ſoon cool in their affections.

Honie-ſuckles, ſee *Wood-bine*.

Hoonkaawr, (*Perſ.*) a Title of the Grand-Signiors; ſignifying a man of blood, or one that cauſeth blood; but uſed for a King.

Hope-Caſtle, a Caſtle in *Flintſhire*, to which King *Edward* the firſt retired, when the *Welſhmen* ſet upon him unawares; it is near *Caergule Caſtle*.

Hophas, a River that flowes by *Haliartus*, a City of *Bœotia*, formerly called *Iſomantus*.

Hoplocbryſm, (*Greek*) the anointing of weapons with the weapon-ſalve, which is a certain Ointment applied to a ſword or other weapon, for the curing of any wound made by the ſaid ſword or weapon.

Hops, (*Lat.*) *Lupulus*, *Gr.* βρυονία, a ſort of plant which runs up upon poles, and is chiefly uſed by Brewers for preſerving of Beer.

Hoqueton, (*French*) a kind of ſhort Coat without ſleeves.

Horæ, or the Hours: they were feigned by the Poets, to be certain goddeſſes, the daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*. Their names ſee in *Hyginus*.

Horary, (*Lat.*) hourly.

Horatius Cocles, a famous Roman, who fighting againſt *Porſenna*, King of the *Hetrurians*, defended a bridg himſelf againſt all

all the enemies forces, until the bridge was cut down; and after that, he leapt into *Tyber*, and swam to his own people: also *Horatius Flaccus*, a famous *Lyrick* Poet of *Venusium*, who was in high favour with *Augustus* and *Mecenas*: whence *Horatio* is a proper name frequent now-a-daies, derived, as some think, from the Greek ὁρατὸς, i.e. of good eye-sight.

Hord, (*Lat.*) a Cow great with Calf.

Horismos, (*Greek*) Definition, a Defining of any thing to advantage, yet not against the common opinion; as,

The Labor of Vertue is the true exercise of Pleasure.

Horizontal, (*Greek*) belonging to the Horizon, i.e. that Circle which divides the upper Hemisphear; or so much of the Heaven as we can see round about us from the lower Hemisphear, or so much of the Heavens, as is hid from our sight,

Hornbeam, a tree whose wood is very hard and fit for fewel.

A *Hornet*, a kind of Insect, called in Latin *Crabro*, which useth to infest horses and other creatures, and is ingendered of the carcasses of dead horses.

Horngeld, a Tax within the Forrest to be paid for horned beasts; it comes from Horn, and the Dutch word *Gelden*, i. e. to pay.

Horodix, (*Greek*) a kind of Dial, or instrument, to shew how the hours pass away.

Horological, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Horologe*, i. e. an Hour-glas, Clock, or Dial.

Horoscope, (*Greek*) a diligent marking of hours: also so much of the firmament as riseth every hour from the East: also the Ascendant of ones Nativity, or a diligent marking of the time of a childs birth.

Horridity, or *Horrour*, (*Lat.*) frightfulness, dreadfulness, a quaking for fear.

Horse, in Navigation is a rope fastened to the fore-mast shrouds, and Spritsail sheats to keep the sheats clear off the Anchor-flookes.

Horse-heal, a kind of herb, otherwise called Elicampane.

Horse-tail, (*Lat.*) *Cauda Equina*, or *Equisetum*, (*Greek*) ἱππουρις, a Saturnine herb, good for healing inward wounds or ulcers.

Hortation, (*Lat.*) an exhorting, or perswading to any thing.

Hortensius, an eloquent Roman; whose daughter *Hortensia* so pleaded her cause before the *Triumvirs*, *M. Antony*, *Octavius*, and *Lepidus*; that the great Tax was taken off, which they had laid upon the people.

Hortensian Herbs, (*Lat.*) herbs growing in Gardens.

Hortyard, a Garden-yard, haply the same with Orchard.

Hosanna, an Hebrew word; signifying, Save I beseech thee, being a solemn acclamation used by the Jews in their Feasts of Tabernacles.

Hospitallers, certain Knights of an Order so called, because they had the care of Hospitals, *i. e.* Houses erected for the relief of Pilgrims, and poor, or impotent people.

Hostage, (*French*) a pledge left in war for performance of Covenants.

Hosteler, in Latin *hospes*, or *hostellarius*; a keeper of an Hostery, or Inne; an Host.

Hostility, (*Lat.*) hatred or enmity.

Hotch-pot, see *Hodge-podge*.

Hoten, (old word) they promise.

Hounds, in Navigation, are holes in the Cheeks of the Mast, wherein the Ties run to Hoise the yards.

Hounds tongue, (*Greek*) *Cynogessum*, an herb whose leaves are like the tongue, and smell like the pisse of an Hound; the root is used both in Pills and Decoctions to stay all sharp and thin defluxions of Rheum from the head into the Eyes or Nose, or upon the Stomack or Lungs, as also for Coughs, or shortness of breath.

Houp, see *Lapwing*.

Housage, a fee that a Cartier, or any one payes for setting up any stuff in a house.

House, in Astrology, is the twelfth part of the Zodiack, being divided into twelve equal parts.

Housleek, or Sengreen (*Lat.*) *majus Sedum sempervium*, and *Barba Jovis*, an herb growing commonly on walls and houseſides, with broadish thick leaves pointed at the end, the juyce hereof is good in hot Agues: it cureth all hot inflammations, St. *Anthony*'s fire, Scaldings and Burnings, the Shingles, fretting Ulcers, Cankers, Tetters, Ringworms, and the like.

House-bote, Estovers out of the Lords wood, to uphold a Tenement or House, from House, and the Dutch word *bote*, a making good. See *Estovers*.

Houton, (old word) hollow.

Howel, a Brittish sirname, signifying Sound, or Whole. Some derive it from *Helius*, Sun-bright.

The *Howld* of a ship, the room between the keilson and lower decks.

The *Hownds*, the holes of the checks fastened to the head of the Masts.

Howsel,

Howſel, to adminiſter the Sacrament to one that lieth on his death-bed.

Houſe-in, is when a ſhip, after ſhee is paſt the breadth of her bearing, is brought in narrow to her upper works.

Hozing of the Dogs, ſee *Expeditating*.

H U

Habba, the name of a Daniſh Captain, who in old times invaded this Iſland.

Hue and cry, in Common-law is a purſuit of one having committed felony by the high way, by deſcribing the party, and giving notice to ſeveral Conſtables from one Town to another.

Hugh, the proper name of a man, ſignifying Comfort. Others derive it from the Dutch word *Hougen*, to cut.

Huguenots, a name which uſed to be given in deriſion to thoſe of the reformed Religion in *France*, from a gate in *Tours* called *Hugon*. Others derive it from theſe words, *Huc nos venimus*, Hither we are come, wherewith they begin their proteſtation.

Huik, or *Huke*, a kind of mantle uſed in *Spain* and *Germany*.

Hulk, a kind of great and broad ſhip, from the Greek word *Oleas*.

Hull, a Town in *York-ſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Hull*, anciently called *Kingſton* (q. King's Town) upon Hull. it being built by King *Edward* the firſt, and beautified with fair buildings by *Michael de la Pool* Earl of *Suffolk*. This Town is very well accommodated for Ships and Merchandize.

Hull, in Navigation, is taken for the body of a ſhip without Maſts, Sailes, or Yards.

Hulling, is when a ſhip at Sea hath taken in all her ſails in calm weather.

Hullock, in Navigation, a piece of the Mizen or ſome other ſail part opened, to keep the ſhips head to the Sea.

Hulſtred, (old word) hidden.

Humanity, (*Lat.*) the nature and condition of man: alſo, gentleneſs, mildneſs.

Humane, or Courteous Signs, are *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Aquarius*.

Humber, a great River (or rather an arm of the Sea) in *York-ſhire*.

Humectation, (*Lat.*) a moiſtning. In Chymiſtry it is a ſoftning of hard bodies by the ſprinkling of moiſture on them. It is otherwiſe called *Irrigation*.

Humiliates, a certain religious Order of men ſo called from *humiliare*, (*Lat.*) to humble or bring low; becauſe they led very ſtrict, or mortified lives; they were inſtituted in the year 1166.

Humouriſt, (*Lat.*) one that is fantaſtick, or full of humours.

Humour, (*Lat.*) moiſture: alſo a mans fanſie, or diſpoſition. The four predominate humours in a mans body, are blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy.

Humfrey, or *Humfred*, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Dutch, Houſe-peace.

Hundred, a part of a Shire conſiſting often tithings, each tithing conſiſting of ten houſholds, called in Latin *Decenna*.

Hundreders, men empannelled of a Jury upon any controverſie of land, dwelling within the Hundred, where the Land lyeth.

Hundrelagh, the Hundred-Court, from which all the Officers of the Kings Forreſt were freed.

Hungaria, the Kingdom of *Hungary*; divided into two parts by the River *Danubius*. It was anciently called *Pannonia*.

Hunnes, a people of *Scythia*, who in the time of the Emperour *Valentinian*, overran all *Italy*, and *Gallia*; but at laſt overcome by the prayers of Pope *Leo*, they retired themſelves into *Hungary*.

Huntington, the chief Town in *Huntington-ſhire*, in the publick ſeal called *Hunterſdune*, i.e. the hill of Hunters, alluding to which name, *Leland* calls it in Latin *Venantodunum*: near unto the Bridge is to be ſeen yet the plot of a Caſtle built by King *Edward* the Elder, in the year 917. and by King *Henry* the ſecond demoliſhed, to put an end to the contention which the *Scottiſh* men, and the Saint *Lizes* had ſo often had about it.

Hurlebats, or *Whirlebats*, uſed among the ancients called in Latin *Caſtus*.

Hurlers, certain great ſtones in *Cornwal*, which the people thereabouts perſwade themſelves to have been in times paſt, men tranſformed into ſtones, for prophaning the Sabbath day, with hurling of the Ball.

Hurleth, (old word) maketh a noiſe.

Hurricane, a violent ſtorm of wind which happens oftimes in *Jemaica*, and ſome other parts of the Weſt-*Indies*, in the months of *September* and *October*; which makes very great Havock and Devaſtation of Trees, Houſes, and all that comes in its way.

Hurts, or *Heurts*, certain round figures in Heraldry, alwaies blew.

Huſares, Hungarian Horſe-men; ſo called from the general cry they make at the firſt charge of the Horſe *Huſa*, as the French men cry, *Ca ca ca*.

Huſea-

Huſreales, a name given in ancient times to thoſe that were gatherers of the *Daniſh* Tribute.

Huſfaſtene, in ſome of the Statutes is taken for him that holdeth houſe and land.

Huſtings, the principal and higheſt Court of *London*; it cometh from the French word *Haulſer*, i. e. to lift up.

H Y

Hyacinthus, a youth, who being beloved of *Apollo*, and playing with him at a play called *Diſcus*, *Zephyrus*, who was ſlighted by *Hyacinthus*, blew the *Diſcus* thrown by *Apollo*, full upon *Hyacinthus* his head, and killed him, which miſchance *Apollo* lamenting, turned him into a flower called a Jacinth, vulgarly, Crow-toes. There is alſo a precious ſtone called a Hyacinth, or Jacinth, being of a wateriſh colour.

Hyades, the ſeven daughters of *Atlas*, by his wife *Ethra*; they were called *Ambroſia*, *Eudoxa*, *Paſitboe*, *Corone*, *Plexauris*, *Pytho*, and *Tyche*; who lamenting their Brother *Hyas* devoured by a Lyon, were taken up into Heaven by *Jupiter*, and changed into Stars.

Hyaline, (*Greek*) of a colour like a glaſs.

Hybernal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the winter-ſeaſon.

Hybla, a mountain of *Sicily*, famous for its Bees, and for the abundance of Thyme which grew there.

Hybreas, a famous Oratour, born in *Nylaſſus*, a City of *Caria*, who was advanced to be chief Governour of that City under *Euthydamus* Prince of *Caria*: but when *Labienus* came againſt that Country, he ſo incenſed him by ſaying he was Emperour of *Caria*, that he deſtroyed the City.

Hydra, a monſtrous Serpent bred in the Lake of *Lerna*; it was feigned to have a hundred heads, and was at laſt ſlain by *Hercules*: alſo a celeſtial conſtellation.

Hydragogy, (*Greek*) a conveying of water by furrows and trenches, from one place to another. Hydragogues are medicines that are prepared to draw forth the water from any Hydropical parts.

Hydrargyrus, (*Greek*) belonging to Quick-ſilver.

Hydraulicks, (*Greek*) certain water-works, whereby muſick is made by the running of waters.

Hydrogogon, (*Greek*) a Purge good againſt watry humours.

Hydrography, (*Greek*) a deſcription of waters.

Hydromancy, (*Greek*) a kind of divination by waters.

Hydromel, (*Greek*) a kind of drink made of honey, by ſome called Methegl'n.

Hydrophoby, (*Greek*) a certain diſeaſe cauſed by melancholy, which cauſeth in thoſe that are affected with it, an extream dread of waters.

Hydropick, (*Greek*) troubled with a certain diſeaſe called the Dropſie.

Hydroſcope, (*Greek*) a certain Inſtrument of late invention, for the diſcerning of the watry volatil ſteams in the air.

Hyemal, (*Lat.*) bleak, or winterly.

Hyena, (*Lat.*) a beaſt like a wolf, which ſome ſay, changeth Sex often, and counterfeiteth the voyce of a man.

Hygroſcope, (*Greek*) another for diſcovering the drought or moiſture of the air.

Hylas, the ſon of *Theodamas* King of *Mæmia*, whom *Hercules* took away by force, & carried him with him in the Expedition to *Cholchos*; but *Hercules* going on ſhore about *Miſia*, ſent him for water to the River *Aſcanius*, and the Nymphs of the River being in love with him, pulled him in; ſo that *Hercules* long expected him, and hearing no news of him, left the Argonauts, and wandred up and down the Wood for a long time in queſt of him.

Hyleg, is that Planet or place in Heaven, whereby being directed by his or its digreſſion, we judge of the life or ſtate of any perſon.

Hyllus, the ſon of *Hercules* by *Deianira*; he being driven out of his City by *Euriſtheus*, fled to *Athens*, and there built a Temple to *Miſericordia*, the Goddeſs of pity.

Hymen, or *Hymenæus*, ſon of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, he was the firſt that inſtituted marriage, and therefore by ſome called the god of marriage, He hath that name from a thin skin (called in Greek *hymen*) which is within the ſecret parts of a woman, and is ſaid to be a note of Virginity.

Hymne, (*Greek*) a ſpiritual Song, or Pſalm ſung to the praiſe of God.

Hyothyroides, (*Greek*) one of the two Muſcles which lift up the Larynx.

Hypallage, (*Greek*) a certain figure wherein the order of words is contrary to the meaning of them in conſtruction; as, *Dare Claſſibus Auſtros*.

Hyperbaton, a Rhetorical figure, being a tranſpoſing of words very different from the order of Grammatical Conſtruction.

Hyperbolical, (*Greek*) ſpoken by way of *Hyperbole*, which is a figure wherein an expreſſion goes beyond truth, either by way of

exceſs

excess or diminution; as *Qui candore nives antiret, cursibus auras*: also a Term in Geometry, being a certain crooked line proceeding from the Cutting of a Cone, or Cylinder.

Hyperboreans, a certain Northern people; some say dwelling under the North Pole; others say, they are a people of *Scythia*.

Hypercathartica, (*Greek*) Purges, that work too violently on the body.

Hyperdisſyllable, a word consisting of more than two syllables, as *Hirundo*.

Hyperion, the son of *Cœlus*, and brother of *Saturn*; he is thought by some to be the first that found out the motion of the *Stars*, and is oft-times mentioned in Poetry for the same with the Sun.

Hypermeter, (*Gr.*) a Verse that hath a syllable above its ordinary measure.

Hypermnestra, one of the 50. daughters of *Danaus*, they being commanded to kill their Husbands, the 50 sons of *Ægyptus*, she onely of all the sisters saved her Husband *Lynceus*, who afterwards killed *Danaus*.

Hyperphysical, (*Greek*) supernatural.

Hypocaust, (*Greek*) A Hot-house to sweat in, or a Stove.

Hypocistus, (*Gr.*) an excrescence of the Plant *Cistus*, the juice hereof stayeth Fluxes.

Hypocondriacal, (*Greek*) subject to melancholy; because under the *Hypocondria*, or sides of the upper part of the belly, lie the Liver and Spleen, which are the seat of melancholy.

Hypocrisis, (*Greek*) a feigning or dissembling, a Rhetorical figure called by *Julius Ruffinianus*, by a Latin name *Pronunciatio*, see *Pronunciatio*.

Hypocritical (*Greek*) belonging to a Hypocrite, which properly signifies an Actor, or one that personates others in Comœdies, and Tragœdies; but generally it is taken for a dissembler, or one that makes a false shew of Piety or vertue.

Hypogastrick (*Greek*) belonging to the *Hypogastrium*, or lower part of the belly.

Hypoge, (*Greek*) a Cellar, or place under ground.

Hypogion, (*Greek*) a great inflammation of the eyes, with swellings.

Hypoglottian Medicines, (*Greek*) Medicines that are to lye under the Tongue and melt, from thence so called.

Hypomone, (*Gr.*) a figure in Rhetorick, see *Paradoxon*.

Hypostatical, (*Greek*) belonging to an Hypostasis, or Personal subsistence.

Hypothenusal line, a term in Geometry; it is that side of a right-angled Triangle, which is subtended, or opposite to the right Angle.

Hypothetical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Hypothesis, *i.e.* supposition: also a Hypothetical Syllogism in Logick, is that which begins with a conditional Conjunction.

Hypophora, a Rhetorical figure, being a branch of the figure *Prolepsis*, see *Prolepsis*.

Hypothesis, (*Gr.*) a supposition whereon any Argument or dispute is grounded.

Hypotyposis, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, which by a most lively description represents as it were in a picture set before the eye, any thing or person; as the description of a Tempest in *Virgil*, the representation of Luxury in *Spencer*'s description of the bowr of bliss.

Hypsicratea, see *Hipsicratea*.

Hypsiegloſſum, (*Greek*) the Muscle which draws the tongue inward, when contracted.

Hypsiphile, the daughter of *Thoas*, and Queen of *Lemnos*; shee entertained *Jason* in his voyage to *Colchos*, and had twins by him; she was banisht out of *Lemnos* for saving her Father, when all the men of the Island were killed by women, and was entertained by *Lycurgus* King of *Nemea*.

Hyrcania, a Country of *Asia*, bordering South-ward upon *Armenia*.

Hyrcus, a Countryman of *Bœotia*, who desiring of *Jupiter*, *Mercury*, and *Neptune*, whom he had entertained at his house, that he might have a son, and not marry; the three Deities made water upon the dung of an Oxe, which had been newly offered, out of which, when the tenth month was almost expired, was born *Orion*.

Hyrse, a kind of plant, otherwise called Millet.

Hyspaan, a City of *Persia*, formerly called *Hecatompolis* from its 100 gates, being a dayes journey in compass.

Hyssope, (*Lat.*) *Hyssopus*, an herb of *Jupiter*, of Temperature hot and dry in the third degree, and of a cleansing quality.

Hysterical, (*Greek*) an hysterical passion, a certain disease in women commonly called Fits of the Mother.

Hysteron Proteron, (*Greek*) a preposterous manner of speaking or writing, expressing that first, which should be last.

Hyttenia, a part of *Attica*; formerly called *Tetrapolis*, because it had four chief Cities, *Probalynthus*, *Oenoe*, *Tricorythus*, and *Marathon*.

J A

Jaacob, see *Jacob*.

To *Jabber*, a word vulgarly used for to prattle, chat: or talk.

Jabesh, (*Hebr.*) Confusion, The father of *Shallum*, of him the City *Jabesh Giliad* took its name.

Jabin, (Hebr.) Understanding, a King of *Hazor* who was slain by *Joshua*.

Jack by the Hedg, an herb growing by hedge sides with a broad leafe having the smell of Garlick for which reason it is called *Alliaria*, in Latin: it warmeth the stomack, and helpeth to digest the crudities, and corrupt humors that are ingendred therein.

Jackall, a little black shaghaired beast of the bigness of a Spanniel, which when the evening comes hunts for his prey, and coming on the foot follows the scent with open cry, to whom the Lion, whose usher he is, gives eare, and follows to seise on it, the *Jackall* not touching it till the Lion be satisfied and then he feeds on the relicks.

Jacchus, one of the names of *Bacchus*, from the Greek word *Iacchein*, to cry out; because of the Priestesses, the *Bacchæ* used in the celebration of his Orgies, to make strange and unusual noises.

Jacynth, the name of a certain pretious stone of a bluish colour: also a flower called *Hyacinthus*: see *Hyancinthus*.

Jacob, (*Heb.*) a supplanter, or beguiler, the son of *Isaac*, he purchased the birth right of his brother *Esau* for a messe of Pottage and beguiled him of his fathers blessing, he had twelve sons who were the heads of the twelve tribes of *Israel*.

Jacobins, certain Fryers of the Order of St. *Dominick*.

Jacobites, a sort of Hereticks instituted in the year 530. by one *Jacobus Syrus*; they used Circumcision, and acknowledged but one nature in *Christ*.

Jacobs staff, a certain Geometrical instrument so called: also a staff that Pilgrims use to walk with to *James Compostella*.

Jactancy, (*Lat.*) a boasting.

Jaculation, (*Lat.*) a shooting, or darting.

Jael, (*Hebr.*) a Doe, the wife of *Heber*: who slew *Sisera*.

Jalop, a Root coming from the West *Indies* like that of Bryony, but somewhat lesse, of a black colour on the outside, having Circles within when it is cut; it purgeth Phlegmatick, Cholerick, Melancholick, but cheifly watrish humours.

Jollamaka, a famous place in the *Moguls* Country, to which the *Indians* go in Pilgrimage.

Jambes, (*French*) the side-posts of a door.

Jambeaux, (*French*) armour for the legs.

Jambic, (*Lat.*) the foot of a verse, consisting of two syllables one short and one long.

Jambic verse, a verse consisting of Jambic feet, of these there are chiefly two sorts the *Diameter Jambic*, which consists of four feet only, as

O carminum dulces notæ.

And the *Trimiter* which consists of six Jambic feet, as

Sūis ĕt ipsā Rōmā viribŭs rŭit,

Yet sometimes, especially in od places a *Spondee Dactyle*, or *Tribrachus* comes in instead of an Jambus, this verse is somtimes called *Carmen Archilochium*, from the Poet *Archilochus*.

Jamblichus, a famous *Pythagorean* Philosopher of *Chalcis*, a City of *Syria*, he was the Disciple of *Porphyrius*.

James, the proper name of a man contracted from *Jacob*, in Spanish *Jago*, in French *Jaques*.

Jamog-law, an Officer among the *Turks*.

Jampnorum, a certain-Law term used in Fines signifying certain Acres of Furze.

Janizaries, Turkish Foot-Souldiers, which are of the Guard to the Grand Signior.

Jane, the Christian name of divers women; mollified, as some think from *Joan*.

Jannock, a kind of Oaten bread, much used in the North of *England*.

Jansenism, the opinion of *Cornelius Jansenus*, Bishop of *Tyre*, he was a great oppoler of universal redemption.

Janthe, a certain Virgin, the daughter of *Telessa*, who the first day of her marriage, was ransformed into a man.

Janus, the name of an ancient King of *Italy*, who entertained *Saturn* (when he was banish't out of *Creet*, by his son *Jupiter*) and of him learn't Husbandry and the use of a Vine, he built a City called *Janiculum*, from which all *Italy* was also called *Janicula*, he is pictured with two faces, and from him the first moneth of the year, is called *January*.

Japetus, the son of *Titan*, and *Terra*; he married the Nymph *Aria*, and begat *Prometheus*, and *Epimetheus*.

Japygia, a Country upon the Borders of *Italy*, called also *Calabria*, and *Magna Gracia*; the narrowest entrance of it reacheth from *Tarentum* to *Brundusium*.

Jarbas a King of *Getulia*. See *Dido*.

Jargon, the same as *Gibbrish*, or Pedlers French.

Jarre of Oyle, an earthen Pitcher, containing twenty Gallons: also the Order

of Knights of the Jarre, was instituted by *Don Garcia*, King of *Navarre*, who riding one day on hunting, and entering into a Cave, saw as is reported of him an Altar with the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, and a Pitcher of Lilies; at which sight being moved with devotion he founded this Order.

Jarrock, a kind of Cork.

Jasion, or *Jasius*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Electra*, to him *Ceres* brought forth *Pluto*, who was the first that taught men the use of money.

Jasmin, or *Jesemin*, a certain Tree, with the flowers whereof Jesemin Butter is made.

Jason, the son of *Æson*, King of *Thessaly*; he was sent by his Uncle *Pelias*, to *Colchos*, to fetch the Golden Fleece, and having overcome the Dragon and Brazen footed Bull, that were set to guard it, by the help of *Medea*, who was in love with him, he brought her away with him, and married her: but afterwards falling in love with *Creusa*, the daughter of *Creon*, he left *Medea*, who in anger burnt *Creusa*, and her Palace together.

Jaspere, a precious stone of a green colour: also the proper name of a man; in Latin *Gasparus*.

Jeveline (*Italian*) a kind of Dart, or Launce.

Jazul, a precious stone of a blew Azure colour.

I B

Iberia, the ancient name of *Spain*.

Ibexe, or *Evick*, a kind of a mountainous Goat, in Greek called *Ægeceros*, in Latin *Capricornus*.

Ibis, a certain *Lybian* bird feeding upon Serpents, formerly worshipped in *Ægypt*, which with its long bill first taught the use of Glisters.

I C

Icarus, the son of *Oebelus*; he being slain by the Shepherd of *Athens*, whom he had made drunk, and being discovered by his Dog *Mara*, his daughter *Erigone* hanged her self for grief, and was afterwards translated among the heavenly signs, and was called *Virgo*, the Dogge also pined away and died, and was translated among the signs.

Icarus, the son of *Dædalus*, who flying too near the Sun with his waxen wings, which his father had made for him, melted them, and fell into the Sea; which from thence was called the *Icarian* Sea.

Iceni, a certain people, anciently inhabiting those Provinces, which are now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingtonshire*.

Ichabod, (*Hebr.*) where is glory, the son of *Phinehas* Priest and brother to *Ahijah*.

Ichidian, a motto, or device, heretofore belonging to the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*, it signifies in the old *Saxon*, I *serve*.

Ichneumon, (*Greek*) an Indian Rat.

Ichnography, (*Greek*) a Description: or Platform of the foundation or ground work of a house, or any other building.

Ichthyocolla, (*Greek*) a kind of glew made of the skin of fishes commonly called Isinglasse; it is much used in Laskes and running of the Reines; it filleth up, siccateth, and mollifieth a little, it is rightly mixed with glutinative Salves, and others that take away spots and erugate the face.

Ichthyologie, (*Greek*) a Description of Fishes.

Ichthyophagi, a certain people, who feed altogether upon fish, which they catch with Nets, made of the Bark of a Palm tree, and build their houses with the bones of fish.

Icleped, (old word) called or named.

Icon, (*Greek*) a cut, Picture or resemblance of a beast or Plant expressing the form thereof; also a Rhetoricall figure mentioned by *Julius Ruffinianus*.

Icond, (old word) learned.

Iconoclastes, (*Greek*) a breaker or demolisher of Images; a Sirname attributed to several of the Greek Emperours, who were zealous against the worshipping of Images in Churches; from *Icon* an Image, and *clazein* to break.

Iconography, (*Greek*) a description by Cutts, *&c.* in Architecture, it is the plattform or modell of a House.

Icorven, (old word) cut, or carved.

Idterical, (*Greek*) troubled with the overflowing of the gall; a disease vulgarly called the Jaunders, or the Jaundice; from the French word *Jaulne*, i. e. yellow, because it maketh the skin to appear of a yellow colour.

I D

Ida, a Mountain of *Troas*, where *Paris* gave Judgment for *Venus*, about the Golden Apple, against *Juno* and *Pallas*, whence Venus is called the *Idalian* Queen.

Idas, the son of *Neptune*; he seeing *Marpesia*, the daughter of *Mars*, dancing in a wood which was sacred to *Diana*, carried her away by force; his Father *Neptune*, having given him very swift horses: whereat *Mars* was so inraged, that he threw himself into

into the River *Lyborma*, but *Apollo* meeting *Idas*, and fighting with him for *Marpesia*, *Jupiter*, sent *Mercury* to part them: and *Marpesia* being left to her own freedom, which of them she would choose, made choice of *Idas*.

Idea, the form of any thing represented to the imagination.

Identity, (*Lat.*) a made Term, much used in Logick; and signifying, as it were the sameness of any thing.

Idet of a month, among the *Romans* were eight dayes in every moneth reckoned backward from the end of the *Calends*, to the beginning of the Nones, as in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, from the fifteenth to the eighth, in other months from the thirteenth to the sixth; it comes from the old Latin word *Iduo*, to divide, because they as it were, divided the month into two parts.

Idiom, (*Greek*) the peculiar phrase of any language.

Idiopathie, (*Greek*) a peculiar passion.

Idiosyncrasie, (*Greek*) the proper, or natural temper of any thing.

Idiotical, (*Greek*) private, also belonging to an Idiote, *i.e.* one born of so weak an understanding; that the King by his prerogative, hath the government and disposal of his Lands and substance; and to that purpose, a Writ *de Idiota Inquirendo*, is to be directed to the Sheriff, to examine the party suspected of *Idiocie*, or *Idiotism*.

Idolatry, (*Greek*) the worshiping of false gods; but most properly an offering of Divine honours to any Idols, Pictures, or Images.

Idomeneus, the son of *Deucalion*, Grandchilde of *Minos*, King of *Creet*; he returning from the Wars of *Troy*, and going about to offer up his son, who was the first that met him upon Land, according to the vow he made to sacrifice whomsoever he met first, he was driven out of the Kingdom by his subjects, and arriving in the Country of *Calabria*, he built the City of *Salentium*.

Idoneous, (*Lat.*) fit, convenient.

Idyl, (*Greek*) a kind of Eclogue, or Pastoral Poem, such as was written by *Theocritus*, *Moschus*, and others.

J E

Jearecapstern, an Engin used in great ships, to hoise the Yards and Sayls withall.

Jear rope a peice of a Hauser made fast to the main yard, used in great ships.

Jebbe ackcheser the Grand Signior's Pocket money, which he gives away by whole handfulls, to his Mutes and Buffoons, that make him sport.

Jebus. (*Hebr.*) *the fire of the Lord*, the ancient name of the City of *Jerusalem*; from *Jebus* the son of *Canaan*, from whom came the *Jebusites*.

Jeconiah (*Hebr.*) *stability of the Lord*, a King of *Judah*, son of *Jehoiakim*, he was taken prisoner and carried among the rest of the *Captives*, into *Babylon*.

Jeeret, a kind of running Base on Horseback, darting lances one at another, practised among the *Turks*.

Jeat see *Geat*.

Jehoahas, (*Hebr.*) *the Lord seeing* a King of *Judah*, and son of King *Josiah*; he was deposed, and carried captive into *Egypt*.

Jehoash, see *Joash*.

Jehoiakim, see *Joakim*.

Jehoram. see *Joram*.

Jehoshaphat, (*Hebr.*) *the judgement of the Lord*, a vertuous King of *Judah*, The son of King *Asa*.

Jehu, (*Hebr.*) *Being*, a Captain who was made King of *Israel* by *Elisha*, to destroy the house of *Ahab*, also the name of a Prophet who prophesied against King *Baasha*.

Jejunation, (*Lat.*) fasting.

Jejunity, (*Lat.*) hungryness, also barrenness, shallowness of judgment or stile.

Jennets, horses of *Barbary*.

Jenticulation, (*Latin*) a breaking ones fast.

Jeofail, in Common-law, is when a pleading, or issue, is so badly pleaded, or joyned, that it will be errour if they proceed. It is contracted from the French words *J'ay failli*, i. e. I have failed.

Jeopardy, (*French*) danger or hazard, it comes from the French words, *jeu*. i. e. play, and *perte*, i.e. losse.

Jeremiah, see *Irmeiah*.

Jereboam, (*Hebr.*) Fighting against, the son of *Nebat*, he rebelling against *Solomon* draws away ten tribes of *Israel* by Idolatry, and makes himself King: also the son of *Joash* a wicked King of *Israel*.

Jerusalem Artichokes, a plant so called, but more truly Battatas of *Canada*, because they came from *Canada*, not from *Jerusalem*, and are a kind of Potato, formerly of great account but now despicable.

Jesses, in Faulconry, are short straps of of Leather fastned to the hawkes legs, and so to the varvells.

Jesuati, an Order of Monks; so called from their having the name of Jesus often in their mouths, they were begun at *Sene*, in the year 1365. by *Francis Vincent*, and *John Columbanus*,

Jeſuites, thoſe of the Society of *Jeſus*, a certain Religious order inſtituted by Saint *Ignatius Loyola*; they had to the three vows of Chaſtity, Poverty, and Obedience; the vow of Miſſion annexed, which bound them to go whitherſoever the Roman Biſhop ſhould ſend them for the propagation of the Faith, and to execute whatſoever he ſhould command them.

Jeſus Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built not long ſince by *Hugh Price* Doctor of the Laws.

Jet, (old word) a device.

Jethro, (*Hebr.*) excelling, the father in Law of *Moſes*, who came to him in the wilderneſs, with his wife and Children.

Jetſon, the ſame as *Flotſon*.

Jewiſe, reward by revenge: allſo a Gibbet; ſo *Chaucer*. Expoſitor.

Jewes-ears, a kind of Muſhrom, or Excreſcence about the root of the Elder-tree.

Jews-ſtone, a kind of ſtone, called alſo a Marcheſite.

I F

Ifere, (old word) together.

Ifretton, (old word) devoured.

I G

Ignaro, (*Ital.*) a fooliſh ignorant fellow.

Igniſluous, (*Lat.*) running, or flowing with fire.

To *Ignify*, (*Lat.*) to ſet on fire, to cauſe to burn.

Ignipotent, (*Lat.*) powerful in fire.

Ignis fatuus, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſlight exhalation ſet on fire in the night time, which oftimes cauſeth men to wander out of their way. It is metaphorically taken for ſome trivial humour or fancie, wherewith men of ſhallow underſtandings are apt to be ſeduced.

† *Ignivomous*, (*Lat.*) fire-ſpitting, or vomiting out flames of fire; an Epithet proper to *Ætna*, and ſome other Mountains of the like nature.

Ignoble, (*Lat.*) of an obſcure birth, or of a baſe ſpirit.

Ignominious, (*Lat.*) diſhonourable, full of ſhame, or reproach.

Ignoramus, is a word uſed by the grand Inqueſt empanelled in the inquiſition of cauſes criminal and publick, when they miſlike their Evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the preſentment; which word being written upon the Bill, all farther inquiry upon that party, is ſtopped. It is alſo taken ſubſtantively for a fooliſh and ignorant perſon.

† *Ignoſcible*, (*Lat.*) fit to be pardoned, or forgiven.

I H S, a certain Character whereby hath anciently been expreſſed *Jeſus*, the proper name of our *Saviour*; the middle letter H, being taken for a Greek E. But more likely the three initial letters of theſe words, *Jeſus*, *Hominum Salvator*, i. e. Jeſus the Saviour of man, have been commonly uſed for brevities ſake.

I K

Ikenild-ſtreet, one of the four famous ways, that the Romans anciently made in *England*; It taketh its name from the *Iceni*, (ſo the people inhabiting *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridge-ſhire*, are called) the other three wayes were termed *Foſs*, *Ermin-ſtreet*, and *Watling-ſtreet*.

I L

Ilceſter, contracted from *Ivelceſter*, a Town in *Somerſetſhire*; it was aſſaulted by *Robert Mawbray*, when the Nobles of *England* conſpired againſt King *William Rufus*, to ſet his brother *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, in the Royal Throne.

Ilia, the Daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albenes*, who by her Uncle *Amulius* was made a Veſtal; but being got with child, ſhe brought forth Twins, *Romulus* and *Remus*, of whom *Mars* was reported to have been the Father.

Iliades, (*Greek*) the Title of a famous ancient Poem, writ by *Homer* concerning the deſtruction of *Troy*, which was formerly called *Illium*, from *Ilus* one of the Kings thereof, who inlarged it, after it had been built by *Dardanus* the ſon of *Jupiter*.

Iliacal, (*Greek*) belonging to the *Ilia*, or ſmall guts.

Iliac paſſion, a certain dangerous diſeaſe, cauſed by the wind, getting into thoſe guts.

Ilioneus, the ſon of *Phorbus*, a *Trojan*, he went with *Æneas* into *Italy*, and being famous for his Eloquence, was ſent on all his Embaſſages.

Illaborate, (*Lat.*) unlaboured, or done without pains.

† *Illachry-*

† *Illachrymable*, (*Lat.*) pittileſſe: alſo unpitied.

Illaqueation, (*Lat.*) an entangling, or enſnaring.

Illation, (*Lat.*) a concluſion, or inference.

† *Illecebrous*, (*Lat.*) alluring, charming, or inticing.

Illegitimate, (*Lat.*) Baſtard of a baſe birth, unlawfully begotten.

Illepid, (*Lat.*) dull, and unpleaſant in converſation.

Illiberal, (*Lat.*) niggardly, without generoſity.

Illicite, (*Lat.*) unwarrantable, or unlawfull.

Illimitate, (*Lat.*) unbounded, having no limits or bounds.

Illiquation, (*Lat.*) the mingling of earthly bodies with Metalline, ſo as both retain their own ſubſtance.

Illiterate, (*Lat.*) unlearned.

† *Illucidation*, (*Lat.*) a giving light: alſo an explaining, or making clear.

Illumination, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Illuſion, (*Lat.*) a deceiving or mocking.

Illuſtration, (*Lat.*) a making clear, or ſetting forth.

Illuſtrious, (*Lat.*) Noble Famous Renowned.

Illus a *Trojan*, who when the Temple of *Pallas* was burning, ran into the midſt of the flames, and recovered the *Palladium*, which becauſe no mortal eye was permitted to behold, he was ſtrook blind; but afterwards the goddeſſe being appeaſed, his ſight was reſtored.

Illyricum, a Country of *Europe*, ſo called from *Illyrius* the ſon of *Polyphemus*; it is now known by the name of *Salvonia*.

I M

Imagery, (*French*) painted, or carved work of Images.

Imagination, (*Lat.*) a feigning, or fancying: alſo the faculty it ſelf, likewiſe called the phancy.

Imaus a great mountain dividing *Scythia* into two parts; whereof one part is called *Scythia* within *Imaus*, and the other *Scythia* without *Imaus*.

Imbargo (*Spaniſh*) a word uſed among Merchants, ſignifying an arreſt or ſtop of ſhips or merchandiſe upon any occaſion.

To *Imbark*, (*Ital.*) to go aboard a ſhip, a term in Navigation.

Imbecillity, (*Lat.*) weakneſs.

† *Imbellick* (*Lat.*) unwarlike, cowardly.

To *Imbelliſh*, (*French*) to adorn, to beautifie.

Imber-week, ſee *Ember*.

Imbibition, (*Lat.*) a greedy receiving, or drinking in any liquid ſubſtance, a word proper to Chymiſtery.

Imborduring, a term in Heraldry, when the field, and circumference of the field, are both of one mettall, colour, or fur.

Imboſſed work, from the Dutch word *Imboſſieren*, to carve, or grave, is work made with bunches or knobs in ſtone or mettall.

Imboſſement, the manner of that work.

Imbrication, (*Lat.*) a making ſquare, or bending like a gutter tile; alſo a covering with tile; from *Imbrex*, a gutter-tile.

Imbrocado, (*Spaniſh*) cloth of Gold, or Silver.

Imbroyle, (*French*) to put into a combuſtion, to ſet together by the years.

Imbuition, (*Lat.*) a thorow moiſtening: alſo a ſeaſoning: alſo a ſtaining; whence cometh our word *Embrue*.

Imitation, (*Lat.*) a following, or doing like another.

Imitatives, in Grammar or thoſe ſort of Verbs which expreſſe any kind of Imitation, as *Patriſſare*, to take after the father or imitate his actions, humour, or faſhion.

Immaculate, (*Lat.*) unſpotted, undefiled.

Immanity, (*Lat.*) ſalyageneſſe, wildneſſe, cruelty: Alſo ſuch a hugeneſſe, as renders a thing unmanageable.

Immanſuete, (*Lat.*) untractable, untame.

† *Immarceſcence*, (*Lat.*) unfaidingneſſe, incorruptibleneſſe; hence the participial *Immarceſſible*.

Immaturity, (*Lat.*) unripeneſſe.

Immediate, (*Lat.*) next and preſently following.

Immedicable, (*Lat.*) unhealable, incureable.

† *Immemorable*, (*Lat.*) unworthy of mention, unremarkable.

Immenſity, (*Lat.*) unmeaſurableneſſe, hugeneſſe, exceeding largeneſſe.

Immerſion, (*Lat.*) a dipping, ducking, or plunging in.

Imminent, (*Lat.*) ready to fall, hanging over.

† *Imminution*, (*Lat.*) a diminiſhing, or leſſening.

Immiſſion, (*Lat.*) a putting in, a planting into.

Immo-

Immobility, (*Lat.*) unmoveableneſs, a being not to be removed.

Immoderate, (*Lat.*) unmeaſureable, intemperate.

Immolation, (*Lat.*) an offering up to God, a ſacrificing.

Immorigerous, (*Lat.*) rude, uncivil, diſobedient.

Immortality, (*Lat.*) a living for ever, everlaſtingneſs.

To *Immortalize*, (*Lat.*) to make immortal.

Immunity, (*Lat.*) exemption from any office, freedom, priviledge.

To *Immure*, (*Lat.*) to incloſe, to ſhut up between two walls.

Immutability (*Lat.*) conſtancy, unchangeableneſs.

† *Impacted*, (*Lat.*) driven in.

To *Impaire*, ſee *Empaire*.

To *Impale*, (*Ital.*) to ſpit upon a ſtake: alſo to crown or adorn: alſo to fence about with pales: it is a term ſometimes uſed in Heraldry.

Imparisyllabical, (*Lat.*) not conſiſting of a like number of ſyllables in every Caſe in a Noun, or in every Tenſe or Perſon in a Verb; as *Orions*, *Orientis*: *Muto*, *Mutatis*, *Mutabam*. It is a word peculiar to Grammar.

Imparity, or *Imparility*, (*Lat.*) inequality, unevenneſs.

Imparlance, ſee *Emparlance*.

Impaſſible, (*Lat.*) not moved with any affection; but more eſpecially, cold in the paſſion of love. *Cleop.*

To *Impe*, a term in Faulconry, ſignifieth to inſert a feather into the wing of a Hawk, inſtead of one which was broken. It comes from the Saxon word *imp*, or *bimp*, i. e. to graft or innoculate; and is metaphorically taken for to fill up any vacancies. It is taken alſo for a kind of graffing uſed by Gardeners.

Impeach, or *appeach*, (*French*) to hinder: alſo to accuſe one as guilty of the ſame crime, whereof he which impeacheth, is accuſed. It cometh originally from the Latin word *Impedire*.

Impeachment of waſte, in Common Law is a reſtraint from committing of waſte upon Lands or Tenements.

† *Impeccability*, (*Lat.*) an impoſſibility of ſinning or offending; it is a term proper to School-Divinity.

† *Impedition*, or *Impediment*, (*Lat.*) a hindering.

To *Impel*, (*Lat.*) to thruſt on.

Impendent, (*Lat.*) hanging over head: alſo ready to fall upon.

Impenitrable, (*Lat.*) unpierceable, not to be pierced.

Impenitent, (*Lat.*) unrepentant, not repenting.

† *Impennous*, (*Latin*) having no feathers.

Imperative Mood, in Grammar is that Mood which implyeth a Commanding.

Imperceptible, (*Lat.*) not to be taken notice of, unperceivable.

Imperfect, or *Præter-imperfect. Tenſe*, ſee *Tenſe*.

Imperial, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Imperator, *i. e.* a Commander, or Emperour.

Imperious, (*Lat.*) given to domineer, or inſult; of a commanding ſpirit.

† *Imperforable*, (*Lat.*) not to be bored thorow; a *Decompoſitum*, or word compounded of two Præpoſitions, and a Verb.

Imperſonal, (*Lat.*) Verb Imperſonall in Grammar, is that ſort of verb which throughout all Moods and Tenſes is expreſst only in the third perſon Singular.

Impertinence, (*Lat.*) a thing not belonging to the purpoſe.

† *Imperveſtigable*, (*Lat.*) not to be found out by ſtrict inquiry or ſearch.

Impervious, (*Lat.*) through which there is no paſſage.

Impetiginous, (*Lat.*) ſcabby, or troubled with an itching diſtemper.

Impetrate, (*Lat.*) to obtain by earneſt requeſt or intreaty, whence the Participial *Impetrable*.

Impetuoſity, (*Lat.*) a driving forward with great force and violence.

Impiety, (*Lat.*) wickedneſs, a being void of piety.

† *Impignoration*, (*Lat.*) a putting to pawn.

† *Impinge*, (*Lat.*) to run againſt any thing: alſo to drive faſt into, as a nail into a board: whence the Participle *Impacted*, above mentioned.

† *Impinguation*, (*Lat.*) a fatning, or making fat.

Implacability, (*Lat.*) an unreconcileableneſs, a diſpoſition not to be appeaſed.

Implantation, (*Lat.*) a planting or faſtning into.

To *Implead*, in Common Law, is to ſue, or commence a ſuit.

Implement, (*Lat.*) a filling up of any vacancy: alſo things neceſſary about a houſe, or belonging to a Trade, are called Implements.

Implication, (*Lat.*) a folding, or wrapping within, an entangling: alſo a neceſſary conſequence, and in this laſt ſenſe

we uſe the word to Imply, which is hence derived: alſo how it is uſed in Rhetorick, ſee *Ploce*.

Implicite, (*Lat.*) folded or intangled together: alſo implicite faith, is taken in a tranſlate ſenſe, for ſuch a belief as is altogether upheld by the judgment, and authority of a great company agreeing together.

Imploration, (*Lat.*) an humble petitioning, a deſiring any thing with great ſubmiſſion.

† *Implume*, (*Lat.*) bare, without feathers.

Impolite, (*Lat.*) rough, and unpoliſh't.

Imporcation, (*Lat.*) a making a Balk, or ridge in the ploughing of land.

Imporous, (*Lat.*) having no pores, a word proper onely to Philoſophy.

Importance, (*French*) moment, weight, conſequence, a carrying in it ſome great matter; from the Latin words, *in* the Præpoſition, and *portare*, to carry.

Importunate, (*Lat.*) troubleſome, or wearying with too often, or unſeaſonable requeſts.

Impoſition, (*Lat.*) an impoſing, or laying a ſtrict injunction: alſo the ſame as Impoſt.

Impoſitious names, (*Lat.*) names given, or as it were, ſet on.

Impoſitour, (*Lat.*) one that belongeth to a Printing-houſe, and impoſeth the pages into a Form for the Preſs.

Impoſſibility, (*Lat.*) that which cannot be done.

Impoſt, (*French*) a tribute, or tax: but more eſpecially, we uſe it for the tax received by the Prince for ſuch merchandizes as are brought into any haven from other Nations, whereas Cuſtom is for wares ſhipped out of the Land.

Impoſtour, (*Lat.*) a ſeller of falſe wares: alſo any kind of deceiver, or jugler.

Impoſtume, a word commonly, but corruptly uſed for Apoſteme, (*Greek*); which is a gathering together of evil humours into any one part of the body.

Impotency, (*Lat.*) an unableneſs, or want of ſtrength; it is many times taken for an unaptneſs to generation.

Impoundage, a confining, or putting into a pound.

Impregnation, (*Lat.*) a making fruitful, a filling, or cauſing to ſwell. In Chymiſtry it is when any dry body hath drunk in ſo much moiſture that it will admit no more.

Imprecation, (*Lat.*) a curſing or calling down ſome miſchief upon anothers head.

Impregnable, (*Lat.*) not to be won, or taken by force.

Impreſe, the ſame as deviſe; it cometh from the Italian word *Imprendere*, to undertake.

Impreſſion, (*Lat.*) an imprinting, ſtamping, or making a mark.

Impreſt money, is money paid to Souldiers before hand.

† *Imprimings*, beginnings; from the Latin *Imprimis*, i. e. firſt of all, a word uſed in the beginnings of Inventories, or Catalogues of goods.

Improbation, (*Lat.*) a diſallowing, or not approving.

Improbability, (*Lat.*) a matter which cannot be proved, an unlikelineſs.

Improbity, (*Lat.*) diſhoneſty, wickedneſs.

† *Improcreability*, (*Lat.*) a barrenneſs, or unaptneſs to procreate.

Impropriation, (*Lat.*) ſee *Appropriation*.

Improvidence, (*Lat.*) careleſſeneſs, or forgetfulneſs to provide, want of foreſight.

Improvement, an advancing of profits, a thriving, a benefiting in any kind of profeſſion.

Imprudence, (*Lat.*) want of diſcretion, or underſtanding.

Impudence, (*Lat.*) over-boldneſs, ſhameleſneſs.

Impugnation, (*Lat.*) a contradicting, or reſiſting.

Impuiſſance, (*French*) weakneſs, diſtreſs, want of outward ſupports.

Impulſion, (*Lat.*) a driving forward, a thruſting on: alſo a conſtraining.

Impunity, (*Lat.*) a going unpuniſhed, an exemption from puniſhment.

Impurity, (*Lat.*) uncleanneſs.

Imputation, (*Lat.*) a laying to ones charge.

Imputreſcence, (*Lat.*) a keeping from putrefaction, or rotting, an incorruptibleneſs.

Imrobor, *Baſhaw*, chief Maſter of the Grand Signiors Horſe, and hath alſo the charge of all his Camels, Mules, and all his Cattel. The true word is *Emeer-Abor*, which ſignifieth, Lord of the Stable.

I N

Inacceſſible, (*Lat.*) not to be come at.

Inachus, the moſt ancient King of the *Argives*, the ſon of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*, and the brother of *Æſopus*: concerning his daughter *Io*, ſee beneath, in *Io*. From this King *Inachus* the chief River of *Argia* took its denomination.

Inaffability, (*Lat.*) diſcourteſie, unpleaſantneſs in converſation.

Inaffe-

Inaffectation, (*Lat.*) careleſsness, freeness from vain glory.

Inambulation, (*Lat.*) a walking from place to place.

Inamiable, (*Lat.*) unlovely, unpleasant.

Inamorato, (*Ital.*) a Lover.

† *Inaniloquution*, (*Lat.*) an idle or vain speaking; from *inanis*, empty, and *loqui*, to speak.

Inanimate, (*Lat.*) having no life, without a soul.

Inanity, (*Lat.*) emptiness, or a being void of air, or any other body. It is a Philosophical term, used by Doctor *Charlton*.

† *Inappetency*, (*Lat.*) want of Appetite.

Inarable, (*Lat.*) not to be plowed.

† *Inargentation*, (*Lat.*) a silvering over, a covering with silver.

Inaudible, (*Lat.*) not to be heard.

Inauguration, (*Lat.*) asking counsel of *Augures*, or *Sooth-sayers*: also the conferring of honours or preferment upon any one: also a consecrating.

Inaurated, (*Lat.*) covered with gold, gilded over.

Inauspicious, (*Lat.*) unlucky, ill-boding.

Inborow, and *Outborow*, in ancient times, was the office of him that was to allow free liberty of Ingress and Egress to those that travelled between the two Realms of *England* and *Scotland*. This office belonged in King *Henry* the thirds time, to *Patrick*, Earl of *Dunbar*.

Incalescence, (*Lat.*) a growing warm or lusty, a taking heat.

Incandescence, (*Lat.*) a being inflamed with wrath, a growing angry.

Incanescence, (*Lat.*) a growing gray-headed, a waxing hoary.

Incantation, (*Lat.*) an inchanting, or charming.

Incapacity, (*Lat.*) an uncapableness, or being unfit.

Incarceration, (*Lat.*) a putting in prison.

Incarnadin colour, (*French*) a flesh colour, or the colour of a Damask Rose.

Incarnation, (*Lat.*) a making flesh to grow, or being made of flesh.

Incastellated, (*French*) narrow-heeled.

Incendiary, (*Lat.*) one that puts things into a flame or combustion, a sower of division or strife.

To *Incense*, (*Lat.*) to enflame, or stir up anger.

Incensory, (*French*) a Censing-pan, or Church-vessel, wherein they use to burn incense, being a kind of a rich perfume or Gum, distilling from a Tree of the same name; and is also called Frankincense.

Incentive, (*Lat.*) a stirring up or provokement, a motive.

Incentor, (*Lat.*) the same as *Incendiary*: also Incentor, Accentor, and Succentor, are three sorts of Singers in parts.

Inception, (*Lat.*) a beginning or undertaking of any business: whence Inceptour, he that hath newly taken his degree in the University.

Incessant, (*Lat.*) continual, without ceasing.

Incestous, (*Lat.*) unchast, committing incest, which is an untying of the Virgin-Zone, or Cestus; but it is commonly taken for a defiling one, that is near in blood or kindred.

Inchoation, (*Lat.*) a beginning of any work.

Inchoatives, in Grammar are those sort of Verbs which express a gradual proceeding in any action, as *Galesco*, to grow hot, or begin to be hot.

Incident, (*Lat.*) happening to, or falling out of necessity: it is also substantively taken in Common Law, for a thing necessarily depending upon another, as more principal; as a Court-Baron is so incident to a Manor, that it cannot be separated.

Incineration, (*Lat.*) a reducing to ashes, or cinders.

Incision, (*Lat.*) a cutting deep into any thing, a making a gash. In Chirurgery it is taken for a making an entrance into the skin or flesh with an Incision-knife to open any tumour, or widen the orifice of any wound.

Incisure, (*Lat.*) the cut, or gash it self.

Incitation, (*Lat.*) a stirring up or provoking.

Inclamitation, (*Lat.*) an often calling upon.

Inclemency, (*Lat.*) rigour, sharpness, a being without pity or compassion.

Inclination, (*Lat.*) a bending, or leaning toward, a disposition to any thing. It is also taken in an amorous sense. *Artam.*

Inclusion, (*Lat.*) an inclosing, a shutting in: also in Rhetorick it is a figure of speech, which is otherwise called *Epanadiplosis*, which see in its proper place.

Inclusive, (*Lat.*) containing.

Incoacted, (*Lat.*) uncompelled.

Incogitancy, (*Lat.*) a not thinking, or minding, rashness, inconsiderateness.

Incolumity, (*Lat.*) a being free from danger, safeness.

Incomity, (*Lat.*) unsociableness, want of civility in Conversation.

Incommenſurable, (*Lat.*) holding not the ſame proportion, or not to be meaſured with another thing.

Incommodious, (*Lat.*) unprofitable, or unfit.

Incommunicable, (*Lat.*) not to be made common, or imparted to another.

In-compact, (*Lat.*) not cloſe faſtned, or joyned together.

Incomparable, (*Lat.*) without compare, not to be compared with.

Incompatible, (*Lat.*) not agreeing one with another, not indured to be joyned together.

Incompenſable, (*Lat.*) uncapable of being recompenſed.

Incompoſſible, (*Lat.*) affirming what another denies. A Term proper only to Logick.

Incomprehenſible, (*Lat.*) not to be taken hold of, not to be conceived by the mind.

Inconcinnity, (*Lat.*) ungracefulneſſe, a being ill diſpoſed, or placed out of order.

Incongealable, (*Lat.*) not to be congealed, or frozen.

Incongruity, (*Lat.*) a diſagreeableneſs, an unfitneſs.

Inconnexion, (*Lat.*) a not holding together: in Rhetorick it is the ſame as the figure *Aſyntheton*.

Inconſideration, (*Lat.*) raſhneſs, unadviſedneſſe.

Inconſolable, (*Lat.*) not to be cheared, or comforted.

Inconſtancy, (*Lat.*) unſtableneſs, fickleneſs.

Incontinency, (*Lat.*) a not abſtaining from unlawful deſires.

Incording, or *Burſting*, a diſeaſe in Horſes, which happeneth when the rimm that incloſeth the guts is broken, ſo that they fall into the Cod of the Horſe, which is apparent, or may be felt.

Incorporation, (*Lat.*) a mixing together into one body or ſubſtance. In Chymiſtry, it is the mixtion of a dry and moiſt body together, ſo as to make an uniform maſſe together.

Incorporeal, (*Lat.*) being bodileſſe, or without a body.

Incorrigibility, (*Lat.*) a being paſt correction.

Incorruptible, (*Lat.*) never conſuming or decaying, free from corruption.

Incraſſation, (*Lat.*) a thickning, a making groſs.

Increate, (*Latin*) not made, uncreated.

Incredibility, (*Lat.*) a being not to be believed.

Incredulity, (*Lat.*) a not believing, a want of belief.

Increment, (*Lat.*) an increaſing, or growing big. *Incrementum* in Rhetorick, is a figure wherein a Speech aſcends by degrees from the loweſt to the higheſt; as, Neither Silver, Gold, nor Pretious Stones may be compared to her Vertues.

Increpation, (*Lat.*) a chiding, or finding fault with.

Increſſant, reſembling the Moon not come to the full, a Term in Heraldry.

Incruſtation, (*Lat.*) a making or becoming hard on the outſide like a cruſt; a rough caſting, or pargetting.

Incubation, (*Lat.*) a lying down, a ſitting over, or brooding.

Incubus, (*Lat.*) a certain Diſeaſe called the night Mare, which is cauſed by the aſcending of raw humours up into the brain, and obſtructing the animal ſpirits; it oppreſſeth the people in their ſleep, and cauſeth them to imagin that ſome great weight is lying upon them. There is alſo mention made in ſome Stories of certain ſpirits that having taken upon them humane ſhapes, have mixed in carnal copulation with mortal perſons; the male ſpirit is called *Incubus*, the female *Succubus*.

Inculcation, (*Lat.*) an often repeating and inſiſting upon the ſame thing, that it may the more deeply be imprinted in one's mind.

Inculpable, (*Lat.*) unreproveable, not to be blamed.

Incumbent, (*Lat.*) lying, or leaning upon: alſo it is ſubſtantively taken for him that is preferred to any ſpiritual Living, and is in poſſeſſion of it.

Incumbrance, ſee *Encumbrance*.

Incurable, (*Lat.*) not to be cured of any diſeaſe, or malady.

To *Incurr*, (*Lat.*) to run upon.

Incurſion, (*Lat.*) a running into; a hitting againſt: alſo a making an inroad.

Incurvation, (*Lat.*) a crooking or bending.

Incuſſion, (*Lat.*) a violent ſhaking, or daſhing againſt any thing.

Indacus, a ſervant of the Emperour *Leo*; ſo ſwift of foot, that he could out-run any horſe.

Indagation, (*Lat.*) a diligent ſearching.

Inde, (*French*) a certain Mineral wherewith they uſe to paint, or die of a blew colour; called alſo *Indico*, becauſe it is brought out of *India*. It is of two ſorts, *Engliſh* Inde, and Inde *Bunnias*.

Indecent, (*Lat.*) unbecoming, unfitting.

Indeclinable, (*Lat.*) not to be declined, or shun'd: also in Grammar, that Noun is said to be indeclinable, which varies not the Cases.

Indecorum, (*Lat.*) an unseemliness, an unhandsome carriage.

Indefatigable, (*Lat.*) not to be wearied or tired.

Indefinite, (*Lat.*) not limited, undefined, undetermined.

Indelible, (*Lat.*) not to be cancelled, razed, or blotted out.

Indemnity, (*Lat.*) a freeness from damage, loss, or danger.

Indented, a line resembling the teeth of a Saw. Heraldry.

Indenture, a writing containing some contract between two or more, (from the *French* word *Endenter*;) it being indented, or jagged on the top.

Independency, (*Lat.*) a not depending upon another, absoluteness of ones self. But it is commonly taken for that profession or sect of men, who manage all things belonging to Church-discipline, within their own Congregations, and allow not of a dependence on a National Church.

Indeprecable, (*Lat.*) not to be perswaded or intreated.

Indesinent, (*Lat.*) incessant, without ceasing.

Indeterminate, (*Lat.*) not determined, or decided, but left indifferent.

Index, (*Lat.*) a token or mark, to shew, or direct, the Table of a Book.

India, a famous and vast Country lying very far towards the East, and extreamly abounding in riches. It is denominated from the River *Indus*. *America* or the new World, is also called the *West-Indies*.

Indian-monse, a little beast called in Greek *Ichneumon*, which creeping in at the mouths of Crocodiles, eats up their entrails, and kills them.

Indication, (*Lat.*) a shewing or making manifest: also a Term in Physick, signifying the right way which prescribeth what is to be done in relation to the restoring of health.

Indicative Mood, in Grammar is that Mood which barely affirms and no more, see *Mood*.

Indicavit, the name of a Writ, by which the Patron of a Church, may remove a suit commenced against his Clerk, from the Court Christian, to the Kings Court.

Indico, a shrub growing in the *Moguls* Country, having a small leaf like *Sena* and branches of a wooddy substance like Broom, which being cut and artificially laboured it is made up and dryed upon the sand, which causes the sandy foot. That is best which is of a pure Violet colour, glossy, dry, and light.

Indiction, (*Lat.*) a certain computation of time, which came in place of the Olympiads: every Indiction is the space of 15 years, by which Compute all publick writings were dated at *Rome*; it signifieth also a tribute, or tax.

Indifference, (*Lat.*) a careless, general, and unconcerned affection. *Cassandra*.

Indigence, (*Lat.*) need, penurie, or want.

Indigenous, (*Lat.*) an indweller, or native of any Country.

Indigestion, (*Lat.*) crudity, want of digestion, or concoction in the stomack.

Indigitation, (*Lat.*) a pointing at, or shewing with the finger.

Indignation, (*Lat.*) a being angry with.

Indignity, (*Lat.*) unworthiness, unworthy dealing.

Indiscretion, (*Lat.*) want of discretion, or prudence.

Indiscriminate, (*Lat.*) where no separation, or difference is made.

Indissolvable, (*Lat.*) not to be dissolved, untied, or taken asunder.

Indistinct, (*Lat.*) not distinguisht, or known one from another.

Inditement, see *Enditement*.

Individual, (*Lat.*) not to be divided, or separated. An individual, or *Individuum* in Philosophy is taken for a small particle, or body; so minute, that it cannot be divided, and is by some called an *Atome*: also in Logick it signifies, that which cannot be divided into more of the same name, or nature, and is by some called *Singulare*.

Indivisible, (*Lat.*) not to be divided.

Indivisum, (*Lat.*) in Common Law, is that which two hold in common, without partition, or dividing.

Indocility, or *Indocibility*, (*Lat.*) an unaptness to be taught, or learn.

Indoctrination, (*Lat.*) an instructing, or teaching.

Indolency, (*Lat.*) a being without pain.

Indomable, (*Lat.*) not to be tam'd.

Indorsed. Fish in Heraldry are said to be born indorsed, when they are born with their backs each to other.

Indorsement, in Common Law, is a condition written upon the other side of an obligation or Conveyance; from the Italian word *Endossare*.

Indu-

Indubitation, (*Lat.*) a not doubting, a yielding for certain.

Inducement, (*French*) a perſwaſion, or drawing on.

Induciary, (*Latin*) belonging to a league, or truce.

Induction, (*Lat.*) a leading into, a drawing on or inducing: alſo in Logick, it is taken for a kind of argumentation, or Imperfect Syllogiſm, wherein the ſpecies is collected out of the Individuals, the Genus out of the Species, and the Whole out of the parts.

Indulgence, (*Lat.*) a gentleneſs in ſuffering, a favouring, a pardoning; it is alſo taken for the form of ſome ſpecial act of grace, granted by the Pope to divers perſons, upon ſome ſpecial occaſions, which ſome call an *Indult*.

†*Indument*, (*Lat.*) a cloathing, or garment.

Induration, (*Lat.*) a making hard.

†*Induſiated*, (*Lat.*) cloathed with a garment called *Induſium*, i. e. a ſhirt, or ſmock.

Induſtan, the name of a great and famous Kingdome, whoſe Emperour is commonly called the great *Mogul*.

Induſtrie, (*Lat.*) pains, labour, diligence; ſome derive it from *induere*, and *ſtruere*: it being as *Minſheu* ſaith, as it were a certain Structure, wherewith the mind is Indued.

Inebriation, (*Lat.*) a making drunk.

Ineched, (old word) put in.

Ineffable, (*Lat.*) unſpeakable, not to be uttered.

Inelaborate, (*Lat.*) not laboured, or taken pains for.

Ineluctable, (*Lat.*) not to be overcome by wreſtling, or taking great pains.

Innarrable, (*Lat.*) not to be declared, or related.

Ineptitude, (*Lat.*) unaptneſs: alſo fondneſs, vainneſs.

Inequality, (*Lat.*) unequalneſs, unevenneſs.

Inequitable, (*Lat.*) not to be rid through.

Ineſcation, (*Lat.*) a kind of Tranſplantation.

Ineſcutcheon, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary formed of a three-fold line, repreſenting the ſhape of the Eſcutcheon.

Ineſtimable, or *ineſtimable*, (*Lat.*) which cannot be rated, of too high a price to be valued.

Inevitable, (*Lat.*) not to be ſhunned, or avoided.

Inexſaturated, (*Lat.*) not filled, or not ſatisfied, of an unſatiable appetite.

Inexhauſtible, or *Inexhauſible*, (*Lat.*) not to be drawn out or emptied.

Inexorable, (*Lat.*) not to be perſwaded or intreated.

Inexpiable, (*Lat.*) not to be purged, or cleanſed from ſin, never to be ſatisfied for.

Inexplebie, (*Lat.*) not to be filled.

Inexplicable, (*Lat.*) not to be unfolded or explained.

Inexpugnable, (*Lat.*) not to be taken, or won by force.

Inextinguible, (*Lat.*) not to be put out or quenched.

Inextirpable, (*Lat.*) not to be rooted out, whoſe ſtock or linnage can never be utterly deſtroyed.

Inextricable, (*Lat.*) not to be wound out, or diſintangled.

Inexſuperable, (*Lat.*) not to be overcome, or ſurpaſſed.

Infallible, (*Lat.*) not to be deceived, never failing.

Infancie, (*Lat.*) the firſt age of man, which is from the firſt year, till the ſeventh.

Infandous, (*Lat.*) not to be ſpoken, monſtrouſly wicked, and baimous.

Infangtheft, a word uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifying a liberty to ſit and decide upon any Theft committed within a mans own Juriſdiction, by his own ſervant; *Out-fangtheft* being the like liberty, when a Theft is committed by a ſtranger.

Infantes, and *Infantas* of *Spain*, all the Sons and Daughters of the King of *Spain*, are ſo called, κατ' ἐξοχὴν, or by way of eminence; except the Eldeſt, who are called *Principe*, and *Princeſa*.

Infanterie, (*Ital.*) the Foot-ſouldiery of an Army.

Infanticide, (*Lat.*) Infant-killing, a murdering of Children or Infants.

Infatigable, ſee *Indefatigable*.

Infatuation, (*Lat.*) a beſotting, a making fooliſh.

Infauſt, or *Infauſtous*, (*Lat.*) unlucky, unfortunate.

Infelicity, (*Lat.*) unhappineſs.

To *Infeof*, a Law Term, to grant in Fee.

Inferial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Funerals.

Inferiour, (*Lat.*) lower, of a meaner degree.

Inferiour Planets are thoſe which are placed below the Globe of the Sun.

Infernal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the deep, or hell.

To *Inferr*, (*Lat.*) to bring in, to conclude from ſomething gone before.

Infertil, (*Lat.*) barren, unfruitful.

Infeſtation, (*Lat.*) a troubling, moleſting, or diſturbing.

†*Infeſtive*, (*Lat.*) without ſport, joy, or ſolemnity.

Infibulation, (*Lat.*) a buttoning, or buckling in.

Infidelity, (*Lat.*) untruſtineſs, unfaithfulneſs.

Infimous, (*Lat.*) lowermoſt, meaneſt.

Infinitive, (*Lat.*) having no end or meaſure: the Infinitive Mood in Grammar, is that Mood which hath neither Number, nor Perſon, as other Moods have.

Infirmary, a Hoſpital, or Spittle for ſick folks.

Infirmity, (*Lat.*) weakneſs, indiſpoſedneſs.

To *Infix*, (*Lat.*) to faſten in.

Inflammation, (*Lat.*) an inflaming, a ſwelling or burning with heat.

Inflate, (*Lat.*) ſwelling, or puft up with winde; hence, an inflate expreſſion, is an expreſſion ſwelling with big words, but to little purpoſe.

Inflexible, (*Lat.*) not to be bowed or bended, and by a Metaphor untuly.

Infliction, (*Lat.*) a laying a puniſhment upon.

Influence, (*Lat.*) a flowing in: alſo the power which celeſtial bodies have over earthly things.

Influx, (*Lat.*) a flowing in.

Infecundity, (*Lat.*) untruitfulneſs, barrenneſs.

Information, (*Lat.*) an informing, telling, or making known.

Informatus non ſum, a formal Anſwer, made by an Attorney, that is commanded by the Court, to ſay what he thinks good in defence of his Client, whereby he is deemed to leave his Client undefended, and ſo judgment paſſeth for the adverſe party.

Informers, certain Officers belonging to the Kings Bench, who complain of thoſe that offend againſt any penal Statutes; they are alſo called Promoters, and by the *Civilians*, *Delatores*.

Informity, (*Lat.*) unhandſomeneſſe, uglyneſs, a being out of ſhape, or form.

Infrangible, (*Lat.*) not to be broken or diſcouraged.

Infriction, or *Infrication*, (*Lat.*) a rubbing, or chafing in.

To *Infringe*, (*Lat.*) to breake to pieces: alſo to indamage, or diminiſh.

Infuſcation, (*Lat.*) a laying on of drugs, or artificial colours, upon the face.

Infuſcation, (*Lat.*) a making dark, or dusky.

Infuſion, (*Lat.*) a powring in; it is uſed, in Phyſick, for a ſteeping of roots or leaves, or any kind of medicine, in ſome liquid ſubſtance for a certain time, till the chiefeſt of their vertue be drawn out.

Ingannation, (*Lat.*) a deceiving.

Ingemination, (*Lat.*) a doubling: alſo, a repeating the ſame word over again.

Ingenerable, (*Lat.*) not to be begotten or produc't.

Inganiculation, (*Lat.*) a bending of the knee, a kneeling.

† *Ingehiloſity*, or *Ingenuity*, (*Lat.*) ingeniouſneſs, wittineſs: alſo Ingenuity is taken for a free condition or ſtate of life; alſo a liberal, or free nature.

Ingeſtion, (*Lat.*) a carrying, or conveying in.

Ingle, ſee *Catamite*.

Inglorious, (*Lat.*) without glory, obſcure.

Ingot, a little wedge, or maſs of gold, from the French word *Lingot*, becauſe it ſomething reſembleth a tongue.

Ingrailed, from the Latin *Ingredior*, a term in Heraldry; as a bordure ingrailed, is when the line of which the bordure is made, crooks inward toward the field,

Ingrate, (*Lat.*) diſpleaſing, not accepted: alſo unthankful; whence Ingratitude, unthankfulneſs.

Ingredient, (*Lat.*) is taken in Phyſick, for one of the ſimples, put into a compounded medicine.

Ingree, (old word) in good part,

Ingreſſion, (*Lat.*) an entring or walking into: alſo a beginning.

Ingreſſu, (*Lat.*) a Writ of Entry, whereby a man ſeeketh entry into Lands, or Tenements.

Ingroſſer, in Common law ſignifyes one that buyes up corn growing, or dead victuals, to ſell again.

Ingurgitation, (*Lat.*) a greedy ſwallowing or gluttonous devouring, as it were a cramming into a bottomleſs pit.

Inguſtable, (*Lat.*) untaſtable, not to be taſted.

Inhabitable, (*Lat.*) not to be dwelt in, or inhabited, but the Præpoſition *in* hath not the ſame force in the word Inhabitant; this ſignifying a dweller, or one that lives in this or that place.

Inhalation, (*Lat.*) a breathing in, or breathing upon.

Inhe-

Inhæſion, or *Inhæſion*, (*Lat.*) a ſticking cloſe, or cleaving unto.

Inheritance, in Common Law, is a perpetuity of Lands and tenements, to a man and his heirs.

Inhibition, (*Lat.*) a forbidding in Common law, it is taken for a Writ, forbidding a Judge to proceed farther in the cauſe depending before him: but inhibition is a Writ iſſuing out of a higher Court-Chriſtian, to an inferiour; whereas prohibition iſſues out of the Kings, to a Court Chriſtian, or to an inferiour temporall Court.

Inhoneſtation, (*Lat.*) a ſhaming, or diſgracing, a making diſhoneſt.

Inhoſpitality, or *Inhoſpitability*, (*Lat.*) a not affording entertainment, a churliſhneſs to ſtrangers: alſo an unfitneſs for entertainment.

Inhumanity, (*Lat.*) cruelty, barbarouſneſs; as it were a puting off, and deveſting one's ſelf of humane nature.

Inhumation, (*Lat.*) a burying, or putting into the ground: Alſo a Term in Chymiſtry, the letting of two pots (the pot of the uppermoſt being well luted, and covered) with his bottom full of pin-holes faſt into the ground, and then covering them both with earth, and having a circular fire, made for diſtillatory tranſpiration.

† *Inidoneous*, (*Lat.*) unfit.

Injection, (*Lat.*) a caſting in; it ſignifieth in Phyſick, particularly, a conveying of any liquid ſubſtance, into any part of the body, by Gliſter, or Syringe, or the like.

Inimitable, (*Lat.*) not to be followed, or imitated.

Iniquity, (*Lat.*) want of equity, corruption, injuſtice.

Iniſwen, the white Iſland, a name which in ancient times was attributed to this Iſland of *Brittain*.

Initiation, (*Lat.*) an entrance, or admittance into, any Faculty, or Art.

Injucundity, (*Lat.*) unpleaſantneſs.

Injunction, (*Lat.*) an injoyning, or commandment, as it were a joyning or faſtening a command upon any one; as alſo a decree out of Chancery; to give poſſeſſion to the Plaintiffe for want of apparence in the Defendant, or to ſtay a proceeding in a Court, upon ſuggeſtion made, that the rigour of the Law is againſt equity.

Injurious, (*Lat.* from *in* and *jus*) wrongfull, as it were againſt right, and law.

An inkling of a matter, ſmall rumour, or report, as it were a tinkling, or little ſound, or as others ſay, from *Inclinare*, becauſe by it, the ear is ſomewhat inclined.

Inlagary, in Common law, is a reſtitution or reſtoring of one out-law'd, to the benefit or eſtate of a ſubject; the word *Inlawgh* ſignifying in the Saxon tongue, one that is in *Francus plegio*, that is under a certain law; and in *Decenuio*, for till a man be ten years of age he is not accounted under law.

Inlay, ſee *Marquetry*.

Inmates, ſignifying in Common Law, theſe that are admitted for their money, to dwell joyntly with another man in his houſe, paſſing in and out by one door, and not being able to maintain themſelves.

Innatable, or *Innable*, (*Lat.*) not to be ſwimmed in.

Innate, naturally inbred.

Innavigable, (*Lat.*) not to be ſailed in, unpaſſable for any ſhip, or boat.

Innes of Chancery, eight houſes appointed for young Students in the elements of Law: namely, *Thavies Inne*, anciently the Manſion houſe of *J. Thavie*, Armourer of *London*. 2. *Furnivalls Inne*, once the Manſion of Sir R. *Furnivall*; afterwards of the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury*. 3. *Bernard's Inne*, once belonging to *Macworth*, Dean of the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, and in the holding of *Lionel Bernard*. 4. *Staple Inne* once belonging to the *Engliſh* Merchants of the *Staple*. 5. *Clifford's Inne*, once the dwelling houſe of *Malcom de Herſey*, afterwards of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it is now Rented. 6. *Clement's Inne*, once a Meſſuage belonging to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Clement Danes*. 7. *New Inne*, once the dwelling houſe of Sir. *J. Tyncaulxes*; it hath been alſo called our *Lady's Inne*, 8. *Lyon's Inne*, once a dwelling houſe, and known by the name of the *Black Lyon*.

Innes of Court, 4 Houſes, or Colledges, for the entertainment of Students of the Law; namely the two Temples, Inner, and Middle, which were anciently the habitations of the Templars, or Knights of *Jeruſalem*, (to which was added the outward Temple, which is now called *Eſſex Houſe*,) *Lincoln's Inn*, built by *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for his own dwelling houſe, and *Grays Inne*, anciently the mannour houſe of *Barron Gray*, in the time of *Edward* the third.

Innitent, (*Lat.*) endeavouring, leaning, or inſiſting upon.

Innocents day, the 28. of *December*, wherein Maſſe uſed to be ſaid, for the ſouls of the Innocent children ſlain by *Herod*: it is alſo called *Childermas* day.

Innocuous, (*Lat.*) doing no hurt, harmleſſe.

Innominable, (*Latin*) not to be named.

Innovation, (*Latin*) a making new: alſo

ſo a bringing in of new cuſtomes or opinions.

Innoxious, (*Lat.*) ſafe, dangerleſſe, wherein there is no hurt.

Innubilous, (*Latin*) cloudleſſe, not overcaſt.

Innuendo, a Law-term, uſed in pleadings, to declare a thing or perſon, that was mentioned before obſcurely.

Innumerable, (*Latin*) not to be numbred.

Innutrition, (*Lat.*) a nouriſhing inwardly.

Ino, the daughter of *Cadmus* and *Harmonia*, and nurſe to *Bacchus*; ſhe was ſecond wife to *Athamas* King of *Thebes*, and for cauſing *Phryxus* and *Helle*, whom he had by his firſt wife *Nephele*, to be baniſht, ſhe was puniſhed by *Juno*, who poſſeſt her husband with ſuch a raving madneſſe, that he took her for a Lioneſſe, and forced her with her ſon *Melicerta*, to caſt herſelf into the Sea; where by the compaſſion of the gods, they were changed into Sea Deities.

Inobſerveable, (*Lat.*) not to be obſerved, unworthy of obſervation.

In-occidnous, (*Lat.*) never falling, ſetting or going down.

Inoculation, (*Lat.*) a graffing, or inſerting, a bud or kernel into the bud of another tree.

Inodoration, (*Lat.*) a making to ſmell, a perfuming.

Inopacous, (*Lat.*) not dark, or ſhadowed.

Inopinate, (*Lat.*) not thought of, or expected.

Inoptable, (*Lat.*) not to be wiſht.

Inorganical, (*Lat.*) wanting Organs, or Inſtruments of motion or operation.

Inquietude, (*Lat.*) reſtleſſneſs, want of repoſe, or quiet of mind. *Cleop.*

Inquiline, (*Lat.*) a native, he that dwelleth where he was born; from *in* and *colo*, i. e. to dwell.

Inquination, (*Lat.*) a making foul, a polluting, or defiling.

Inquirendo, an authority given to a perſon, to inquire into ſomething for the Kings advantage.

Inquiſition, (*Lat.*) a ſearching into, or inquiring after: Alſo the name of a grand Councel, inſtituted by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, who having ſubdued the Empire of the *Moors* in that kingdom; ordered, that no *Moors* ſhould be ſuffered to ſtay in *Spain* but ſuch as ſhould be baptized; and for inquiry into thoſe matters, this Councel was erected, and called the Sacred Councell of the inquiſition, whereof the Arch-Biſhop of *Toledo*, or the Arch-Biſhop of *Sevil*, was Preſident, aſſiſted by twelve other Councellours.

Inrolement, a regiſtering, or recording any lawfull act in the Roules of the Chancery.

Inſanity, (*Lat.*) unſoundneſs of body or mind.

Inſative, (*Lat.*) unſown, unplanted, growing voluntarily.

Inſaturable, (*Lat.*) not to be filled, or ſatisfied.

Inſcious, or *Inſcient*, (*Lat.*) unknowing, ignorant.

Inſcription, (*Lat.*) a title or name, writ or engraven over any thing.

Inſcrutable, (*Lat.*) not to be found out by ſearching, hidden, myſterious.

Inſculption, (*Lat.*) a carving, or engraving.

Inſecable, (*Lat.*) not to be cut.

An *Inſect*, (*Lat.*) the ſmalleſt ſort of Animal, as a Fly, Bee, or Ant, ſome think them to be ſo called, becauſe they have a kind of diviſion, or ſection, between the head and the belly.

Inſectation, (*Lat.*) a railing againſt, as it were a following and proſecuting with evill language, the figure *Chlenaſmus* in Rhetorick is by *Julius Ruffianus*, called *Inſectation*.

Inſectile, (*Lat.*) not to be cut.

Inſection, (*Lat.*) a cutting into.

Inſemination, (*Lat.*) a ſowing into.

Inſenſate, (*Lat.*) mad, fooliſh, void of ſenſe.

Inſenſible, (*Lat.*) not to be perceived: alſo, not having any ſenſe: alſo the ſame as impaſſible. *Artam.*

Inſertion, (*Lat.*) an engraffing, a planting into.

Inſiccation, (*Lat.*) a drying.

Inſident, (*Lat.*) ſitting upon: alſo ſetling.

Inſidiation, (*Lat.*) a laying ambuſh, a waiting to enſnare.

Inſimulation, (*Lat.*) an accuſing.

Inſinuation, (*Lat.*) a winding ones ſelf in by little and little, a getting into favour by degrees, as it were a going into the boſome.

Inſipid, (*Lat.*) having no taſt or reliſh, unſavory.

Inſipience, (*Lat.*) fooliſhneſſe, want of knowledge or diſcretion.

Inſiſt, (*Lat.*) to ſtay upon, to urge.

Inſition, (*Lat.*) a putting into, a graffing.

Inſolation, (*Lat.*) a laying in the Sun, a bleaching, in Chymiſtry it is taken for a digeſtion

digeſtion of any Medicinall ingredients by laying them in the Sun,

Inſolency, (*Lat.*) pride arrogancy, as it were an unwonted behaviour, or doing contrary to common cuſtome.

Inſoluble, (*Lat.*) ſee *Indiſſoluble*.

Inſomnious, (*Lat.*) wanting ſleep; alſo apt to dream.

Inſpection, (*Lat.*) a looking narrowly into.

Inſperable, (*Lat.*) not to be hoped.

Inſperſion, (*Lat.*) a ſprinkling upon.

Inſpiration, (*Lat.*) an inſpiring, or breathing into.

Inſpiſſation, (*Lat.*) a thickning or making thick.

Inſtability, (*Lat.*) unſteadfaſtneſſe, inconſtancy.

Inſtancy, (*Lat.*) a being near at hand: alſo earneſtneſs, or urgency.

Inſtant, a Terme in Logick and alſo in Law ſignifying neither time, nor part of time, to which yet the parts of time are conjoyned; ſo ſmall a particle of time that it cannot be actually devided.

Inſtauration, (*Lat.*) a renewing or repairing.

Inſtigation, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring, or pricking on, a provoking.

Inſtillation, (*Lat.*) an inſtilling, or cauſing to drop by little and little.

Inſtimulation, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Inſtigation*.

Inſtinct, (*Lat.*) a natural, inward motion, or prompting.

Inſtitutes, (*Lat.*) Ordinances, Precepts, or Commandments, and particularly certain Books of the Civil-Law, collected by *Juſtinian*.

Inſtitution, (*Lat.*) an ordering or appointing.

† *Inſubid*, (*Lat.*) haſty, inconſiderate, raſh.

Inſubria, a Country of *Italy*, anciently called *Gallia Ciſalpina*, now *Lumbardy*, from the *Lumbards* a people of *Pannonia* which conquered it.

Inſular, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Iſland, or Iſland-like.

Inſulſity, (*Lat.*) unſavorineſs, unpleaſantneſs, alſo folly, bluntneſs of wit.

Inſultation, (*Lat.*) a leaping on: alſo a boaſting, or inſulting.

Inſuperable, (*Lat.*) not to be vanquiſht, or overcome.

Inſupportable, (*Lat.*) not to be born, or endured.

Inſurrection, (*Lat.*) a riſing againſt.

Intabulation, (*Lat.*) a laying on of boards or planks.

Intactible, (*Lat.*) not to be touched.

Intakers, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Theives ſo called, becauſe they receive ſuch things as the out-partakers bring to them.

Intamination, (*Lat.*) a defiling, or polluting.

Intangible, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Intactible*.

Integral, whole; in Arithmetick, integral numbers are oppoſed to fraction.

Integration, (*Lat.*) a making whole, or reſtoring.

Integrity, (*Lat.*) ſincerity, uprightneſſe, as it were ſoundneſs, and intireneſſe of mind.

Integument, (*Lat.*) a covering, a garment to cover with.

Intellectual, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Intellect, *i. e.* the faculty, or act it ſelf of underſtanding.

Intelligence, (*Lat.*) knowledge, underſtanding, wiſdom.

Intemperance, (*Lat.*) inordinateneſs of life, a want of temperance to contain a mans deſires and luſts.

Intempeſtivity, (*Lat.*) unſeaſonableneſſe, a doing a thing out of due ſeaſon, and order.

Intenebration, (*Lat.*) a darking, or obſcuring,

Inteneration, (*Lat.*) a making tender, a ſoftning.

Intenſe, (*Lat.*) ſtretched to the utmoſt, contrary to remiſs, as intenſely cold, *i. e.* cold in a high degree; remiſsly cold, *i. e.* cold in a low degree.

Intent, or *Intentive*, (*Lat.*) ſeriouſly bent upon a buſineſs.

Intentation, (*Lat.*) a threatning, as it were a trying or indeavouring againſt.

Intention, (*Lat.*) a bending, a being earneſtly bent upon a thing, in Rhetorick it is the repetition of the ſame word in a contrary ſenſe, as

Una ſalus victis, nullam ſperare ſalutem.

Intercalation, (*Lat.*) an inſerting, or putting between; it is particularly applied to the putting in of a day into the month of February in Biſſextile, or Leap-year.

Interceſſion, (*Lat.*) a praying, or mediating in the behalf of another, as it were a ſtepping between to keep off harm, or danger.

Intercedent, (*Lat.*) falling between as an intercidentall day, an extraordinary criticall day, which being cauſed by the violence of the diſeaſe, falls between the ordinary critical daies.

Interciſion, (*Lat.*) a cutting between, or in the midſt.

Interclusion, (*Lat.*) a ſhutting between,

or

or a ſtopping up the paſſage between one thing and another.

Intercolumniation, (*Lat.*) the diſtance between two Columns, or Pillars: alſo ſome kind of work placed between them. It is a Term uſed in Architecture.

Intercoſtal, (*Lat.*) being between the ribs, as thoſe veins and muſcles which run along in thoſe parts, are called in Anatomy, the *Intercoſtal* veins and muſcles.

Intercurrent, (*Lat.*) running, or paſſing between, whence the ſubſtantive intercourſe, is commonly uſed.

Intercutaneous, (*Lat.*) being between, the ſkin and the fleſh.

Interdict, or *Interdiction*, (*Lat.*) a forbidding, or debarring one the uſe of any thing. In Common and Canon-Law, Interdiction is particularly taken for an Eccleſiaſtical cenſure, prohibiting the uſe of Divine Rites to the perſon condemned: alſo ſuch perſons whom all men are forbidden to receive into their houſes, are ſaid to be interdicted of fire and water.

Interduct, (*Lat.*) a leading between: alſo a ſpace left between full periods, in writing or Printing.

Interemption, (*Lat.*) a killing, or violent depriving of life.

† *Interequitation*, (*Lat.*) a riding between.

Intereſt, a Verb impersonal in Latin ſignifieth, it concerns or belongs unto; but we commonly uſe it ſubſtantively for a Concernment, right or appertainment: alſo Uſury, the uſe of money lent, being as it were the right of him that lends.

Interfaction, (*Lat.*) an interrupting, or diſturbing any one by ſpeaking in the midſt of their diſcourſe.

Interfection, (*Lat.*) a killing.

Interfectour, an interficient, or deſtroying Planet, and which is placed in the eighth houſe (in a Nativity) either five degrees before the cuſp of the houſe, or 25 after. Secondly, the Lord of the eighth houſe. Thirdly, the Planet that is joyned to the Lord of the eighth houſe. Fourthly, the Planet that diſpoſeth of the Lord of the eighth houſe when he is not therein.

Interfeer, (*French*) to hit one leg againſt another: Alſo to exchange blows.

Interfluent, or *Interfluous*, (*Lat.*) flowing between.

Interrogatories, in Common-Law, are queſtions demanded of witneſſes brought in.

Interjacent, (*Lat.*) lying between.

Interjection, (*Lat.*) a caſting between: It is commonly uſed for one of the eight undeclinable parts of ſpeech in Grammar, expreſſing ſome ſudden paſſion of the mind, under an imperfect voice, alſo a figure in Rhetorick and Grammar being the ſame with Parentheſis and otherwiſe called *Interruption*, ſee *Parentheſis*.

Interim, an Adverb ſignifying in Latin, in the mean while; but we commonly uſe it ſubſtantively for the time paſſing between.

Interiour, (*Lat.*) inward, being on the inſide.

Interition, (*Lat.*) a periſhing or decaying.

Interloquution, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking, or diſcourſing between.

Interlopers, in Common-Law, are thoſe that without Legal authority, intercept the Trade of a Company; as it were, Interleapers.

Interlucation, (*Lat.*) a letting in of light between, by the cuting away of boughs, a Term in Gardening.

Interlude, (*Lat.*) a kind of Stage-Play, that which is ſung, or repreſented between the ſeveral Acts.

Interlunary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Interlunium*, or ſpace between the old and new Moon.

Intermeation, (*Latin*) a paſſing between.

Intermedian, or *Intermeate*, (*Lat.*) being in the middle, or lying between.

Intermeteth, (old word) medleth.

Intermication, (*Lat.*) a ſhining between: or in the midſt.

Intermiſſion, (*Lat.*) a putting between: alſo, a deferring, or leaving off for a while.

Intermiſſions, a Term in Architecture, the ſpaces between the wall and the pillars, or between Pillars and Pillars.

Intermitting-pulſe, is that which the Fit holds up a while, and then beats again; which is a ſign of extream ſickneſs.

Intermixtion, (*Lat.*) a mingling between or amongſt.

Intermural-ſpace, (*Lat.*) a ſpace between two walls.

Internal, (*Lat.*) inward.

Internecion, (*Lat.*) a making a univerſal ſlaughter, or utter deſtroying.

Internuntiation, (*Lat.*) a going, or ſending of a meſſage between ſeveral parties.

Interpellation, (*Lat.*) an interrupting, or diſturbing.

Interplication, (*Lat.*) a folding between.

Interpolation, (*Lat.*) a fixing, or inſerting between.

Interpoſition, (*Lat.*) an interpoſing, or putting between.

Interpreta-

Interpretation, (*Lat.*) an interpreting, expounding, or explaining.

Interpunction, (*Lat.*) a diſtinguiſhing by making points or pricks between.

Interreign, in Latin *Interregnum*, the ſpace between the death of one Prince or Ruler, and the Succeſſion, or election of another; whence *Interrex*, he that ruleth, or beareth ſway, during that ſpace.

Interrogation, (*Lat.*) an asking, or demanding a queſtion.

Interrogatives, in Grammar are certain particles, which are made uſe of in the asking of a queſtion.

Interruption, (*Lat.*) a troubling, or diſturbing any one in the midſt of a buſineſſe.

Interſcription, (*Lat.*) an interlining, a writing between two lines.

Interſecants in Heraldry, are pertranſient lines which croſſe one another.

Interſection, (*Lat.*) a cutting in the midſt.

Interſertion, (*Lat.*) a graffing, or putting in between.

Interſonant, (*Lat.*) ſounding between, or in the midſt.

Interſperſion, (*Lat.*) a ſprinkling, or ſcattering between.

Interſpiration, (*Lat.*) a breathing between.

Interſtitial, (*Lat.*) having an interſtice, or ſpace between.

Intertexture, (*Lat.*) a weaving between.

Interval, (*Lat.*) a diſtance or ſpace, either of place or time.

Intervenient, (*Lat.*) coming between.

To *Intervert*, (*Lat.*) to turn up ſide down: alſo to beguile, or deceitfully to take away a thing committed to any ones truſt.

Intervigilation, (*Lat.*) a watching between whiles.

Inteſtable, (*Lat.*) uncapable by the Law to make any Will, or to be taken for a witneſs.

Inteſtinum jejunum, the empty Gut.

Inteſtinum cæcum, the blind Gut.

Inteſtinum rectum, the Arſe-Gut.

Inteſtinum duodenum, the Gut next to the ſtomack.

Inteſtina Gracilia, the little Guts.

Inteſtina terræ, Earth worms.

Inteſtine, (*Lat.*) inward, inlying within entrailes.

Inthronization, (*Lat.*) a placing upon a Throne or Seat of Majeſty.

Intimation, (*Lat.*) a ſignifying, or ſecret declaring.

Intimidation, a making timorous, or fearfull.

Intinction, (*Lat.*) a dying, a dipping into any coloured liquor.

Intire, (*Lat.*) whole or ſound.

Intitulation, (*Lat.*) an intitling, an adding a title unto any thing.

Intolerable, (*Lat.*) not to be born, or endured.

Intonation, (*Lat.*) a thundring or making a terrible noiſe.

Intoxication, (*Lat.*) a poyſoning, or envenoming.

Intractable, (*Lat.*) not to be managed or trained, unmanigable.

Intrado, (*Spaniſh*) an entrance alſo a yearly revenue.

Intraneous, (*Lat.*) inward.

Intricacy, or *intrique*, (*Lat.* and *French*) an intangledneſſe, incumbrance, or winding like a labyrinth.

Intrinſecal, (*Lat.*) inward or ſecret.

Introduction, (*Lat.*) a leading in: alſo a beginning, or preface to any diſcourſe.

Introgreſſion, (*Lat.*) a going in.

Intromiſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſending inward.

† *Introruption*, (*Lat.*) a breaking in, a ruſhing in by violence.

† *Introverſion*, (*Lat.*) a turning upſide-down: alſo a turning ones thoughts within; a word uſed in practical Divinity.

Intruſion, (*Lat.*) a wrongful, or unmannerly thruſting in.

Intuition, (*Lat.*) a clear ſeeing into, a diſtinct beholding.

Intumeſcence, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling or riſing up into a heap.

Intumulation, (*Lat.*) a throwing a heap upon a burying.

Invagination, (*Lat.*) a putting into, a ſheath, or ſcabbard.

Invalid, (*Lat.*) of no force, ſtrength, or value.

Invaſion, (*Lat.*) an aſſailing or ſetting upon anothers right or dominions.

Invecked, from the Latin *Invehere*; a term in Blazon, as a bordure Invecked, is when the line of which the bordure is made, inverts its points not toward the field, but into it ſelf.

Invection, (*Lat.*) a carrying in or againſt.

Invective, (*Lat.*) railing, ſharp, bitter in expreſſions; as it were violenty carried on againſt any one.

Inveigle, to allure, or intice; from the Dutch word *avanglen*, i. e. to caſt alluring eyes.

Involope, ſee *Envelope*.

Invention, (*Lat.*) a finding out, alſo the firſt part of Logick which ſupplies terms and arguments for well diſputing.

Inventory (*Lat.*) a certain writing wherein is contained a Catalogue, or reckoning up of the Goods and Chattles of a deceaſed party, which are to be prized, or valued

ed by ſufficient men, and exhibited to the Ordinary.

Inverſion, (*Lat.*) a turning the inſide our, a changing the order of things or words, in Rhetorick it is a certain figure whereby the Speaker makes that to be for him which was alleadged againſt him, as

Neque enim ſi occidiſſem ſepeliſſem.

Inveſt, (*Lat.*) to give poſſeſſion, which uſed to be done by delivering the Tenant a Rod, and adminiſtring him an Oath: alſo to inſtall with any honour, or dignity.

Inveſtigation, (*Lat.*) a making diligent ſearch, or inquiry.

Inveſtiture, (*Lat.*) a giving poſſeſſion, an endowing with honour.

Inveterate, (*Lat.*) grown old, rooted, and ſetled by long cuſtome.

Invigilation, (*Lat.*) a carefull watching, a diligent over-ſeeing.

To *Invigorate*, (*Lat.*) to inſpire vigour, life, and ſpirit.

Invincible, (*Lat.*) not to be conquered, or overcome.

Inviolable, (*Lat.*) not to be violated, or broken.

To *Inviron*, (*French*) to encompaſſe.

Inviſible, (*Lat.*) not to be ſeen, or diſcerned.

Invitation, (*Lat.*) an inviting, bidding, or calling unto.

Inumbration, (*Lat.*) a caſting a ſhaddow upon.

Inunction, (*Lat.*) an annointing thorowly.

Inundation, (*Lat.*) an overflowing with water.

Invocation, (*Lat.*) an invoking, or calling upon.

Involation, (*Lat.*) a flying into, or a flying upon.

To *Involve*, (*Lat.*) to wrap, or fold in; to entangle, or overwhelm.

Involuntary, (*Lat.*) unwilling.

Inurbanity, (*Lat.*) incivility, want of courteſie or affability.

To *Inure* or *Enure*, to accuſtome: alſo in Common-law, it ſignifieth to take effect, or be available.

Inuſitate, (*Lat.*) not accuſtomed unwonted.

Inutility, (*Lat.*) unprofitableneſſe.

Invulnerable, (*Lat.*) not to be wounded.

I O

Io, the daughter of *Inachus*, King of the *Argives*: ſhe being beloved of *Jupiter*, was transformed into a Cow, that ſhe might not be known of *Juno*; who nevertheleſſe ſuſpecting, cauſed her to be watch't by *Argus*, who had many eyes; but *Argus* being ſlain by *Mercury*, *Juno* ſent a Gad-fly to ſting her, which made her run up and down reſtleſſe, till at length ſhe arrived at *Egypt*, where being reſtored to her former ſhape, ſhe was married to *Oſiris*, and called *Iſis*.

Joab, (*Hebr.*) Father-hood, *Davids* Siſters ſon, and the Captain Generall of his Army.

Joakim, or *Jehoiakim*, an Hebrew proper name; ſignifying Preparation of the Lord, a name given to *Eliakim*, *Joſiahs* ſon who rebelling againſt *Nebuchadnezzar* was taken priſoner.

Joan, a proper name of women, anſwerable to that of *John* in men; it was the name of ſeveral great Queens, as thoſe of *Arogon* and *Naples*.

Joannitiques, a certain order of Monks, that wear the figure of a Chalice upon their breaſts.

Joaſh, or *Jehoaſh* (*Hebr.*) the fire of the Lord, a King of *Judah*, preſerved by *Jehoſheba* from being deſtroyed by *Athaliah*.

Job, (*Hebr.*) ſighing, or ſorrowing, a perſon mentioned in holy Scripture for an exact pattern of patience, his Hiſtory at large ſee in the Book of *Job*.

Joblin, (*French*) a ſot, or gull.

Jocaſta, the daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*, and the wife of *Laius*: after whoſe death ſhe was married unknowingly to her ſon *Oedipus*, to whom ſhe brought forth *Eteocles*, and *Polynices*; who ſlaying one another in a conteſt about the Kingdom, ſhe killed her ſelf for grief.

Jocularory, or *Jocous*, (*Lat.*) jeſting, ſportive, done or ſpoken in jeſt.

Jocund, (in Latin *Jucundus*) chearfull, pleaſant, or joyfull; from *Jocus*, i, e. a jeſt.

John, a proper name ſignifying in Hebrew Gracious. There have been divers great Kings, and other famous men of this name, as Kings of *England*, *Scotland*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*; 23. Pops of *Rome*: Alſo *Johannes Hircanus*, a famous Captain of the *Jews*, who conquered *Samaria*, *Idumea*, and a great part of *Syria*. *Joannes Acutus*, or *Hackwood*, an Engliſh-man, who performed ſeverall great Martial exploits in *Italy*, under the Dukes of *Milain*. *Joannes Guttenbergh*, a *German*, who invented the Art of Printing. This name was anciently pronounced *Jon*.

Joinder, in Common-law, is the coupling of two in a ſoite one againſt another.

Jotaciſme, (*Greek*) a Grammatical vice in ſpeaking, being a pronouncing of the letter *J* with too full and broad a ſound.

Joyning-

Joyning-iſſue, a Term in Common-law, the referring a point of a matter depending in ſuit, to the tryall of the Jury.

Joynt-Tenants, in Common-law, are thoſe that hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without partition.

Joynture, a Term in Law, being a Covenant, whereby a husband aſſureth unto his wife in reſpect of marriage, Lands or Tenements for Term of her life, or otherwiſe.

Jolaus, the Nephew of *Hercules*, he drove his Uncles Chariot, when he fought againſt *Cycnus*, the ſon of *Mars*; afterwards, when he grew old, he was reſtored to youth by the Prayers of *Hercules*.

Jollitrin, (*French*) a ycungſter, or young Gallant.

Jonas, a proper name ſignifying in Hebrew, a Dove.

Jonathan, another Hebrew name, ſignifying the gift of God.

Joncade, (*French*) a certain kind of ſpoon-meat.

Jonia, a Country of *Aſia* the leſſe, having twelve great Cities, whereof *Miletus* and *Epheſus* were the chief; the inhabitants of this Country deſcended anciently from the Greeks, whence their Language was called the Ionick Dialect.

Ionick Order in Architecture, ſee *Corinthian*.

Jopæna, a certain expreſſion, uſed in Hymnes, or ſongs of rejoycing.

Iopas, an *African* King, who was one of thoſe that fought to have married *Dido*, he was a great Muſitian, and ſung in verſe of the courſe of the Moon, and motions of the Stars.

Joram, or *Jehoram*, (*Heb.*) the height of the Lord, a King of *Judah*, and ſon of King *Jehoſhaphat*, alſo a wicked King of *Iſrael*, and ſon of King *Ahab*.

Jordan, (*Hebr.*) the River of judgement, a River which parts *Gallilee*, from *Judea*, and is ſo named from its two ſpring heads, *Jor*, and *Dan*.

Joſcelin, the proper name of a man; in Latin *Juſtulus*, being a diminutive from *Joſt*, in Latin *Juſtus*, or *Jodocus*, the chief of this name was *Joſcelin* of *Lovan*, ſon to *Godfrey*, Duke of *Brabant*.

Joſeph, (*Hebr.*) Increaſe, the eleventh ſon of the Patriarch *Jacob*, he became eminent under *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, and gave a reſidence there to his father and all his Brethren.

Joſias (*Hebr.*) the fire of the Lord, the ſon of *Zephaniah*, alſo a King of *Judah*, who ſucceeded his Father *Ammon*, and deſtroyed the Idolatry of *Jeroboam*.

Joſuah, (*Hebr.*) the Lord, Saviour, the ſon of *Nun* who after the death of *Moſes* governed the people of *Iſrael*, and was Captain of their armies; alſo the ſame as *Jeſus* the name of the true *Meſſiah*, and Saviour of the world.

Jot, a little, or very ſmall matter; from the Greek letter *Iota*, or the Hebrew *Jod*.

Iotaciſm, (*Greek*) a running much upon the letter *Iota*, or *I*: alſo a bad pronunciation of the ſame letter.

Jouketh, a Term in Faulconry; they ſay the Hawk *Jouketh*, and not ſleepeth.

Journall, (*French*) a book of every days paſſages: alſo ſo much land as may be ploughed in a day by one Team of Oxen.

Journee, (*French*) a dayes journey: alſo an expedition of war, a day of battell.

Joyce, the proper name of a woman, in Latin *Jocoſa*, i. e. merry, pleaſant.

Joyes of the Planets, are when they are in thoſe houſes where they are moſt powerfull and ſtrong; as *Saturn* joyeth in *Scorpio*.

I P

Iphianaſſa, *Iphinoe*, and *Liſippe*, the daughters of *Prœtus*, King of *Argos*; who for deſpiſing the goddeſſe *Juno*, and equalling their own beauties to hers, were ſtruck with ſuch a Phrenſie, that they imagined themſelves transformed to Cowes, but *Melampus* being ſent for, and offered for the cure of them half the kingdom; and which of the daughters he lik't beſt, ſoon brought them to their former eſtate, and married *Iphianaſſa*.

Iphiclus, the ſon of *Amphitryo* by *Alcmena*; he was born at the ſame time with *Hercules* who was begot by *Jupiter*.

Iphicrates, a Captain of the *Athenians*, famous for many great Victories.

Iphigenia, the daughter of *Agamemnon*, and *Clytemneſtra*; ſhe was adjudged to be ſacrificed to *Diana*, becauſe the goddeſſe being incenſed againſt *Agamemnon*, for killing one of her Harts; kept the Navie of the Greeks by contrary winds from their intended Courſe: but after that *Ulyſſes* had by craft obtained her of her mother, and all things in a readineſſe for the ſacrifice; *Diana* accepted of a Hart, ſo that *Iphigenia* was ſet free, and ſent to *Taurica*, where ſhe was made Overſeer of the rites of that goddeſſe (which were performed by the ſacrificing of men) by *Thoas* the King of that place, who was afterwards ſlain by *Oreſtes*, who was deſigned to be offered for a ſacrifice.

Iphimedia, the wife of *Aloeus*, who being

raviſh't by *Neptune*, brought forth Twins, *Othus*; and *Ephialtes*, who grew every month nine fingers in tallneſſe, till they came to be of a very vaſt ſtature; they helpt the *Gyants* againſt the gods, and were at length ſlain by the Arrows of *Apollo* and *Diana*.

Iphinoe, ſee *Iphianaſſa*.

Iphis; a young man of a great beauty, who fell in love with *Anaxarete*: ſee *Anaxarete*.

Iphis is alſo the name of a *Cretan* Virgin the daughter of *Lygdus*, and *Theletuſa*, ſhe was by her mothers prayers to the goddeſſe *Iſis* changed into a man, leſt *Lygdus* finding himſelf deceived, ſhould be incenſed, for he going to travel, and giving a ſtrict charge to *Theletuſa*, whom he left with Child, that if ſhe brought forth a Female Child, ſhe ſhould put her out from her, he was made to believe that it was a Boy, and as ſoon as his ſuppoſed ſon came of age, he provided him a wife named *Ianthe*; for whom, as it hapned *Iphis* proved a reall husband.

Ipſwich, the chief Town of *Suffolk*; it was ſacked by the *Danes* in the year 991. this Town is famous for the birth of Cardinal *Wolſey*, who was a Butchers ſon of this place, and who began to build here a very magnificent Colledge; here is yet to be ſeen the ruins of the old Town, which was called *Gipwich*.

I R

Iracundious, (*Lat.*) of an angry diſpoſition, inclinable to anger.

Iraſcible, (*Lat.*) capable of anger. Iraſcible faculty, is that faculty of the Soul from whence anger and paſſion is ſtirred up, and kindled in men.

Irchinfield, or *Archenfield*, that part of *Herefordſhire*, where the City of *Hereford* now ſtandeth, and where the old Town of *Ariconium* ſtood in ancient time.

Irene, the mother of *Conſtantine* the ſeventh; ſhe reigned at *Conſtantinople* joyntly with her ſon, called a councel at *Nice*, conſiſting of above 300. Biſhops, wherein the ſetting up of Images in Churches, was confirmed by a decree: being expelled from the Empire by her ſon, who reigned alone for ſeven years; ſhe at length took him by craft, put out his eyes, and caſt him into priſon, where he died.

Iris, the daughter of *Thaumas*, feigned by the Poets to have been the meſſenger of the gods; there is a kind of watry *Meteor* ſo called in Greek, appearing in the Clouds of divers colours, which we call the Rain-bow, it ſignifies alſo a precious ſtone that is hexagonal.

Irmunſal, or *Ermiſul*, a certain God worſhipped by the ancient *Brittains*, and thought to be the ſame with *Mercury*.

Ironical, (*Greek*) ſpoken in mockery, or by that Rhetorical figure called *Irony*, which is a ſpeaking contrary to what a man means by way of bitter gibing or ſcoffing, as he was no notorious Maleſactour, but he had been twice on the Pillory, this figure is by *Ruffianus* called by a Latin name *Irriſio*, or *Diſſimulatio*.

Iron-ſick, a Term in Navigation, is when the Bolts, Spikes, or Nailes of a Ship are ſo eaten with ruſt, that they ſtand hollow in the Planks, and make her leak.

Irradiation, (*Lat.*) an enlightning, or caſting beams upon.

Irrational, (*Lat.*) unreaſonable.

† *Irrecordable*, (*Lat.*) not to be remembred.

Irrecuperable, (*Lat.*) never to be recovered, unrecoverable.

Irredivivous, (*Lat.*) not to be revived.

Irrefragable, (*Lat.*) unbreakable: alſo undeniable, not to be confuted.

Irregularity, (*Lat.*) diſorderlineſſe, as it were a being without rule: alſo an incapacity of taking holy Orders, as being maimed, or very deformed, baſe-born, or guilty of any hainous crime; a Term in Canon-law.

Irreligious, (*Lat.*) having no Religion, or piety towards God.

Irremeable, (*Lat.*) through which there is no paſſing back, or returning.

Irremediable, (*Lat.*) not to be remedied, or helped.

Irremiſſible, (*Lat.*) not to be remitted, or pardoned.

Irremunerable, (*Lat.*) not to be rewarded.

Irreparable (*Lat.*) not to be reſtored, or repaired.

Irreprehenſible, (*Lat.*) not to be reprehended, or blamed.

Irreſolute, (*Lat.*) unreſolved, doubting, or wavering.

Irrevocable, (*Lat.*) not to be revoked or called back.

Irrigation, (*Lat.*) a watering of Gardens and Meadows out of ſome neighbouring River, in Chymiſtry it is the ſame with *Humectation*.

Irriſion, (*Lat.*) a laughing at, or ſcoffing, or flouting, ſee *Ironia*.

Irritation, (*Lat.*) a provoking or ſtirring up.

Irrogation, (*Lat.*) an impoſing upon.

Irrora-

Irroration, (*Lat.*) a bedewing, or besprinkling.

Irrugation, (*Lat.*) a wrinkling, a contracting into wrinkles.

Irruption, (*Lat.*) a breaking violently in.

Irus, a poor man of *Ithaca*, who was a continual messenger between *Penelope*, and those that came to court her in her husbands absence; for which *Ulysses*, when he came home killed him with his fist.

I S

Isaac, (*Hebr.*) laughter, as *Gelasius* in Greek, the son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and father of *Jaacob* of whom came the 12 Tribes of *Israel*.

Isaca, or *Isca*, a River in *England*, vulgarly called *Ex*, from whence the City *Exon*, or *Exeter*, is denominated, and whence an eminent Poet of this Nation was called *Josephus Iscanus*.

Isagogical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Isagogue*, i. e. an introduction or beginning.

Isca Danmorium, see *Excester*,

Isca Silurum, the name of a Town in *Monmouthshire*, commonly called *Caerleon*.

Iscariot, the sirname of *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, from the Hebrew *Isch Carioth*.

Ischiatic, (Greek from *Ischias* the hip) troubled with a pain in the hip, which pain is commonly called the *Sciatica*, or Hipgout.

Ischnotes, (*Greek*) a Grammatical vice in speaking, being a pronouncing of words with a mincing and slender tone.

Ischuria, (*Greek*) a stoppage, or difficulty of the urine.

Ishmael, (*Hebr.*) God hath heard, the son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, by his bond-woman *Hagar*.

Isicle, *q. Iseseckle*, from the Dutch word *Iskekel*, a tappe of Ice, a drop of water frozen.

Isis, a goddess, worshipped by the *Ægyptians*; she was at first called *Io*, and was the daughter of *Inachus*, King of *Argus*, see *Io*.

Isis, the River *Ouse*, in *Wiltshire*, which meeting with *Thames*, is called *Thamisis*.

Islip, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, anciently called *Gistlipe*, famous for being the Birth-place of King *Edward* the Confessour.

Ismaelite, one descended from *Ismael*, the son of *Abraham*, by his Concubine *Agar*.

Isonomy, (*Greek*) an equality.

Isoeles Triangle, (in Geometry) is that which hath two equal sides, and two equal opposite Angles.

Isonglass, see *Ichthyocolla*.

Isota de Nugarolis, a Virgin of *Verona*, the daughter of *Antonius de Nugarolis*; she was very famous for Philosophy, Philology, and Poetry.

Isped, (old word) dispatched.

Israel, (*Hebr.*) prevailing in the Lord, a name given to the Patriarch *Jaacob*, whence his posterity were called the Children of *Israel*.

Issachar, (*Hebr.*) wages, the son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Issue, in Common law, signifieth either children begotten between a man and his wife, or the profits of lands, or the profits growing from a Fine, or a matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties joyn.

Isthme, (*Greek*) a narrow neck of Land, lying between two Seas. The most famous *Isthmus*, is that of *Greece*, whereupon *Corinth* stands; from thence were denominated the *Isthmian* Games, instituted by *Theseus*, in honour of *Neptune*.

Istria, a Country of *Italy*, joyning to *Illyricum*.

Isurium Brigantum, the name of an ancient City in *York-shire*, so called from the River *Ure*, running by it: It was many ages since, razed to the ground, but out of the ruines of it was built a Town, now called *Ealdburg*, or *Aldborow*.

I T

Italia, or *Italy*, one of the most famous Countries of *Europe*, so called from *Italus*, otherwise called *Atlas*, an ancient King thereof, who had two daughters, *Electra*, whom he married to *Comboblasco*, King of the *Janigenæ*; and *Roma*, whom he made Queen of the *Aborigenes*: she is said to have laid the foundation of the City *Rome*, which was afterwards finished by *Romulus*. Others derive *Italy* from the Greek word *Italos*, an Ox, because that Country abounded with Oxen: it was anciently called *Hesperia*, from *Hesperus*, the brother of *Atlas*.

Italiana, a kind of Mercers stuff.

To *Italianize*, a made word, signifying to speak, or do like an *Italian*.

Iteration, (*Lat.*) a saying, or doing the same thing over again, a repeating.

Ithaca, an Island in the *Ionian* Sea, where *Ulysses* was born, it is full of Goats, but no Hare can live there.

Itinerary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a journey:

alſo ſubſtantially uſed for a Calendar of miſer a note-book, wherein are ſet down the paſſages of a journey.

Ity'us, the ſon of *Zethus* and *Ædon*: ſee *Ædon*.

Ityis, the ſon of *Tereus*, King of *Thrace*, by *Progne*, the daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*; he was ſlain by his Mother, and ſet before *Tereus*, to eat at a banquet, (becauſe he had deflowred her ſiſter *Philomel*) who after her tongue was cut out, wrought the relation of it with her needle; but *Tereus* diſcovering in the miſt of the banquet, the ſlaughter of *Ityis*, by ſeeing the head of the child; he purſued *Progne*, and her ſiſter, with his ſword drawn; who running from him, *Progne* was changed into a Swallow; *Philomel* into a Nightingale, and *Ityis* into a Pheaſant.

J U

Jub, (old word) a Bottle.

Juba, a King of *Mauritania*, he was a conſtant friend to *Pompey*'s party; he overthrew *Curio*, and all his forces ſent into *Africa*, by *Cæſar*: when *Pompey* was overcome, he joyned his forces with *Scipio*, and dyed fighting with *Petreius*.

Jubal, (*Hebr.*) ſading, or a trumpet; the ſon of *Lamech*, and the Inventour of the harp and organ.

Jubarb, *q. barba jovis*, becauſe of its perpetual greenneſs; a kind of plant, otherwiſe called *Houſleek*.

Jubeb, or *Jujubes*, fruit; (*Arab. zuſalzef.*) a kind of Prune, uſed much in Phyſick, and ſold by Apothecaries; it was a fruit known among the *Seres*, a people of *Scythia*, and therefore called in Latin *Sericum*.

Jubilation, (*Lat.*) a ſolemn rejoycing, a ſhouting for joy.

A year of Jubile, a great Feſtival, or time of rejoycing, celebrated every fiftieth year by the Jews, in remembrance of their deliverance from *Ægypt*. It came at length to be ſolemnized among the Chriſtians, being firſt inſtituted by Pope *Boniface* the eighth, in the year 1300. who ordained it to be kept every hundred years; it comes from the Hebrew word *Jocel*, Rejoycing.

Jucundity, (*Lat.*) pleaſantneſs.

Judah, or *Jehudah* (*Hebr.*) confeſſion, the eldeſt ſon of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Judea, a Country of *Syria* in *Aſia* the greater, bordering Eaſt-ward upon the dead Sea; it is alſo called *Chananæa*, or the land of Promiſe.

Judaiſm, (*Lat.*) the faith or religion of the Jews.

Judgment, *Judicium* the ſecond part of Logick which diſpoſes of Arguments for Diſputation.

Judicatory, (*Lat.*) a place of judgment, or hearing of cauſes.

Judicial, or *Judiciary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Cauſe, Trial, or Judgment.

Judas his Tree, a Tree with broad leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of the Aprecock, of the ſame kind with that whereon *Judas* hang'd himſelf.

Judith, (*Hebr.*) praiſing, the daughter of *Merari*: ſhe delivered *Bethulia* by cutting off the head of *Olofernes*.

Ivetot, a Town of lower *Normandy* in *France*, which hath in former times been governed by a titular King; whence a man of a great Title, and a ſmall inheritance, is in deriſion called a King of *Ivetot*.

Jugal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a yoak.

Jugament, (*Lat.*) a yoaking, or coupling.

Jugular, or *Jugularie*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the throat, whence the jugular-Veins are thoſe veins which aſcend along the ſides of the neck, to the bottom of the head.

Jugulation, (*Lat.*) a cutting the throat of any one, a killing.

Jugurth, the ſon of *Manoſtabales*, brother of *Micipſa*, King of *Numidia*; whom his Uncle, dying, conſtituted heir of his kingdom, together with his two ſons, *Adherbal*, and *Hiemſal*: but *Jugurth*, that he might poſſeſſe the kingdom to himſelf, ſlew them both. Whereupon the *Romans* made war upon him for a long time, wherein at length being overthrown by *Marius*, he fled to *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*, by whom he was betrayed to *Scylla*, and being brought to *Rome*, dyed in priſon.

Jujubes, ſee *Jubeb*, fruit.

To *Juke*, to pearch, or rooſt as a Hawk.

Julep, a kind of Phyſical medicine, to open the inward parts, and prepare for purgation, being a Decoction mingled with Syrrups, or ſweetned with Sugar.

Jullaber, a certain hillock in *Kent*; ſo called from one *Jullaber*, a Gyant, or as ſome ſay, a Witch, who was here interred; but *Cambden* rather thinks it ſo named from *Laberius Durus*, a Captain of *Julius Cæſars*, who was here ſlain.

Julian, ſirnamed the Apoſtate, becauſe that being brought up in the Chriſtian Religion, he fell back to Heatheniſm: he was the ſon of *Conſtantius*, and by his valour

lour came to be made *Roman* Emperour; he prohibited to the Chriſtians all kind of learning, that through their ignorance, they might become uncapable to defend their Religion: At laſt, in an Expedition againſt the *Perſians*, being mortally wounded, he cryed out, *Vicisti Galilæe*, Thou haſt overcome, *O Gallilæan*, meaning Chriſt; and ſoon after dyed: Alſo a proper name of women, contracted *Juliana*, ſome write it *Gilian*.

Julian account, ſee *Gregorian account*.

Julio, a kind of *Italian* Coyn, made by Pope *Julius* valuing about ſix pence of our mony.

Julius Cæſar, the firſt of the *Roman* Emperours, he ſubdued *France*, *Spain*, *Brittain*, the *Low-Countries*, and the greateſt part of *Germany*, afterwards he entred into a Civil war with *Pompey*, whom he utterly defeated at the battel of *Pharſalia*, and his two ſons *Cneius*, and *Sextus Pompeius*, in *Spain*; and having reigned three years in *Rome*, as abſolute Emperour, he was at length ſlain in the Senate houſe, by *Brutus* and *Caſſius*. The word ſignifieth in Greek, ſoft-haired.

Iulus, the ſirname of *Aſcanius* the ſon of *Æneas*, and his firſt wife *Creuſa*: he came along with his Father into *Italy*, and built the City *Alba* in the place where he found the white Sow, with the thirty Pigs: alſo the ſon of *Aſcanius*, who ſtood in competition for the Kingdom of *Alba*, with *Silvius Poſthumus*, the ſon of *Æneas* by his ſecond wife *Lavinia*. The word ſignifieth in Greek, the ſoft down appearing on the chin of a young man, before he comes to have a perfect Beard.

July, the name of the fifth month from *March*, which was heretofore accounted the firſt month of the year. It was ſo named from *Julius Cæſar*, being in former time called *Quintilis*.

Jumballs, certain ſweet meats made by Confectioners.

Jumentarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a horſe, or any kind of labouring beaſt, called in Latin *jumentum*.

Junćture, (*Lat.*) a joyning together: alſo a joynt: alſo junćture of time, the very nick or moment of time.

June, the fourth moneth of the year from *March* the firſt. Some ſay it was ſo called from *Juno*, as it were *Junonian* moneth. Others from *Junius Brutus*, who begun his Conſulſhip in that moneth: it is called in Greek *Hecatombæon*, from the Hecatombs or Sacrifices of an hundred Oxen which uſed to be offered to *Jupiter* in this moneth.

Juniper, (*Lat. Juniperus*) a ſhrub whoſe wood being burnt, caſteth a good ſavour: its berries and gum are profitable in Phyſick: its coals raked up in Embers will keep fire twelve moneths.

Junke, in Navigation, is any piece of an old Cable.

Junkets, Cakes and Sweetmeats wherewith Gentlewomen entertain one another, and young men their Sweet-hearts.

Juno, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and born wife and ſiſter to *Jupiter*, to whom ſhe brought forth *Vulcan* and *Mars*, and a daughter called *Hebe*, whom ſhe conceived by eating of green Lettice: ſhe is called *Juno*, *à juvando*, i. e. from giving help: alſo *Lucina*, from cauſing men to ſee the light of the World, being ſaid to be preſent at the birth of all children that come into the world, and to ſit croſs-legged when any miſcarry. She is alſo called *Soſpita à Soſpitando*, i. e. keeping in ſafety.

Juno's tears, a kind of plant, otherwiſe called *Vervain*.

Junto, or *Junta*, (*Span.*) a meeting together of men to ſit in council.

Ivory, (*French*) the Elephants tooth, being the fineſt, and whiteſt kind of bone, of which, boxes, and ſeveral ſorts of things, are made.

Jupiter, the ſon of *Saturn*, by his wife *Ops*, born at the ſame birth with *Juno*, and hid in the mountain *Ida* in *Crete*, where he was bred up by the *Curetes*, unknown to his Father *Saturn*, who intending to devour all his Male children, his wife *Ops* gave him a great ſtone wrapt up in ſwadling clouts, to eat inſtead of his ſon *Jupiter*: who coming to age, and underſtanding his Fathers deſigns againſt him, conſpired againſt him, and caſt him out of his dominions, and divided the government of the World between himſelf and his two brothers; the Heavens he reſerved to himſelf, to *Neptune* he gave the Empire of the Sea, and to *Pluto* the lower Regions of the Earth.

Jupiter Belus, the ſecond King of *Babylon*, or as ſome ſay, the firſt; he was the ſon of *Nimrod*, called alſo *Saturn*.

Jupiters diſtaffe, a kind of Clary with a yellow flower: it is otherwiſe called *Mullein*, and in Latin *Candelaria*, *Candela Regia*, or *Thapſus barbatus*.

Juration, (*Lat.*) a ſwearing, or taking an oath.

Jurats, (*French*) certain Officers, otherwiſe called *Eſchevins*, or *Sheriffs*.

Jurden, or *Jourdan*, a kind of Urinal, or Chamberpot: alſo *Jordan* is the name of a River, dividing *Petrea* from the reſt of *Judæa*.

Juridi-

Juridical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Law, judicial, or which will bear an action.

Jury, (in *Lat.* *Jurati*) ſignifieth in Common Law, a company conſiſting of twenty four or twelve men empannelled, and ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence, as ſhall be delivered them touching the matter in queſtion, there being three ſorts of trials, either by Aſſize or Jury, by Battel, or by Parliament. In every general Aſſize, there is both a Grand-Jury, conſiſting of 24. ſubſtantial men, choſen indifferently out of the whole County; and others called Petit-Juries, conſiſting of twelve to whom are referred ſuch things concerning life and death, as the Grand-Jury have approved of.

Juriſdiction, (*Lat.*) Authority to make or execute Law. Alſo it it is uſed for any kind of power, or authority.

A *Juriſt*, a Lawyer.

Juriſprudence, (*Lat.*) knowledge or skill in the Laws.

Jurn, or *Journ choppers*, the regraters, or changers of yarn.

Juror, one of the twelve men in a Jury.

Jury-Maſt, is one made at Sea, in caſe of neceſſity, by faſtening ſeveral pieces together.

Joſſel, a minutal from *jus*, ſignifying a diſh made of ſeveral meats minced together.

Joſſulent, (*Lat.*) full of broth, or pottage.

Juſtes, (*French*) tilkings, or combats on horſeback, with Spears and Lances.

Juſtice, or *Juſticer*, (*French*) an Officer deputed by the King or Common-wealth, to act by way of judgment.

Juſtice of the Kings Bench, is the capital, or chief Juſtice of *England*; he is a Lord by his office, which is moſt eſpecially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, that is, ſuch as concern offences committed againſt the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treaſons, Mayhems, and the like.

Juſtice of Common Pleas, is he who hears and determines all cauſes at the Common Law, that is, all civil cauſes between common perſons, as wel perſonal, as real. He is alſo a Lord by his office.

Juſtice of the forreſt, or Juſtice in eyre of the Forreſt, is he that hath the hearing, and determining of all offences within the Kings Forreſt, committed againſt Veniſon or Vert; and is alſo a Lord by his office.

Juſtices of Aſſiſes, ſuch as were wont by ſpecial Commiſſion to be ſent into this or that County, to take Aſſiſes for the eaſe of the Subjects.

Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, are Juſtices deputed upon ſome ſpecial and extraordinary occaſions, to hear and determine cauſes.

Juſtices in eyre, thoſe that were wont to be ſent with Commiſſions into divers Counties, to hear ſuch cauſes as were termed the Pleas of the Crown, and were for the eaſe of the ſubjects, who muſt have come to the Kings Bench, if the cauſe were too high for the County-Court; from the French word *Erre*, a journey.

Juſtices of Gaol delivery, are ſuch as are ſent with Commiſſion to hear and determine all cauſes appertaining to ſuch, as for any offence are caſt into Gaol.

Juſtices of Niſi prius, the ſame now-a-daies with Juſtices of Aſſiſes.

Juſtices of tryal baſton, or *traylbaſton*, were certain Juſtices appointed by *Edward* the firſt, to make inquiſition through the Realm, upon all Officers; as Mayors, Sheriffs, Eſcheatours, &c. touching extortion, briberies, intruſion into other mens lands; and Barratours that uſed to take money for bearing of men, and they had power either to puniſh by death, or to exact a ranſome. This term comes from two French words, *treille*, an Arbour, or Form, and *Baſton*, a Staff, or Pole, to note that the Juſtices imployed in this Commiſſion, had authority to proceed without any ſolemn Judgment-ſeat, but whereſoever they could apprehend the malefactours.

Juſtices of Peace, are ſuch as are appointed by the Kings Commiſſion, to attend the peace in the County, where they dwell, whereof ſuch, whoſe Commiſſion begins *Quorum vos unum eſſe volumus*, are called Juſtices of the *Quorum*.

Juſtices, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the diſpatch of juſtice in ſome eſpecial cauſe, wherewith of his own authority he cannot deal in his County-Court.

Juſticiable, (*French*) ſubject to Law, under authority.

Juſtinians, a certain religious Order inſtituted in the year 1412. in the Abby of St. *Juſtine* at *Padua*, by one *Lewis Balus a Venetian*.

Juſtification, (*Lat.*) a clearing, juſtifying, or making good; in Common-Law, it is a ſhewing a good reaſon why a man did ſuch a thing, as he is called to anſwer.

Juſtinianus, a name by which two of the Roman Emperours were called. The firſt was famous for cauſing the Civil Law to be

be reduced into the Pandects, and the Code; whence Students of the Civil Law are called *Juſtinianiſts*: the ſecond for the great wars he had with the *Saracens*, and *Bulgarians*.

Juſtinopolis, a City of *Iſtria*, built upon the Seaſide by the Emperour *Juſtine*: it is now called *Cabo d' Iſtria*.

Jutties of houſes, are certain parts of a building, which jut, or ſtand out farther than the reſt.

Juturna, the daughter of *Daunus*, and ſiſter of *Turnus* King of the *Rutuli*, ſhe was by *Jupiter*, in recompence of the loſs of her maiden-head immortalized, and made Nymph of the River *Numicus*.

Juvenility, (*Lat.*) youthfulneſs, luſtineſs, or vigour.

Juventas, the Goddeſs of Youth, the ſame with *Hebe*.

Juverna, an ancient name of *Ireland*.

I W

Iwimpled, (old word) muffled.

I X

Ixion, the ſon of *Phlegyas*; he having ſlain his Son-in-law *Eyoneus*, after he had long wandred up and down, and could not be abſolved either by gods or men; at length *Jupiter* pitying him, took him up into Heaven, and expiated him; but he after his purgation remaining among the gods, fell in love with *Juno*, and ſollicited her unto unchaſtity, which ſhe making known to *Jove*, he formed a cloud in the ſhape of *Juno*, and *Ixion* thinking it to have been the goddeſs, begat a race of *Centaurs*. And being ſoon after ſent down to the earth, he boaſted every where that he lay with *Juno*, for which being ſtruck down to Hell with a Thunder-bolt, he was condemned to be alwayes rowled on a wheele.

K A

Kab, or *Cab*, an Hebrew meaſure containings three pints of our meaſure.

Kalends, ſee *Calends*.

Kali, or Glaſſwort, an herb of whoſe aſhes Chryſtal glaſſes are made.

Karena, the twentieth part of a drop, a term uſed in Chymiſtry.

Karobé, or *Carobe*, a kind of fruit: alſo an herb called S. *Johns bread*: alſo a very ſmall weight uſed by Goldſmiths, being the 24. part of a grain.

Karos, or *Caros*, a certain diſeaſe in the head; which cauſeth much drowſineſs.

Katharine, ſee *Catharine*.

Katzen ſilver, a ſort of Stone which is ſaid to be invincible by fire or water.

K E

Keel, the loweſt and firſt timber laid in a ſhip, the bottom of a ſhip: alſo a veſſel to cool new Beer or Ale in.

Keen, or *Kene*, (old word) ſharp; ſome think it comes from the Greek word *cone*, a Whetſtone.

Keeper of the great Seal of England, is he under whoſe hands paſs all Charters, Commiſſions, and Grants of the King, ſtrengthened by the Great, or Broad Seal; without which, they are of no effect. He is a Lord by his office, and one of the Kings Privy Council.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, is alſo a Lord by his office, and one of the Privy Council; under his hands paſs all Charters ſigned by the King, before they come to the Broad Seal.

Keeper of the Forreſt, is he who hath the principal Government of all things belonging to the Forreſt: he is alſo called chief Warden of the Forreſt.

Kele, (old word) to cool.

Kemelings, (old word) a Brewers veſſel.

Within *Ken*, within ſight or view; a Term in Navigation, and comes from the Saxon word *Kenne*, i. e. to know, or diſcover.

Kencheſter, a Town in *Herefordſhire*, built, as ſome think, out of the ruines of old *Ariconium*.

Kenhelm, the proper name of a man, ſignifying, in Saxon, Defence of his kindred.

Keneleth, (applyed to a Fox) when he is in his hole. A Term in hunting.

Kenodoxy, or *Cenodoxy*, (*Greek*) vain-glory.

Kenotaph, ſee *Cenotaph*.

Kerchief, (*French Couvrechef*) a kind of linnen dreſs, which women uſe to wear upon their heads.

Kerck, or *Kirk*, (old word) a Church.

Kermes, the grain of the Scarlet Oak, being the chief ingredient of that Confection, thence commonly called *Alkermes*.

Kern, an old Britiſh word, ſignifying a Horn.

Kern, a kind of light-armed foot-ſouldier, a Rogue among the *Iriſh*; we uſe it alſo for

an ordinary Country Farmer: also to *Kern*, signifieth to powder, or salt.

Kernel, (*Lat. Kernellare*) an old word, signifying to embattle a house.

Kerry, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Munster*.

Kers, or *Cresses*, a kind of Plant so called.

Kersie, (*French*) a kind of cloth, or stuff much used.

Kesar, a word which the Brittains used instead of *Cæsar*; and is taken in the same sense at this day, when they say, King nor *Kesar*.

Kesleven, see *Holland*.

Key of a River or Haven, a place where ships ride, and are as it were lock't in. Some deduce it *à quiescendo*, i. e. from resting, or from the old Latin *Cæsare*, i.e. to restrain.

Keynard, (old word) a micher, a Truant.

K I

Kibrit, the same as *Abric*.

Kichel, (old word) a kind of cake, the same which is called in Latin *Libum*.

Kilderkin, (in Dutch *Kindekin*) a kind of liquid measure, being the eighth part of a Hogshead; it contains about eleven or twelve gallons.

Kiles, (from the Dutch word *keghel*, an *Ifiele*) certain pins to play withal, commonly called Nine-pins.

Kildare, *Kilkenny*, } two Counties of *Ireland* in the Province of *Leinster*.

Kinburgh, (*Sax.*) strength and defence of kindred; a proper name of women.

King, (from the Dutch word *koning*, i. e. to know, because he ought to be the most knowing of men, or from *Kunnen*, to be powerful) the supreme Ruler of a Nation.

King of Harolds, or *King of Arms*, he is called *Garter*, and is the same with *Pater patratus*, among the *Romans*. See in *Harald*.

Kings-Bench, the Court, or Judgment-seat, where the King was wont to sit in his own person, and therefore it was moveable with the Court, or Kings houshold, and was called *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*.

Kingsspear, a flower good against the poyson of Alps.

Kings Silver, that money which is due to the King in the Court of Common-pleas, in respect of a license there granted to any man, for passing of a Fine.

Clark of the *Kings Silver*, is an Officer of the Common-Pleas, unto whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entred into a Paper-book.

Kingstone upon Thames, a Town in *Surrey*; so called, because *Athelstane*, *Edwin*, and *Etheldred*, were here crowned Kings in the open Market-place.

Kintal, see *Quintal*.

Kirat, an Arabian word, signifying the weight of three grains.

K N

Knap of ground, a little rising hillock.

To *Knap*, (a term in Hunting) being the same as browse.

Knapweed, (*Lat.*) *jacea nigra*, an herb somewhat like *Scabious*, but that its leaves break not with strings, as the leaves of *Scabious* do, neither bears it a like flower: it stayeth fluxes, distillations, and bleeding.

Knave, (*Sax. Canapa*) signifieth originally, a Lacquey, or Waiting-man; and cometh originally from the Hebrew word *Gnavadh*, to serve.

Knave line, a rope in a ship that hath one end fastened to the Crosstrees, and so comes down by the Ties to the Ramshead.

Knees, in the art Botanick, are those partitions, which in some kinds of Plants are like knees or joynts: in Navigation, are certain crooked pieces of timber used in ships to fasten the beams into the sides: so called, because they are crooked pieces of wood bowed like knees.

Knettles, are two rope-yarns twisted together, and a knot at each end to seise a block, rope, or the like.

Knivels, are small pieces of wood nailed to the inside of the ship to belay the Sheats and Racks unto.

Knight, (*Sax. Cnight*) hath been taken originally for a Souldier, or Horse-man in War; those that were wont to accompany, and wait upon the Emperour in the Wars were called Dutch *Knechts*, i. e. Servitours, or lusty young men. It is also taken for a Client or Vassal; but more especially one that holds his land by serving his Lord on Horseback. It is now grown to be a Title of great Dignity and Honour. Of Knight-hoods, there are many sorts; but the most usual in this Nation are these.

Knight Bachelour, the lowest, but ancientest Order of Knight-hood; and cometh from the *Germans*, among whom it was an ancient

ancient cuſtom, that as ſoon as the State judged any of their young men fit to manage arms and weapons, and allowed him ſufficient for martial exerciſes, then in the very Aſſembly and Councel, either one of the Princes, the father or ſon of the kinsfolk of the young man, did furniſh him with a ſhield and a javelin; as the *Romans* did the *toga virilis*, *Viril-gown*, to thoſe whom they thought capable of publick imployment: and thenceforth from a part of a private houſe, he was accounted a member of the Commonwealth. It was alſo an ancient ceremony, to honour men with the Girdle of Knight-hood, which he who received, was ſolemnly to go to Church; and, offering his ſword upon the Altar, to vow himſelf to the ſervice of God; afterwards, it came to be uſual for Kings to ſend their ſons to the neighbour-Princes, to receive Knighthood at their hands; Then it was alſo, that beſides the Sword and Girdle, Gilt-Spurs were alſo added for more ornament, whence in Latin they are called *Equites auràti*; the word Bachelours ſome derive from the French *Baſchevaliers*, as it were, Knights of the loweſt degree; others from *Batailler*, to battle, or fight: they are alſo ſimply, and without any addition, called Knights.

Knight Bannerit, from the Dutch word *Bannerher*, Lord or Maſter of the Banner, is a Knight made in the field, with the ceremonies of cutting the point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and is allowed to diſplay his Arms in the King's Army. This Dignity was given at firſt by the Kings of *England* and *France*, to ſuch Gentlemen as valiantly carried themſelves in two Royal Battels, or to ſuch as had ten Vaſſals, and means to maintain a Troop of Horſes at their own charge. Some ſay the firſt original of it was from *Edward* the third.

Knight Baronet, is a new diſtinct Order erected by King *James*, who for certain diſburſements towards the Plantation in *Ulſter*, created divers into this Dignity, and made it hereditary by his Letters Patents to be ſeen in the Rolls; whereas before that time there were Baronets that were not Knights. And theſe Knight Baronets were to have precedency in all Writings, Seſſions, and Salutations, before all Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bachelours, and Bannerets, except thoſe created under the Kings Standard in an Army-Royal, the King being perſonally preſent. And the King was not to create any perſon into that degree of Baronet within the Kingdom of *England*, above the number of two hundred.

Knight of the Bath, an Order of Knights created within the liſts of the Bath, and girded with a ſword in the ceremonies of their creation: theſe Knights were wont to be created with a great many religious ſolemnities, which uſually belong to Hermites and other holy Orders.

Knights of the Carper, are another ſort of Knights made out of the field, and are ſo called, becauſe in receiving their Order, they commonly kneel upon a Carpet.

Knights of the Garter, or of St. *George*, an Order of Knighthood, inſtituted by King *Edward* the third; ſome ſay upon occaſion of good ſucceſs in a skirmiſh, wherein the Kings Garter was uſed for a token; others affirm, that the King after his great ſucceſſes abroad and at home, dancing one night with the Queen and other Ladies, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them, whereat ſome of the Lords ſmiling, the King ſaid, that ere long, he would make that Garter to be of high reputation, and ſhortly after he erected this order of the blue Garter, which conſiſts of twenty ſix Martial Nobles, whereof the King of *England* uſed to be the Chief; and the reſt be either of the Realm, or Princes of other Countrys. There are alſo depending upon this Order twenty ſix poor Knights, who have no other ſuſtenance but the allowance of this houſe. And are alſo called poor Knights of *Windſor*, with the Chappel of *St. George*; the Officers belonging to this Order, are, the Prelate of the Garter, which Office belongeth to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, the Chancellour of the Garter, the Regiſter of the Garter, who was alwaies *Dean of Windſor*, the principal King of Arms, called Garter, and the Uſher of the Garter, which office belonged to the Uſher of the Princes Chamber, called *Black-rod*.

Knights of the Order of *Saint John* of *Jeruſalem*, an Order of Knighthood erected in the year one thouſand, one hundred, and twenty; and had their firſt foundation and abode in *Jeruſalem*: afterwards they had their reſidence at *Rhodes*, whence they were expelled by *Solyman*, and ever ſince, their chief ſeat hath been at *Malta*, where they have done great exploits againſt the *Turk*. There was one general Prior, that had the government of the whole Order in *England*, and *Scotland*; but toward the end of *Henry* the Eighth's reign, they were ſuppreſſed in *England* for adhering to the Pope.

Knights of the Temple, or Knights Templars, an Order of Knighthood erected by Pope *Gelaſius*, about the year of our Lord one thouſand, one hundred, and ſeventeen; theſe Knights in the beginning, dwelling not far from the Sepulcher of

Chriſt, entertained Chriſtian ſtrangers and Pilgrims charitably, and in their Armour led them through the Holy *Land*, to view ſuch things as there were to be ſeen, and to defend them from the Infidels; but becauſe at laſt they abounded in many Vices, and many of them fell away from Chriſtianity to the *Saracens*, the whole Order was ſuppreſſed by Pope *Clement* the fifth, and their ſubſtance given to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

Knights of the Shire, two Knights, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are choſen by the Free-holders of every County, that can diſpend fourty ſhillings *per annum*, and be reſident in the ſhire; formerly none but Knights were choſen to that Office (*Milites gladio cincti*, for ſo runneth the Tenour of the Writ) when every one that had a Knights fee, was conſtrained to be a Knight, but now cuſtom alloweth, that Eſquires may be choſen, ſo that they be reſident in the County.

Knight Marſhal, an Officer of the Kings houſe, who hath the Juriſdiction and Cogniſance of any tranſgreſſion; as alſo of all Contracts made within the Kings Houſe and Verge.

Knights of *Calatrava* in *Spain*, an Order created by *Alonzo*, the ninth King of *Spain*, conferred upon certain *Cavallero's* who went in Devotion to ſuccour *Calatrava* againſt the *Moors*: Their badge was a red Croſs on the left ſide of the breaſt.

Knights of the *Jar*, ſee *Jar*.

Knights of the holy Sepulcher, an Order of Knight-hood inſtituted by St. *Hellen*, a Britiſh Lady, and confirmed by the Pope, after that ſhe had viſited *Jeruſalem*, and found the Croſs of our Saviour.

Knights Teutonick, called *Mariani*, a mixt Order of Hoſpitallers and Templers, upon whom the Emperour *Frederick* the ſecond beſtowed *Pruſſia*, *anno* 1226. with this Proviſo, That they ſhould ſubdue the *Infidels*, which they did accordingly. They had at firſt three Maſters, one in *Germany*, the ſecond in *Liefland*, and the third in *Pruſſia*; but at the laſt the Electour of *Brandenbourgh* was ſole Maſter of their Order.

Knights of *Rhodes* (now of *Maltha*) ſprung from the Hoſpitalers, after they were forced out of the Holy Land, and having held that Iſland two hundred years, were driven out thence alſo by *Solyman*; then the Emperour *Charles* the fifth gave them *Maltha*, *anno* 1529 paying a Faulcon annually for a Heriot, which is now yearly paid to the [illegible] of *Spain*.

Knights of the Order of St. *Maurice* and *Lazaro*, an Order inſtituted *anno* 1119. and the Duke of *Savoy* was confirmed their grand Maſter by the Pope.

Knights of the *Annunciada*, an Order of Knighthood erected in memory of the Annunciation of our Bleſſed, 'tis an Order of *Savoy*, whereof there are fourteen in number who wear a Collar of Gold, with the Virgins Medail, and theſe letters engraven within the links of the Collar, F. E. R. T. viz. *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, relating to *Amadeus* the Great, who took *Rhodes*.

Knights of Saint *Jago*, or St. *James*, an Order in *Spain* inſtituted under Pope *Alexander* the third, they obſerve Saint *Auſtin's* rule. Their great Maſter is next to the King in State, and hath one hundred and fifty thouſand Crowns for his yearly Revenue.

Knights of the *Pear-tree*, an order inſtituted *an.* 1179. they were afterwards called Knights of *Alcantara* in *Leon*.

Knights of *San Salvador* in *Arragon*, an Order of Knight-hood inſtituted by *Alphonſo* *anno* 1118.

Knights of *Montefia*, an Order of Knighthood in the Kingdom of *Valintia*.

Knights of *Jeſus Chriſt*, a *Portugal* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the *Round-Table*, or King *Arthur's* Knights, a Britiſh Order of Knighthood, being the moſt ancient of any in the World.

Knights of the Order of the *Broom-flower* erected by St. *Lewis* with this Device, *Exaltat humiles*.

Knights of the Order of Chriſtian Charity, made by *Henry* the third, for the benefit of poor Captains and maimed Souldiers.

Knights of the Order of the Virgin *Mary* in Mount *Carmel*, inſtituted by *Henry* the 4th *anno* 1607. conſiſting of one hundred of French Gentlemen.

Knights of the *Rue*, or of St. *Andrew*, a *Scottiſh* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Order of the *Dragon* erected *anno* 1417. in *Germany* by *Sigiſmund* the Emperour, upon the condemnation of *John Hus*, and *Jerom* of *Prague*.

Knights of the Order of *Auſtria* and *Corinthia*, or of St. *George*, inſtituted by the Emperour *Frederick* the 3d *anno* 1470. firſt Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*.

Knights of the Order of the white Eagle, erected in *Poland* by *Ladiſlaus* the fifth, *anno* 1325.

Knights of St. *Stephan*, made by *Coſmo* Duke of *Florence*, *anno* 1591. a *Florentine* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of St. *Mark*, a *Venetian* Order of Knighthood.

Knight of the Elephant, an Order of Knighthood in *Denmark*.

Knights of the Sword and Bandric, a *Swediſh* Order.

Knights of *La Calza*, or of the Stockin, a *Venetian* Order.

Knights of St. *George*, an Order of Knighthood in *Genua*: this is the third Order of Knights of St. *George* here mentioned, one in *England*, another in *Auſtria*, a third in *Genua*.

Knights of St. *ſan Maria de Mercede*, or for the Redemption, a *Spaniſh* Order.

Knights of the *Golden-fleece*, inſtituted by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, upon his Nuptials with *Iſabel* the Daughter of *Portugal*. The Knights wear a great Collar of double Fuſils, interwoven with ſtones and flints darting flames of fire, with this Device, ----*Ante ferit quam flamma micet*; to ſhow ſwiftneſs, and fierceneſs: there are 30 Knights belonging to this Order, of which the King of *Spain* is chief.

Knights of the *Militia Chriſtiana*, an Order of Knighthood but lately erected in *Poland*.

Knights of *Nova Scotia* in the Weſt-*Indies*, who wear an Orange-tawny ribbon erected by *James* the firſt, King of *England*.

Knights of the Order of *Genette*, is the moſt ancient Order of Knighthood in *France*, created by *Charles Martel*, after the diſcomfiture of the *Saracens*, in a great battle at *Tours* anno 783.

Knights of the Dog and Cock, a French Order inſtituted by *Philip* the firſt of *France*, upon the Duke of *Montmorancie's* coming to Court with a Collar full of Stag-heads, whereat there hung the image of a Dog, the Emblem of fidelity.

Knights of the Star, an Order of Knighthood in *France*, thoſe of the Order have this Motto, ----*Monſtrant Regibus aſtra viam*.

Knights of St. *Michael*, the Arch-Angel, a French Order inſtituted by *Lewis*, anno 1469. it conſiſts of thirty ſix Knights, whereof the King is the chief.

Knights of the Half-moon or Creſcent, inſtituted, anno 1462. by *Renier* Duke of *Anjou*, when he conquered *Sicily*, with this Motto: *Los*, i. e. Praiſe.

Knights of the Lilly in *Navarre*, a *French* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Thiſtle in the Houſe of *Bourbon*, a *French* Order, who conſtantly bear this Motto: ——*Nemo me impune laceſſit*.

Knights of the *Porcupin* in the Houſe, with this device, *Cominus & Eminus*, *Lewis* the 12th crowned the Porcupin with another Motto,

Ultùs avos Troja.

Knights of the Ear of Corn, *de l'eſpic*, or of the Ermine in *Armorica*, or *Brittany* in *France*, inſtituted by *Francis* the firſt.

Knights of the Golden Shield, an Order created by *Lewis* the ſecond, whereon there was a Bend with this Motto, *Allons*, Let's all goe to the Defence of our Country.

Knights of St. *Magdalen*, inſtituted by St. *Lewis* againſt Duels, a *French* Order of Knighthood.

Knights du St. *Eſprit*, or of the Holy-Ghoſt, created by *Henry* the third at his return from *Poland*, who was both born and crowned King of *France* on Whitſunday: this, though a modern Order, is the moſt uſed now in *France*.

Knights fee, ſo much inheritance as is ſufficient to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which was in ancient time about 800 Acres; it is alſo taken for the Rent that a Knight payes for his ſee to the Lord of whom he holds.

Knights ſervice, or *Chivalry*, a certain ancient Tenure of Lands, by which a man was obliged to bear Arms in defence of his Country.

Knighten Guild, a certain Guild, or Company in *London*, conſiſting of 19. Knights. It was founded by King *Edgar*, who gave them a portion of void ground, lying Without the Citie, now called Port-ſoken Ward.

Knipperdollings, a certain Sect of Heretick's, who lived in *Germany*, about the time of *John* of *Leyden*: they were ſo called from one *Knipperdolling*, who was the firſt founder of that Sect.

Knockfergus, or *Fergus* his Rock, a place in *Ireland*.

Knolls of Peace: certain Mounts caſt up by mans hand, in the Sheriſdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*, called in Latin *Duni Pacis*.

Knotgraſs, *Polygonum*, an Herb lying on the ground with divers long narrow leaves, like a birds tongue: it is good againſt the Stone and ſtrangury, running of the reins, bleedings, Bloody-flux, immoderate flowing of the Termes, hot ſwellings, and impoſtumations, burning ſores, fiſtulous Cancers, and foul filthy Ulcers.

K u

Kunigunda, or *Cunigunda* the wife of *Henry* the ſecond, Duke of *Bevaria*, and Emperour of *Germany*. She to free her ſelf from the aſperſion of inchaſtity that was caſt upon her, cauſed certain Plough-ſhares to be heated red hot and placed at a little diſtance one from the other, and went over them blindfold without receiving any harm; whereby ſhe cleared her ſelf from all ſuſpicion. The like is reported of *Edward* the Confeſſour's wife; and this triall afterwards became oftentimes in uſe upon ſuch like occaſions, and was called the triall of fire Ordeal.

K Y

Kyle, a County in the ſouth part of *Scotland*, by *Bede* called *Campus Cyel*, i. e. the field *Cyel*; this with other Territories *Eadbert* King of *Northumberland* annexed to his Kingdom.

Kirie-Eleiſon, a form of ſolemn invocation, uſed in the Liturgy, or Service book; and ſignifieth in the Greek tongue; Lord have mercy upon us.

L A

Laban, (*Hebr.*) white, or ſhining, the Brother of *Rebeckah*, *Iſaac's* wife and ſo unkle to *Jacob*, who ſerved him ſeven years for his daughter *Leah*, and ſeven more for *Rachel*.

Labarum, (*Greek*) a Military ſtreamer, or flag: alſo a Church-Banner or Enſign.

Labda, the daughter of *Amphion* of the Race of the *Bacchidæ*, ſhe being lame and deſpiſed by the reſt of the *Bacchidæ* married *Æetion*, to whom ſhe brought forth *Cypſelus*; ſo called from a certain Corn-meaſure, wherein his mother hid him from the ten men, whom the *Corinthians* by a publick decree ordained to kill him, becauſe it had been foretold by the Oracle that a ſon of *Labda* ſhould invade the Tyranny of *Corinth*.

Labdaciſm, ſee *Lambdaciſm*.

Labdanum, or *Ladanum*, a kind of ſweet Gumm, taken from the leaves of a certain ſmall ſhrub, called *Ciſtus Ledon*.

Labefaction, (*Lat.*) an enfeebling or making weak.

Labels, Ribbands hanging down upon Garlands, or Crowns, made of flowers: alſo, little pieces of parchment cut out long-waies, and hanging upon Indentures, or other kind of writings: alſo in Heraldry they are thoſe lines, which hang down from the file in an Eſcutcheon.

Labeones, (*Lat.*) blabber-lipped perſons.

Labienus, one of *Cæſar's* Captains, who did very famous actions under him in *Gallia*, but when the Civil Wars broke out, fled from him to *Pompy's* party.

Labile, (*Lat.*) ſlippery, apt to ſlip, or fall.

Laborarius, the name of a Writ that lieth againſt ſuch as having not wherewith to live, do refuſe to ſerve.

† *Laboroſity* (*Lat.*) laborioufneſſe, painfullneſs.

Labour; a ſhip is ſaid to *Labour* in the Sea, when ſhe roules and tumbles very much, either a-Hull, or under-Sail.

Labyrinth, (*Greek*) a Maze, or place made with ſo many turnings and windings that a man once entered in, cannot find the way out; whereof the two moſt famous were, that built by *Miris* King of *Egypt*, and that which *Dædalus* built for *Minos*, King of *Crete*. It is alſo by a *Metaphor* uſed for any kind of intanglement or intricate buſineſs.

Lacca, a kind of red Gumm, iſſuing from certain Trees in *Arabia*.

Laceration, (*Lat.*) a tearing, or diſmembring.

Lacert, (*Lat.*) from *Lacerta*, a *Lizard*; (from *Lacertus*) the brawny part of the Arm.

Laceſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring up, or provoking.

Laches, in Common-law ſignifieth negligence; from the French word *Loſcheiſe*, careleſſe, or ſlothfull; or *Laſcher*, to looſen.

Lacheſis, the name of one of the Deſtinies.

Lack, a Gum, coming from the East *Indies* gathered by Ants whereof the beſt Sealing hard Wax is made.

Lacken (old word) contemned, alſo extenuated.

Lacrymation, (*Lat.*) a weeping, or ſhedding tears.

Laconiſm, (*Greek*) a ſpeaking briefly, or after the manner of the *Lacedemonians*.

Lactary, (*Lat.*) a Dairy houſe or place where they keep Milk, or make Cheeſe.

Lacteal, or *Lacteous*, (*Lat.*) milky, milk-white, or made of milk.

Lactucina, a certain goddeſs among the *Romans*, ſee *Matura*.

Lacunation, (*Lat.*) a making holes.

Ladanum, or *Landanum*: ſee *Labdanum*.

Ladin

Ladas, a Page of *Alexander* the Great; he ran ſo ſwiftly that the print of his foot could not be diſcerned in the ſand.

Ladies Bedſtraw, an Herb growing in dry Paſtures, Cloſes, and Medows, with ſmall leaves, and yellow flowers; it taketh away wearineſs, after long travaile, and is good for the Sinnews, Arteries, and Joynts.

Ladies Mantle, (*Lat. Alchimilla*) an Herb with a very neat indented leafe almoſt in faſhion like a Star; it ſtaieth bleedings, vomitings, and Fluxes of all ſorts.

Ladyes-ſmocks, a kind of water Creſſes of whoſe vertues they alſo participate.

Ladys bowre, a Plant which for its multitude of ſmall branches, and leaves is fit to make Bowers and Arbors even for Ladies.

Lady traces, a kind of Satyrion, or Orchis.

Ladle, in Navigation, is a long ſtaff with a Piece of thin Copper at the end of it, like half a Cartrage, that holds as much Powder as the due charge of the Piece it belongs to.

Ladon, a River of *Arcadia*, where *Syrinx* was turned into a Reed.

Lagan, ſee *Flotſom*.

Laghſlite, a Saxon word; from *Lah*, Law, and *Slite*, a Breach, ſignifying a Mulct for breach of the Law.

Lagophthalmie, (*Greek*) a diſeaſe in the eyes, which cauſeth one to ſleep like a Hare with the eye lids open.

Laical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Lay-men, or ſuch as have not to do in the Miniſterial function.

Laines, courſes, or ranks laid in the building of ſtone, or brick-walls; a Term in Maſonry.

Laire, (a Term in Hunting) the place where Deer a harbours by day.

Lais, a woman of *Sicily*, who going to dwell at *Corinth*, became a very famous ſtrumpet, and exacted exceſſive rates for the proſtitution of her body, afterwards removing to *Theſſaly*, ſhe was in ſuch high requeſt among the men of *Theſſaly*, that the women out of envy killed her in the Temple of *Venus*. It was by her inſtigation that *Alexander* the Great cauſed *Perſepolis* to be burnt.

Laius, the ſon of *Labdacus*, King of *Thebes*, and the father of *Oedipus*. See *Jocaſta*, or *Oedipus*.

Lake, a kind of Red Colour, uſed in painting.

Lambdaciſm, (*Greek*) a voice in ſpeaking which is mentioned in Grammar, being an inſiſting too much upon the letter L. which in Greek is called *Lambda*.

Lambith, *q. Lomehith*, i.e. a Lomy or Clay-iſh rode; a Town in *Surry*, famous for a ſtately Palace, belonging to the Arch-Biſhops of *Canterbury*, firſt built by Arch-Biſhop *Baldwin*, in the year 1183. in this place *Hardy-Cnute*, the *Daniſh* King of *England*, giving up himſelf wholly to luxurious banquettings, and coſtly entertainments, expired ſuddenly, in the midſt of his debauchery, and exceſſive Cups.

Lamdoides, the hindermoſt ſeam of the skull.

Lambert, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Saxon, Fair Lamb, or as others will have it, Far famous.

Lambition, (*Lat.*) a licking, a lapping with a tongue: alſo a going over a thing with a ſoft touch.

Lamech, or *Lameeh*, (*Hebr.*) poor or humbled, the ſon of *Methuſhael*, he is the firſt man recorded in the ſacred Scriptures to have had two wives, alſo the ſon of *Methuſhelah*.

Lamiæ, (*Lat.*) certain Female ſpirits, or apparitions, by ſome called Fairies. There was alſo one *Lamia*, a Concubine of *Demetrius*, to whom the *Thebans* built a Temple, under the name of *Lamia*-Venus.

Lamination, (*Lat.*) a beating or extending of any mineral, or mettallick bodies out into thin Plates, a word proper to Chymiſtry.

Lammas-day, the firſt of *Auguſt* ſo called, as ſome ſay, becauſe the Prieſts, on this day, were wont to gather their Tithe-Lambs; Others take it from the Saxon word *Laffneſſe*, i. e. *Bread*, *maſs*, it being kept as a feaſt of Thanſgiving for the firſt fruits of the Corn. It is alſo called Gule, or Yule of *Auguſt*; ſee *Gule* of *Auguſt*.

Lampadios, a conſtellation in the head of *Taurus*.

Lampaſs, vulgarly called the Lampreys; a diſeaſe in the mouth of a Horſe, ſo named, becauſe it is cured by burning with a Lamp, or or a hot Iron.

Lampetia, ſee *Neæra*.

Lampoon, a kind of Drolling Poem, or Pamphlet, wherein any perſon of the preſent age, is mentioned with reproach, or ſcurrility.

Lamprey, or *Suck-ſtone*, a kind of fiſh, called in Latin *Murena*.

Lamſacus, a Town upon the *Helleſpont*, near the Coaſt of *Aſia*.

Lanarius, or *Laneous* (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made of Wool.

Lacaſter, or *Loncaſter*, (*i.e.* a Town ſituate upon the River *Lone*,) the chief Town of *Lancaſhire*; which ſome think to be the ſame with the Ancient Town *Longovicum*.

Lancelot

Lancelot, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in *Spaniſh* a Lance, or Spear; of this name was one of King *Arthurs* Knights of the round Table.

Lance peſado, ſee *Launce-peſado*.

Lancet, a Chirurgions Inſtrument uſed in the letting of blood.

Lanch, to put a flote a ſhip or boate, that lies a ground.

Lanciferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a Launce.

Landcape, an end of Land, or Continent, which ſtretcheth it ſelf out into the Sea.

Langraviate, a Country belonging to a Landgrave, which in the Dutch tongue is as much as Count, or Earle of a Province, or piece of Land given by the Emperour.

Landlok't, a Term in Navigation, is when a man ſees land round about him out of a ſhip or boat.

Landloper, (*Dutch*) a vagabond, that runs up and down the Country.

Landmark, in Navigation, is any mountain, Rock, Church Windmill, or the like, whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compaſs.

Landskip, ſee *Lantskip*.

Land to, juſt ſo far off at Sea, as a man can ſee the Land.

Land-turn, the ſame off the land by night, as a Breiz is off the Sea by day.

Langdebeef, a kind of Bugloſſe with a yellow flower.

Langrel, (a Term in Gunnery) a looſe ſhot, which when it is put into the piece, flies out at length when it is diſcharged.

Langued, tongued, a Term in Blazon, or Heraldry from the French word *Langue*, a tongue, as *Langued*, *Gules*, *Azure* or the like, *i. e.* having the tongue of ſuch or ſuch a colour.

Languid, (*Lat.*) weak, faint, languiſhing.

Langour, (*Lat.*) a drooping, decaying, languiſhing.

Laniation, (*Lat.*) a butchering or tearing to peices,

Laniferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Cotten, or Wool.

Lank, (old word) ſlender or weak.

Lanner, or *Lanneret*, a kind of Hawk, called in French *Faulcon Lanier*.

Launiers in Navigation, are ſmall ropes reeved into the Deadmens-eyes of all ſhrouds, either to ſlacken them, or ſet them tought.

Lanthony an Abby in *Monmothſhire*, ſo famous for its ſituation, and reſort, that *Robert* Biſhop of *Saliſbury* in the dayes of King *Stephen* went on purpoſe to ſee it, and brought the King word that all his, and the kingdoms treaſure would not ſuffice to build this Cloyſter; meaning thereby, that the hills wherewith it is incloſed are ſo high that the Sun is not to be ſeen there but between the hours of 12 and 3.

Lantgrave, ſee *Landgrave*.

Lantskip, *Landskip*, or *Paiſage*; a deſcription of the Land as far as may be ſeen above the Horriſon, by Hills, Valleys, Cities, Woods, Rivers, *&c.* in a mixt Picture, which contains both perſons, and the deſcription of a Country, or any part of a Country; the Perſons are called the Argument, the Landskip the Parergon, or By-work.

Lanuginous, (*Lat.*) covered with Lanuge, which is a ſoft thin down, or cotten-like ſubſtance, which groweth upon ſome kind of fruit: alſo that which appeareth upon the chins of young men before they come to have perfect beards.

Laocoon, the ſon of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and Prieſt to *Apollo*; he was the firſt that diſſwaded the *Trojans* from receiving the great horſe into the walls, and ſtrook his Spear ſo hard againſt it, that the ſound of the Arms was heard within; whereupon it hath been affirmed, that for his deſpiſing the gift of *Minerva*, there came immediately two great Serpents, and firſt devoured his two children, afterwards himſelf.

Laodamia, the daughter of *Bellerophon* and *Achemone*; ſhe brought forth *Sarpedon* King of *Lycia* to *Jupiter*, who was inamoured of her: at length having diſpleaſed *Diana*, the goddeſs ſhot her with her own arrows.

Laodicea, a City in *Aſia* the Leſs, which became very wealthy by the great gifts of diverſ rich Citizens, as *Jeronymus*, (who died worth two thouſand talents) *Zeno* the Orator, and his ſon *Polemo*, whom *Auguſtus* advanced to be king.

Laodoche, the wife of *Proteſilaus*; ſhe died imbracing the dead body of her husband ſlain by *Hector*.

Laodocus, the ſon of *Antenor*; in his ſhape *Minerva* came into the Army of the *Trojans*, and perſwaded *Pandarus* by ſhooting at *Menelaus* to break the league.

Laomedon, the King of the *Trojans*, he was the ſon of *Ilus*, and father of *Priamus*, to divert a great peſtilence, which was ſent upon the City, becauſe he had defrauded *Neptune* and *Apollo* of the wages he had promiſed them for building the City walls, He was conſtrained to expoſe his daughter *Heſione* to be devoured by a Sea monſter, promiſing *Hercules* to give him his horſes which were

were of ſacred race, on condition he would undertake to free his daughter: which he having performed, and *Laomedon* going back from his word, *Hercules* made War againſt him, and took the City, ſlew *Laomedon*, took *Priamus* captive, and gave *Heſione* to *Telamon*, who was the firſt man that ſkaled the walls.

Lapicide, (*Lat.*) a ſtone-cutter, a hewer of ſtones out of the quarry.

Lapidary, (*Lat.*) one that poliſheth, or works in ſtones, a jeweller.

Lapidation, (*Lat.*) a ſtoning or putting to death with ſtones hurled or ſlung.

Lapideſcence, (*Lat.*) a waxing hard like ſtone, or of a ſtony ſubſtance.

Lapis Calaminaris, ſee *Cadmia*.

Lapis Hæmititis, or Bloudſtone, a certain reddiſh ſtone very effectual for the ſtopping of bloud.

Lapis Judaicus, a white ſtone found in *Judæa* of an elegant form, of the bigneſs of an Acorn, diſterminated with lines, ſo equally diſtant as if they were artificiall, Brayed, levigated and aſſumed it breaks the ſtones in the Reines, and Bladder.

Lapis, Lazuli, ſee *Lazule*.

Lapis Tutiæ, ſee *Tutie*.

Lapis Contragerva, a ſtone very effectuall againſt the bitings of Serpents.

Lapis Nephriticus, A ſtone of great efficacy againſt the Stone in the Kidneys, if but bound to ones arme; it is mixed of a green and lacteous colour and comes from new *Spain*.

Lapis Infernalis, a kind of Stone made of the ſame Lye that black Sope is.

Lapithæ, a people of *Theſſaly*, inhabiting the mountain, *Pindus* and *Othrys*, they were governed by *Pirithous*, had great conflicts with the *Centaurs*, and were the firſt that invented bridles and ſaddles.

Lappe-wing, a kind of bird ſo called from the often clapping of its wings; it is alſo called a Houp, and in French *Lapouin*.

Lappiſe, is when Greyhounds open their mouths in their courſe, or Hounds in the liam or ſtring, a Term in Hunting.

Lapſe, (*Lat.*) a ſlip or fall; It is alſo when an original Patron departeth from the right of preſenting to a void Benefice, by neglecting to preſent within ſix months unto the ordinary.

Laqueary, (*Lat.*) the roof of a Chamber vaulted.

Lar, the chief City of *Lareſtan*, a province in *Perſia*, defended by a brave Caſtle mounted upon an imperious Hill, not only threatning an Enemy, but awing the Town with her frowning poſture. Here are the faireſt Dates, Oranges, and Pomgranets in all *Perſia*.

Lara, the name of one of the Nymphs called, *Naiades*, the daughter of the River *Almon*: ſhe was delivered to *Mercury*, to be carried to Hell for revealing to *Juno* the love of *Jupiter* to the Nymph *Juturna* the ſiſter of *Turnus*; but *Mercury* falling in love with her by the way, lay with her, and begat twins called *Lares*, or Houſhold gods, who are alſo named *Penates*.

Larboard, a term in Navigation, the left ſide of a boat or ſhip.

Larcenie, (from the French word *Larrecin*, i. e. theft) a word uſed in Common-law; and is either great *larciny*, namely, when the things ſtollen, exceed the value of 12. pence; or *petit larciny*, when the things ſtollen, exceed not ſuch a value.

The *Larch-tree*, a tree ſo called from *Lariſſa*, a City of *Theſſaly*, where it was firſt known. It hath leaves like a Pine-tree, and beareth a kind of drug called *Agaricum*, which is of an exhilarating nature.

Lareow, (*Sax.*) a Maſter.

Lares, ſee *Lara*.

Large, the greateſt meaſure of Muſicall quantity in uſe, one Large containing two Longs, one Long two Briefs, one Brief two Semi Briefs. See Brief, and is thus Charactered, 𝌆

Large, or *Lask*, a Term in Navigation, to go Large or Lask is when they have a freſh gail or fair wind, and all ſails drawing.

Largeſſe, (*French*) a free gift beſtowed upon any one: alſo liberality.

Largitional, an Officer that overſees the beſtowing of gifts.

Larius, the greateſt Lake in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Lago di Como*, containing ſixty miles from north to South.

Lariſſa, the name of divers Cities, as in *Peloponneſus*, *Theſſaly*, *Crete*, and other Places.

Larkſpur, a flower whereof there be many varieties, much regarded amongſt Floriſts.

Larus, a ravenous devouring Bird.

Larunda, the name of a Nymph, which ſome call *Lara*.

Larvated, (*Lat.*) maſqued, or viſarded, for the repreſenting ſome Gobling, or dreadfull Spirit.

Larynx, (*Greek*) the top or head of *Aſpera Arteria*, this Cartilage, is the inſtrument by which we breath and frame our voice.

Laſcivious, (*Lat.*) of a wanton carriage, looſe, or effeminate in behaviour.

Lask, a diſeaſe called in Greek *Diarrhæa*, cauſing an immoderate looſeneſſe of the belly, and cometh from the Latin word *Laxitas*, i. e. looſeneſſe; alſo a Term in Navigation, ſee *Large*.

Laſſitude, (*Lat.*) an extream wearineſſe.

Laſtage, or *Leſtage*, a Cuſtom challenged in Markets or Fairs, for carrying of things, as for the ballaſt of a ſhip; it commeth from the Saxon word *Laſt*, which ſignifieth a certain kind of weight: alſo a burthen in generall.

Latchets, in Navigation, are ſmall Lines ſowed in the Bonnets and Drablets like loops to laſh or make faſt the Bonnet to the Courſe, or the Courſe to the Drabler, which is called laſhing the Bonnet to the Courſe, or the Drabler to the Bonner.

Latebrous, (*Lat.*) full of *Latebra*, i. e. dens, or hiding-holes.

Latent, (*Lat.*) lying laid.

Lateral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſides of any thing.

Lateranus, a Patrician of *Rome*; ſo called becauſe he uſed to skulk and hide himſelf, for the taking of his eaſe and pleaſure; he being deſigned Conſul, was ſlain by the command of *Nero*: and many Ages after, his houſes being very large and ſtately, were given by the Emperour *Conſtantine* to the Pope, and ever ſince it hath been called Lateran-Pallace.

Latericious, (*Lat.*) made of Brick; or Tile.

Latible, (*Lat.*) a hiding, or lurking place.

Laticlave, or cloak of the broad nail, a kind of broad Purple garment, which uſed to be a badge of the Senatorian Order among the ancient *Romans*. A cloake of the narrow nail, was of the Equeſtrian, or Knightly Order.

Latifolious, (*Lat.*) having broad leaves.

Latimer, the name of a Town and Barony in *Buckinghamſhire*; as alſo of ſeverall great Families in this nation. This word according as *Cambden* obſerves, ſignifying as much as *Truchmen*, or *Interpreter*.

Latiniſm, a ſpeaking after the *Idiom* of the Latin Tongue.

Latinity, (*Lat.*) an incorrupt ſpeaking, or pronouncing of the Latin tongue.

Latinus, an ancient King of *Italy*, the ſon of *Faunus* and *Marita*, he married his daughter *Lavinia* whom he had by *Amata* ſiſter of *Faunus*, King of the *Rutuli*, to *Æneas*, when he came into *Italy*, whereupon *Turnus*, to to whom ſhe had formerly been betroathed, waged war againſt his Rival, and was ſlain in a ſingle combate.

Lation, (*Latin*) a bearing or carrying.

Latitancy, or *Latitation*, (*Lat.*) a lurking or lying hid.

Latitate, the name of a Writ, whereby all men in perſonall actions, are called originally to the Kings bench, becauſe a man is ſuppoſed *latitare*, i. e. to lye hid.

Latitude, (*Lat.*) breadth or widenеſſe: In Aſtronomy, the Latitude of a Star, is the Arch of a great Circle made by the Poles of the Ecliptick, intercepted between the *Star* and the Ecliptick. The latitude of place is the Arch of the Meridian, intercepted between the Equinoctiall and the Zenith of the place given.

Latomy, (*Greek*) a Quarry, or place whence they hew out ſtones for building.

Latona, the daughter of *Cæus*, one of the *Titans*; ſhe was got with child by *Jupiter*, which thing ſo incenced *Juno*, that ſhe ſent the Serpent *Pytho* to ſlay her; whereupon ſhe fled to her ſiſter *Aſteria*, where ſhe was delivered of twins, *Apollo* and *Diana*; but *Diana* being firſt brought forth, ſhe immediately ſerved her Mother inſtead of a Midwife, and helped to bring her to bed of her brother *Apollo*, who aſſoon as he was come to age, killed the Serpent *Pytho*; *Apollo* and *Diana* being commonly taken for the Sun and Moon, are called *Latonian*- Lights.

Latration, (*Lat.*) a barking.

Latrie, (*Greek*) Divine worſhip, or ſervice of God.

Latrocination, (*Lat.*) a commiting of robbery, or hainous theft.

Lavacre, (*Lat.*) a waſhing veſſel: alſo a Conduit.

Lavatory, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Lavatrine, (*Lat.*) a ſquare ſtone in a kitchin, with a hole in it for the water to paſſe through, a ſinke.

Laudable, (*Lat.*) worthy of praiſe, or commendation.

Lauds, (*Lat.*) commendations or praiſes: alſo certain Pſalms of *David*, beginning with theſe words *Laudate dominum*, which uſe to be recited by the *Roman* Catholicks between the Nocturns and the Howrs, which are certain other Prayers, or Pſalms ſo called.

Laudanum, or *Ladanum*, ſee *Labdanum*.

Lauden, or *Lothen*, a Country in the South part of *Scotland*, anciently inhabited by the *Picts*.

Lavedan, an Iron-grey Gennet, ſo called, becauſe it is bred on *Lavedon*, one of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, whereon the beſt horſes of *France* are bred.

Lavender, a kind of Plant, otherwiſe called Spiknard; in Latin *Lavendula*.

Laver, or *Ewer*, a Veſſell to waſh in; from the Latin word *Lavare*, i. e. to waſh.

Laverd, or *Loverd*, (old word) Lord.

Laverna, a certain goddesse worshipped by the ancient *Romans*, accounted the Patroness of Theeves, who were thence called *Laverniones*; to her they built a Temple called *Lavernium*, from whence one of the gates of *Rome*, near which it stood, was called *Porta Lavernalis*.

Lavinia the wife of *Æneas*, from whose name the City *Lavinium* had its denomination. See more in *Latinus*; and *Tyrrheni*.

Launcelot, or *Launcett*, a Chirurgians Instrument used in letting blood, otherwise called a Fleam, and in Italian *Lancetta*, also a proper name. See *Lancelot*.

Launcepesado, or *Lance presado*, (*French*) the lowest Officer in a Foot-company, or he that commands over a Maniple, which is a Band of ten souldier.

Laund, or *Lown* in a Park, (*Ital.*) plain untilled ground.

Lavolta, (*Lat.*) a course held in sailing: also a kind of dance.

Laureat, (*Lat.*) Crowned with Laurel, or the Bay-Tree, which used to be worn by Conquerours in token of Triumph: also laureated letters, were letters wrapt up in Laural, or Bay-leaves, which the *Roman* Captains were wont to send to the Senate, to give them notice of their Victories. This plant is said to be proof against Thunder and Lightning.

Laurells, by a figure called Metonymy, is oftimes used for Triumph or Victory. *Cleop.*

Saint *Laurence*, the name of a famous Martyr, who being a Deacon and Questor of the *Roman* Church, and being commanded by *Valerian* the Prefect of the City, to produce the Treasures of the Church, which *Sextus* committed to his charge; he assembled together the poor, the lame, and the sick; and told the Officers, those were the Treasurers of the Church. Whereupon the Prefect, thinking he was deluded, commanded he should be broyled upon the Gridiron, and *Laurence*, as soon as he was almost ready to give up the ghost, said to the Prefect standing by, now turn me on the other side; this is broyled enough. This name is derived from the Latin word *Laurus*, i. e. a Laurel, or Bay-tree.

Acca Laurentia, the Wife of *Faustulus*, Shepherd of *Amulius* King of the *Latins*, she took *Romulus* and *Remus* (the Grandchildren of *Numitor*, whom his brother *Amulius* had expelled the Kingdom) and nursed them up secretly as her own, they being brought to her by her husband *Faustulus*, who found them sucking of a Wolf at the root of a Fig-tree, from thence called *Ruminalis*, upon the banks of *Tyber*, into which they had been cast by the command of *Amulius*. Others say, that the story of their being suckered by a Wolf ariseth from hence; namely, that this woman from the gain she made by the prostitution of her body, was called *Lupa*; who dying very rich, had divine honours given her by the people of *Rome*, and festivall dayes kept, which were called *Laurentalia*; and from her other name *Lupa*, those houses of entertainment are called *Lupanaria*.

Lauriferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Laurel, or Bays.

Lausus, the son of *Numitor*, and brother of *Rhea Silvia*, he was slain by his Uncle *Amulius*, after his father had been banisht the Kingdom: also the son of *Mezentius*, King of the *Hetrurians* was so called, whom *Æneas* slew, as he went about to rescue his father. He was a famous Hunter of Wild Beasts.

Law of Arms, a Law that giveth precepts how rightly to proclaim War, to make and observe leagues, to set upon the enemy, to punish offenders in the Camp, &c.

Law of Marque, Mart, or reprisal, is that whereby men take the goods of that people of whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary Justice, when ever they can catch them within their own Territories, or limits.

Law-Merchant, a special Law, proper to Merchants, and differing from the Common-Law of *England*.

Law-day, a Leet, or County-Court.

Lawning of Dogs see *Expeditate*.

Lawless-man, the same is out-law.

Lawn, see *Laund*.

A *Lax*, a kind of fish with out bones.

Laxation, (*Lat.*) a loosening, easing, or setting free.

Laxity, (*Lat.*) loosnesse.

Lay, (*French*) a song.

To *Lay*, in Gardening is to bend down the branches, and cover them that they may take root, in Navigation, to Lay a Land, to sail from it just as far as you can see.

Layer, or *Bed*, the Channel of a Creek of the Sea, wherein they throw small Oysters to breed, which are forbidden by the Law of the Admiralty to be taken till they are so big, that a large shilling may be heard to rattle between both shells being shut.

Lay-man, one that followeth secular Imployments.

Lazaret, (*Ital.*) an Hoſpital, a Spittle for Lazers, or Lepers.

Lazarus, (*Hebr.*) Lords help.

Lazule, a kind of Azure, or blewiſh ſtone, much uſed in Phyſick.

L E

Leach, (old word) a Phyſician.

Leah, (*Hebr.*) painful, *Labans* eldeſt daughter who was firſt given in marriage to *Jacob*.

A *League*, a certain proportion of ground in length only conſiſting of about two, or three miles, it is called in Latin *Leuca*, from the Greek word *Leucos*, i. e. White; becauſe formerly the end of every league uſed to be noted with a white ſtone, whence *ad primum aut ſecundum lapidem ab urbe*, at the firſt or ſecond ſtone from the City, was as much as to ſay, one or two leagues from the City, *League* is alſo derived from the Latin word *Ligare*, and ſignifieth an agreement, Pact, or Covenant.

Leafdian, or *Hleafdian*, (*Saxon*) a Lady.

Leam, a line to hold a Dog in, it is called a *Leaſh*.

Leander, a noble youth of *Abydos*, a Town in *Aſia*, ſituated upon the ſhore of the *Helleſpont*: he being in love with *Hero*, one of *Venus* Nuns, who dwelt in *Seſtos*, a Town of the oppoſite bank, uſed to ſwim over to her in the night time, which having done ſeveral times without danger, at length in his paſſage over he was overwhelmed, by a ſtorm, and drowned in the *Helleſpont*.

Learches, the ſon of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, and *Ino*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, he was ſlain by his father, who in a raging madneſs, took him for a Lions whelp, whereupon *Ino* fled with her other ſon *Melicerta*, and both of them caſt themſelves into the Sea, and were changed into Sea-gods, and called by the Greeks *Leucothea*, and *Palæmon*, by the Latin, *Matuta* and *Portumnus*.

Leaſe, a word uſed in Common-law, and ſignifieth a demiſing, letting of Lands, or Tenements, or right of a Rent, unto another for term of years, or of life, or for a Rent reſerved. If it be in writing it is called a leaſe by Indenture, if by word of mouth, a Leaſe Parcel; the party that letteth the Leaſe, is called the *Leaſſour*, the party that taketh it, the *Leaſſee*; being derived from the French word *Laiſſer*, i. e. to leave or permit.

Leaſe, or *Leaſh*, in Faulconry, is a ſmall long thong of leather by which the Falconer holdeth his Hawk faſt, folds it about his finger.

Leaſh, ſee *Leam*.

Leaſungs, or *Leaſings*, (*Saxon*) lies.

Leaven, *Fermentum*, a peice of dough kept a while in ſalt, by its ſowrneſs to give a reliſh to the whole batch and make it ferment.

Leaveret, (*French*) *Diminutive*, a young Hare.

Lecanomancy, (*Greek*) a divining by water in a Baſon.

Lechnus a ſpring in *Arcadia*, which is good againſt abortions.

Lectern, a kind of Desk uſed in Churches.

Lectiſtern, (*Lat.*) the ſetting out, and adorning of a bed for a Compotation, or Banquet, a cuſtome uſed by the ancients at their ſolemn feaſts, who alſo uſed to rear the Images of their Gods upon the Pillows.

Lecturer, or *Lecteur*, (*Lat.*) publick Profeſſour, a Reader of *Lectures* i. e. certain portions of an Author, or Science read in the publick Schools.

Leda, the wife of *Theſtius*, and the daughter of *Tyndarus*, King of *Laconia*, ſhe being got with child by *Jupiter*, (who to deceive her transformed himſelf into a Swan) brought forth two Eggs, out of one of which was born *Pollux*, and *Helena*, out of the other *Caſtor* and *Cletemneſtra*.

Ledors, (*French*) reproaches, reviling Terms.

Leech of a Saile, is the outſide of the skirt of a Saile from the earing to the Clew, and Leech-lines are ſmall Ropes made faſt to the Leech of the Top-ſails.

Leed, or *Lid*, an old word, ſignifying the month of *March*, whence Cow-hides are called *Lide-pilles*.

Leeds, a Caſtle in *Kent*, which *Bartholomew*, Lord *Baldiſmer* fortified againſt King *Edward* the ſecond, who had freely given it him, whereupon he loſt his life: alſo a place in *York-ſhire*, where *Oſway*, King of *Northumberland* overthrew *Penda*, the *Mercian*.

Leekes, (*Lat. Porrum*,) a pot-herb well known.

Lee-fang, is a Rope reeve into the Cringles of the Courſes, when Sea-men would haul in the bottom of the Saile, to laſh on a Bonnet, or take in the ſail.

The *Leer* of a Deer, a Term among Hunters, the place wherein he lies to dry himſelf, after he hath been wet by the dew.

Leero, ſee *Lyrick*.

Lees (*faces*) the dregs of wines of which Diſtillers make their ſtrong water.

Leet,

Leet, (*Sax.*) a Law-day, whence Court-*Leet*, is a Court or Juriſdiction, containing the third part of a Shire, and comprehending three, or four wapen-takes, or hundreds. The *Leets* were called by the *Romans Faſti*, wherein the *Prætor* might lawfully keep Court, and adminiſter Juſtice, which was not done without the ſpeaking of theſe three words, *Do*, *Dico*, *Addico*, i. e. I give, *viz.* way to actions and ſuits; I ſpeak, *viz.* the Law; I Judge, *viz.* matters and men.

Leeward Tide, is when the wind and the Tide go both one way.

Legality, (*Lat.*) lawfulneſs, an obſerving of the Law.

Legatary, (*Lat.*) one to whom a Legacy is bequeathed.

Legation, (*Lat.*) the ſending of a meſſage, or embaſſage.

Legate, (*Lat.*) an Oratour, or Ambaſſadour to any Prince.

Legend, or *Legendary*, (*French*) the Title of a book, containing the lives of the Saints: alſo words graven about the edge of a piece of Coyn.

Legeolium, the ancient name of a Town in *York-ſhire*, vulgarly called *Caſtleford*; where in old times the Citizens of *York* ſlew many of King *Ethelreds* Army.

A *Leger-book*, a Regiſter that belongs to Notaries, or Merchants.

Legerdemain, (*French*) as it were, ſleight of hand, couſenage, or jugling tricks.

Legion, (*Lat.*) a company of Souldiers among the ancient *Romans*, conſiſting of three or four thouſand foot, and three or four hundred horſe. Afterwards being increaſed to ſix thouſand foot, and ſix hundred horſe, every ordinary foot Legion conſiſting of ten Cohorts, every Cohort of three Maniples, every Maniple of two Centuries, and each Century of a 100 men: likewiſe every horſe Legion contained ſix *Turmæ*, or Troups, every Troup ten *Decuries*, and every *Decury* ten men: alſo there are in every Legion four Orders of Souldiers, the *Triarii*, the *Principes*, the *Haſtati*, or Spear-men, the *Velites*, or light-armed.

Legionary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Legion.

Legiſlative, (*Lat.*) having authority to make or give Laws.

Legiſlatour, (*Lat.*) a Law-giver.

Legiſt, (*Lat.*) a Lawyer.

Legitimate, (*Lat.*) lawful, done according to Law and right.

Leguminous, (*Lat.*) belonging to pulſe.

†*Legs*, in Navigation, are ſmall ropes put through the Bolt-ropes of the main and fore-ſail; near a foot in length.

Leiceſter, the chief City of *Leiceſter-ſhire*; called alſo *Legeceſter*, *Leogora*, and *Legeceſtria*. This City was beſieged by King *Henry* the third, (when Earl *Robert* rebelled againſt him) and the Wall round about it utterly demoliſh'd.

Leiden, an Univerſity in the Low-Countries erected by *William* Prince of *Orange* in the year 1575. where there is an excellent Phyſick-garden, a curious Anatomy Theatre, and an excellent Library of choice Manuſcripts.

Leinſter, a Province in *Ireland*, containing theſe following Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Caerlogh*, *Queens-County*, *Kings-County*, *Kildare*, *Weſtford*, *Dublin*.

Leman, a Concubine, or Caramite, (*Pullus Jovis Lat.*) ſome ſay it comes from the French word *Le Mignon*, or Leyman, as it were, lie by man.

Lemannus, the Lake *Leman*, upon which ſtands the City of *Geneva*.

Lemnos, an Iſland in the *Ægean*-Sea, famous for the fall of *Vulcan*, who by reaſon of his deformity, being thrown down from Heaven, aſſoon as he was born, hapned to light in this place, whence he was called the *Lemnian* god. This Iſland was originally known by the name of *Hipſipilæa*, from a daughter of *Thoas* of that name, who was Queen thereof.

Lemſtir, a Town of *Herefordſhire*, ſo called *q. Leominſter*, from a Lion that appeared to a certain Religious man as ſome have fabled. Others more probably derive it from a Church of Nuns, built by *Merwalck*, a King of the *Mercians*; for thoſe which we call Nuns, the ancient *Britains* termed *Leans*. Some there are that derive it from Line, whereof the beſt ſort groweth there: this Town is now adaies very famous for wool, which is called *Lemſter-Ore*; it was defaced by *W. de Breoſa*, Lord of *Brecknock*, when he revolted from King *John*.

Lemures, (*Lat.*) certain Spirits, or apparitions, vulgarly called *Hobgoblins*.

Lenity, (*Lat.*) mildneſs, ſoftneſs, gentleneſs.

Lenitive, or *Lenient*, (*Lat.*) ſoftning, of an aſſwaging, or pacifying power.

Lenitude, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Lenity*.

Lennox, a County in the ſouth part of *Scotland*, ſo called from the River *Levin*, which *Ptolomy*, calleth *Letanonius*.

Lenonian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pander, or Baud.

Lentigenous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Lentils, which are a kind of round and flat pulſe growing in hot Countries: alſo full of

of little pimples, or freckles reſembling Lentils.

Lentisk, (*Lat.*) a kind of tree called the Maſtick-tree, from which there is taken a Gum of very great vertue.

Lenitude, (*Lat.*) ſlackneſs, ſlowneſs, or negligence.

Lentour, (*Lat.*) ſtiffneſs, clammyneſs.

Lent-ſeaſon, (in *Lat. Quadrageſima*) a Faſt of fourty daies, inſtituted by the Church, and firſt appointed to be kept in *England* by *Ercombert* a King of *Kent*. It comes from the Dutch word *Lente*, i.e. Spring, becauſe it ever happens to be about the beginning of Springtime; or as others ſay, from length, becauſe about this time the daies begin to lengthen.

Leo, the name of ſeveral Roman Emperours reiguing at *Conſtantinople*: alſo the name of ſeveral Popes of *Rome*: alſo one of the 12 Signs.

Leocorion, a Monument erected by the *Athenians*, in honour of *Leo* the ſon of *Orpheus*, who, when no body elſe would permit their daughters to be ſacrificed to the gods to divert a great peſtilence which then raged in the City, willingly conſented to the offering up of his three daughters, *Paſithea*, *Theope*, and *Eubule*.

Leodegar, or *Leger*, a German proper name, ſignifying, A gatherer of the people.

Leodium, a famous City of *Germany*, anciently called *Ebur num Auguſta*; and is ſaid to have been built by *Ambioriges*, a King of *Germany*, who alſo called it *Legia*, from the cutting off of a Roman Legion in a valley near unto it. At this day it is named *Luttich* or *Liege*.

Lepanto, a City in *Locris*, where was that famous battle between the Turks and Chriſtians. It was formerly called *Naupactum*.

Leofſtan, i. e. moſt beloved, a Saxon name *Leofwin*, i.e. *Winlove*.

Leoh, (*Sax.*) light.

Leonard, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Dutch, Popular diſpoſition, as *Lipſius* will have it; but, as others ſay, Lion-like diſpoſition, anſwering to the Greek name *Thymoleon*.

Leonidas, a famous Captain and King of the *Lacedemonians*, who defending the Streights of *Thermopylæ* againſt the whole Army of *Xerxes*, was himſelf ſlain, together with all his men.

Leonine, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like a Lion.

Leopard, or *Libbard*, a certain *African* beaſt, otherwiſe called a *Panther*: this beaſt is all over full of ſtreaks, or little ſpots, and is begotten between a Pard and a Lioneſs.

Leopold, q. *Leodpold*, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Dutch, Defender of the people; being in imitation of the Greek names *Demochares*, i. e. Gracious to the people, and *Demophilus*, i. e. A lover of the people, and *Laodamus*, i.e. a Tamer of the people: The chief of this name was *Leopoldus*, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*.

Leorning-cnight, (*Sax.*) a Diſciple, or Scholar.

Lepid, (*Lat.*) neat, jocund, pleaſant in ſpeech or behaviour.

Leporine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Hare.

Leproſie, (*Greek*) a kind of diſeaſe which cauſeth a white ſcurfe to run all over the body; it is alſo termed *Elephantiaſis*, from the roughneſs of an Elephants skin which it reſembleth.

Leptology, (*Greek*) in Rhetorick is a deſcription of minute and ſordid things.

Lerna, a Lake near the City of *Argos*, where the Serpent *Hydra* was ſlain by *Hercules*.

Lesbos, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, which in old time obtained the Empire of all *Troas*. It is now called *Metelin*, from the chief City thereof *Mitylene*; the reſt were *Eriſſos*, *Antiſſa*, *Portus*, *Methymna*.

Leſinage, (*Ital.*) thriftineſs, ſparingneſs, good husbandry; from *Leſina*, which ſignifieth a Coblers aule.

Leſion, or *Læſion*, (*Lat.*) a hurting, or endamaging.

Leſſer, and *Leſſor*, ſee *Leaſe*.

Leſſes, the dung of a Boar.

Leſſian-diet, a moderate, temperate diet; from *Leſſius*, a famous modern Phyſitian, who wrote divers rules for the keeping of an exact and temperate diet.

Leſtage, ſee *Laſtage*.

Leſtrigones, or *Læſtrigones*, a certain barbarous people, and of a vaſt Gyant-like ſtature, that anciently inhabited *Formiæ* a City of *Campania*, and were ſaid to live upon Human fleſh. Their King *Antiphates*, oppos'd *Ulyſſes* with all his might when he landed on that Coaſt, and tore one of his companions in pieces with his teeth.

Letanie, (*Greek*) the Book of Divine-ſervice uſed in Churches, from *Liteuo*, or *Liſſomai*, i. e to pray and ſupplicate.

Lethality, (*Lat.*) deadlineſs, or mortality.

Lethargick, (*Greek*) ſick of a Lethargie, *i.e.* a diſeaſe which cauſeth an exceſſive drouſineſs, and ſleepineſs.

Lethe-

Lethæan, (*Lat.*) forgetful; from *Lethe* a River of Hell, which the Poets feign to be of that nature, that the water of it being drunk, cauſeth oblivion, or forgetfulneſs.

Lethiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing death, deadly.

Letifical, or *Latifical*, (*Lat.*) making glad, or joyful.

Letter-miſſive, (*Lat.*) an Epiſtle, or Letter ſent from one party to another; from the Latin word *Mittere*, i. e. to ſend.

Letters of Attorney, Writings whereby an Attorney, or any Friend, made choice of for that purpoſe, is appointed to do a lawful Act in anothers ſtead. From which, warrants of Attorney differ in this, That beſide being ſealed and delivered before ſufficient witneſs, they muſt alſo be acknowledged before a Juſtice, or Serjeant.

Letters of Mart, or *Marque*, are Letters which authoriſe any one to take by force of Arms, thoſe goods which are due by the Law of Marque. See Law of Marque.

Letters Patents, are Writings ſealed open with the Broad-Seal of *England*, whereby a man is authorized to do, or injoy any thing which of himſelf he could not; from the Latin word *Patere*, i. e. to lye open.

Lettice, a Chriſtian name of ſeveral women, from the Latin word *Lætitia*, i. e. joyfulneſs, mirth.

Lettice, a kind of plant called in Latin *Lactuca*, becauſe in women that eat of it, it breedeth milk.

Levament, or *Levation*, (*Lat.*) an enlightning, eaſing, comforting: alſo a lifting up, or cauſing to riſe.

Levant, and *Couchant*, (*French*) Terms uſed in Common-Law, when the beaſts, or Cattel of a ſtranger come into another mans ground, and there have remained a good ſpace, *i. e.* riſing and lying down. *Levant*, is alſo taken for the Eaſtern Countries.

Levari facias, the name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a ſum of money upon the lands of him that hath forfeited his Recognizance.

Levatory, in Chyrurgery, an Inſtrument to elevate the depreſſed *Cranium*.

Leucophlegmatick, (*Greek*) troubled with a diſeaſe called *Leucophlegmatie*, i. e. Dropſie, cauſed by the abounding of white flegme.

Leucothea, ſee *Ino*.

Leucothoe, the daughter of *Orchamus* King of the *Babylonians*, with whom *Apollo* being in love, transformed himſelf into the ſhape of *Eurinome* her mother, and pretending private buſineſs with her, he re-aſſumed his former ſhape, and won her by fair ſpeeches to conſent to his deſires; whereupon *Clytia*, who was in love with *Apollo*, growing extreamly envious, declared the whole buſineſs to *Orchamus*, who in a great fury cauſed his daughter to be buried alive; whoſe death *Apollo* grieving at, transformed her into the Frankincenſe-Tree; and *Clytia* ſeeing her ſelf contemned of *Apollo*, pined her ſelf away, and was turned into a Marigold.

Leuctra, a Town in *Bœotia*, where the *Thebans* under *Epaminondas* gave the *Lacedemonians* ſo total an overthrow, that they could never after recover themſelves.

Level Coil, (*French*) is, when he that hath loſt the game ſits out, and gives another his place, as it were *lever le cul*, i. e. to lift up, or remove the buttock; it is alſo called Hitch-buttock.

Levi, (*Hebr.*) joyned, or coupled, *Jacob*'s 3d ſon by *Leah*.

To *Levie*, (*French*) ſignifieth in common-Law, to erect or ſit up: alſo to tax, or gather money.

Leviathan, an Hebrew word, ſignifying a Whale, or as ſome think, a water-ſerpent of a vaſt bigneſs.

Levigation, or *Lævigation*, (*Lat.*) a making plain or ſmooth.

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Prieſtly office, which, in the time of the Law, was the peculiar inheritance of that Tribe.

Levity, (*Lat.*) lightneſs.

Lewis, the chief Town of *Suſſex*, famous for the great pitcht battle fought between King *Henry* the third, and the Barons of *England*.

Lewis, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Lodowick*.

Lewlin, or *Lewellin*, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in the old Britiſh tongue, Lion-like; and is equivalent to the Latin name *Leontius*, and *Leoninus*.

Lexicon, (*Greek*) a Vocabulary, or Dictionary.

Lex talionis, (*Lat.*) a law which recompenceth exactly one good or ill turn for another.

Leyerwit, *Lotherwit*, (*Sax.*) a liberty to take amends of him that defileth ones bond-woman, without licence.

L H

Lhan, in the Britiſh tongue ſignifyeth a Church; as *Lhan Badern Vaur*, the Church of great *Patern*; *Lhan Stephadon*, the Church of Saint *Stephens*.

L I

Libation, or *Libament*, (*Lat.*) an offering up or ſacrificing to God; the firſt taſte of any thing that is eat or drunk.

Libb, (old word) to geld, from the Greek word *thlibein*, i. e. to preſs.

Libanus, (*Greek*) Frankincenſe) a hill in *Syria*.

Libbandelane, a ſort of herb called in *Latin Doronicum*.

Libel, (*Lat.*) a little book: alſo, a ſcandalous or invective Writing, ſecretly caſt abroad, or publiſhed by ſtealth: alſo an original Declaration of any action in the Civil Law.

Liberate, (*Lat.*) the name of a Warrant iſſuing out of the Chancery, to the Treaſurer, Chamberlain, and Barons of the Exchequer, for the payment of any annual penſion, or other ſums granted under the Broad-Seal.

Liberation, (*Lat.*) a freeing, or delivering.

Liber Pater, a name attributed to *Bacchus* the god of Wine.

Libertas, (*Lat.*) a priviledge held by grant or preſcription, whereby men injoy ſome benefit or favour beyond the ordinary ſubject: alſo the name of a goddeſſe among the ancient *Romans*; who had a Temple built unto her upon the hill *Aventinus*.

Libertatibus allocandis, a Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burgeſs of a City, who refuſing, or deferring to allow his priviledge, is impleaded before the Kings Juſtices.

Libertiniſm, (*Lat.*) the ſtate and condition of a Libertine, *i. e.* one born or made free, a Free-man: alſo *Libertiniſm*, or *Libertinage*, is taken for ſenſuality, licentiouſneſs, a diſſolute life and converſation.

Libethra, a Town ſeated upon the Mountain *Olympus*, of which it was foretold by the Oracle, that all the inhabitants ſhould be deſtroyed by a Sow, when the Sun ſhould behold *Orpheus* his bones, which was thus verified; A great multitude of people being gathered together, to hear a Shepherd ſing in the way, which leadeth from *Dion* to *Olympus*, a large Urn containing *Orpheus* his bone, which ſtood in that place, was overturned, and his bones laid open to view; and the very ſame day, a great violent ſtream called *Sys* (which in Greek ſignifieth a Sow) overflowing, deſtroyed the whole Town, with all the people in it. *Libethra* is alſo the name of a Fountain of *Magneſia*, ſacred to the Muſes, who are thence called *Libethrides*.

Libidinous, (*Lat.*) ſenſual, incontinent, full of luſtful deſires.

Libitina, an ancient goddeſs worſhipt by the *Romans*, who was the Patroneſs of Funerals, Sepulchers, and all things belonging to the dead.

Libral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a weight or meaſure called *Libra*, which is alſo the name of one of the 12 *Signs* of the Zodiack, into which the Sun entring, cauſeth the vernal Equinoctial.

Library, (*Lat.*) a Study, or place where Books are kept.

Libration, (*Lat.*) a weighing, or ballancing.

Librata terræ, ſee *Farding-deal* of land.

Lybia, the fourth part of the world, commonly called *Africa*.

† *Licenſe to ariſe*, in Common-law, is a liberty given by the Court to a Tenant that is eſſoin'd *de malo lecti*, in a real action, after he hath been viewed by Knights thereunto appointed; until which time, if the Demandant can prove that he hath been ſeen out of his Chamber, or walking up and down his grounds, he ſhall be adjudged to be deceitfully eſſoined.

Licentiate, (*Lat.*) one that hath full licence or authority to practiſe in any Art; the ſame with him that we commonly call Bachelour of Divinity, or of Phyſick, or of Civil-law; and in Common law, a Barreſter.

Licentious, (*Lat.*) looſe, diſorderly, unruly.

Lichas, a boy that waited upon *Hercules*; by him *Deianira* ſent the ſhirt that was dipt in the *Centaurs* blood, which *Hercules* having put on, and perceiving the venome to ſeize upon his body, he in a fury took *Lichas* by the hair of the head, and flung him into the Sea, where he was immediatly changed into a Rock.

Lichfield, a Town of *Staffordſhire*, by *Bede* called *Licidfield*, i. e. the field of dead bodies, from a great number of people, who, as ſome ſay, were martyred here in the time of *Dioclesian*.

Lich-fowles, ominous, or ill-boding birds, as the Night-raven, and *Lich-owle*, commonly called the *Scritch-owle*; the word *Litch*, ſignifieth in the *Saxon* language, a Carcaſe, or dead body.

Licitation, (*Lat.*) a cheapning, a ſetting out to ſale: alſo an enhauncing of a price.

Licite, (*Lat.*) lawful, allowable.

Lictorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Lictors, who were certain Officers among the ancient *Romans* twelve in number, who carried the Axes, and bundles of rods before the Magiſtrates; they are now taken for the ſame, that we commonly call Sergeants.

Liddeſdale, a Country in the South part of *Scotland*; ſo called, as it were a dale by the River *Lidde*.

Lide, ſee *Leed*.

Lieftenant, (*French*) as it were holding the place; one that executeth any Place, Office, or Imployment in anothers ſtead or abſence.

Lief, or *Leof*, (*Sax.*) rather.

Lief-hebber, (*Sax.*) a Lover.

Liege, (*French*) in Common-law is taken either for the *Liege-lord*, or he that acknowledges *Liegeancie*, or Fealty to his *Liege-Lord*.

Liegeancie, or *Ligeance*, (*French*) ſuch a duty, or fealty, as no man may owe, or bear to more than one Lord: alſo *Ligeance* is uſed for the Territory, or Dominions of the *Liege-Lord*.

Lierwit, ſee *Leyerwit*.

Lifts, in Navigation, are certain ropes, which ſerve to top the Yard-arms of all Yards to make the ends of them hang higher, or lower, or even as we liſt.

Ligament, or *Ligature*, (*Lat.*) a band, or ſtring to tye with; in Anatomy, it is taken for the ſtring wherewith the joynts of bones and griſtles are faſtened, and knit together.

Ligation, (*Lat.*) the act it ſelf of tying, or binding. In Rhetorick there is a figure ſo called *Zeugma*.

Ligne, (*French*) to couple as Dogs with Bitches.

Lignation, (*Lat.*) a providing for, or going to fetch wood.

Ligneam, or *Ligneum*, (*Lat.*) wooden, made of wood.

Lignum Aloes, ſee *Agallochum*.

Lignum Aſphaltum, a certain kind of bituminous Wood, growing, as is ſuppoſed, upon the coaſts of the Dead Sea.

Lignum Rhodium, or *Aſpalathus*, a certain ſweet wood, of which the Oyle of *Rhodium*, much uſed in Perfumes is made.

Lignum Nephriticum, a Wood brought from *Hiſpaniola*, which is very good for the ſtone in the Kidneys.

Lignum vitæ, the wood commonly called Aloes, by the Arabians *Calambuco*.

Liguria, a hilly Countrey of *Italy*, reaching from the *Apennine*, to the *Tuſcan* Sea.

Ligula Uvula, a little piece of fleſh growing in the roof of the mouth.

Ligurion, (*Lat.*) a glutton, or devourer.

Liguration, (*Lat.*) a ravenous devouring.

Lilie, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſpecious flower, otherwiſe called the roſe of *Juno*.

Lilith, the name of a certain ſhe-divel, which the *Jews* imagined to be a deſtroyer of children.

Lilium Paracelſi, the Tincture of Antimony, a Chymical Term.

Lilybæum, a Promontory in *Sicily*, having a Town of the ſame name upon it.

Lima, by the *Spaniards* vulgarly called *la Ciudad de los keyes*, or the City of Kings, becauſe *Pizarro* who built it, laid the firſt ſtone on Twelf-day, 1553. which they call the Feaſt of the Kings. It is ſeated in the valley of *Lima*, one of the fruitfulleſt parts of all *Peru*; 'tis the Metropolis of *Peru* in *America*.

Limatura Martis, a Chymical Term, the filings of Horn, uſed for the making of *Crocus Martis*.

Limacious, (*Lat.*) belonging unto, or like a Snail, ſlimy.

Limb, a Mathematical term, ſignifying the part of a Quadrant, or the like: alſo an Aſtronomical Term, oftimes ſignifying that part of the Sun or Moons body eclipſed.

Limation, (*Lat.*) a filing, or poliſhing.

Limbers, or *Limber-holes*, (a term in Navigation) certain ſquare holes, cut in the bottom of the ground-Timbers, and hooks next to the Keel, to let water paſs to the well of the pump.

Limbus Patrum, (*Lat.*) a place where the Saints deceaſed are ſaid to reſide until the day of Judgment, being as it were, the skirts, or Confines of Hell.

† *Limebound*, a Term in Hunting, the ſame as blood-hound, being a great dog to hunt the wild boar.

Limenarch, (*Greek*) the Governour of a Port.

Limitation, (*Lat.*) a ſtinting, or ſetting of bounds.

Limitation of Aſſiſe, is a certain time ſet down by Statute, within which a man muſt alleadge himſelf, or his Anceſtours, to have been ſeiſed of Lands ſued for, by a Writ of Aſſiſe.

Limning, a kind of Painting, which is done in

water colours; and alſo differs from the other ſort of painting, in the preparing of the colours.

Limoſity, (*Lat.*) muddineſs, fulneſs of mud.

Limpid, (*Lat.*) pure, clear, tranſparent.

A *Limpin*, a kind of fiſh, otherwiſe called a Muſcle.

Linament, (*Lat.*) linnen thread: alſo a tent or lint for a wound.

Linch-pins, a Term in the Art of Enginry, are the pin at the end of the axel-tree of the Carriage.

Lincoln, the chief City in *Lincolnſhire*, anciently called *Lindum*, and by the *Brittains Lindecoit*, by *Bede Lindecollina civitas*, from the old Brittiſh *Lhin*, as *Cambden* is of opinion, which ſignifieth a Lake, it being ſituate near a Lake, and upon a hill; in this City *Vortimer*, the ſcourge of the *Saxons*, ended his dayes.

Lincoln Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, founded by *Richard Fleming*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*.

Lindſey, ſee *Holland*.

Lincolns Inne, one of the Innes of Court, heretofore the houſe of Sir *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, now a place for Students of the Law.

Linetree, (*Lat. Tilea*) a tall tree with broad leaves and fine flowers, caſting a pleaſant ſhade.

Lineament, (*Lat.*) the feature, or proportion of any thing drawn out only in lines.

Linear, (*Lat.*) belonging to a line.

Ling, a kind of ſmall ſhrub, otherwiſe called Heath, in Latin *Erix*.

Lingel, a little tongue, or thong.

Lingot, ſee *Ingot*.

Linguacity, (*Lat.*) a being full of tongue, or much given to talk.

Linguiſt, one that is skilful in Tongues, or Languages.

Linigerous, (*Lat.*) bearing Flax, or Hemp.

Liniment, (*Lat.*) anointing, or daubing over.

Linſey woolſey, a kind of mixt cloath, part linnen, part woollen.

Lintels, (*French*) the head-pieces over a door: alſo the ſame as *Lentils*, i. e. a kind of pulſe.

Lint-ſtock, is a handſome carved ſtick, above half a yard long with a Cock at one end for the Gunner to hold faſt his match, and a ſharp pike at the other to ſtick it faſt upon the Deck of the ſhip, or platform upright.

Linus, the ſon of *Apollo* and *Pſammas*, the daughter of *Crotopus*, King of *Argos*, by whom *Apollo* being entertained as he came from ſlaying the Serpent *Pytho*, lay privately with *Pſammas*, who proving with Child, brought forth *Linus*; who having committed ſome offence, and hiding himſelf among certain buſhes, was found out, and torn in pieces by the Dogs: alſo the ſon of *Apollo* and *Terpſichore*, one of the nine Muſes; he proved a very famous Muſitian, taught *Thamiras*, *Orpheus*, and *Hercules*, by whom, as ſome ſay, he was knock't on the head, becauſe he laught at him for playing unhandſomely.

Linx, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſpotted beaſt, otherwiſe called an Ounce.

Lionel, the proper name of a man; in Latin *Leonellus*, i. e. a little Lyon.

Lions paw, a hind of herb called in Greek *Leontopodium*.

Lipothymie, (*Greek*) a diſtemper which cauſeth a fainting or ſwooning by reaſon of ſudden decay, or oppreſſion of the vital ſpirits.

Lippitude, (*Lat.*) a wateriſhneſſe of the eyes, a looking blood-ſhot, or blear-eyed.

Liquation, or *Liquefaction*, (*Lat.*) a melting, diſſolving, or making *Liquid*, i. e. moiſt, or of a watry ſubſtance.

Liquids, (*Lat.*) are thoſe four Conſonants, which do as it were melt in the pronunciation, namely, L. M. N. R. the reſt are called Mutes.

Liquidation, (*Lat.*) a making moiſt.

Liſard, or *Lizard*, (*French*, from the Latin *Lacerta*) a certain beaſt ſo called, becauſe it hath feet like the brawn, or ſinews of a mans arms, or thighs: alſo the *Lizard*-point, is the utmoſt South-weſt point of *Cornwal*.

Litanie, ſee *Letanie*.

Litation, (*Lat.*) a ſacrificing.

Literature, (*Lat.*) knowledge in letters, learning.

Lithanthrax, (*Greek*) a ſtony coal, being a kind of Gagate.

Lithargie, or *Litargie*, (*Greek*) the foam that riſeth from Silver or Lead, when they are tried.

Lither, (old word) lazy, or ſluggiſh.

Lithiaſis, (*Greek*) the ſtone engendred in mans body.

Lithontribon, (*Greek*) a Confection of the Apothecaries; ſo named, becauſe it breaks, and drives away the ſtone.

Lithontriptica, (*Greek*) Medicines breaking the ſtone in the bladder.

Lithoglyphick, (*Greek*) a Graver, or cutter in ſtones.

Lithomancie, (*Lat.*) a Divination, the caſting of Pebble ſtones.

Lithotomie, (*Greek*) a cutting of ſtones, a Quarry, whence ſtones are digged.

Litigation, (*Lat.*) a contending, or wrangling.

Litigious, (*Lat.*) full of ſtriſe, contentious.

Litiſpendence, (*Lat.*) the hanging of a ſuit, till it be decided.

Litmoſe-bule, a kind of blew colour, uſed in painting, and limning.

Litoral, or *Litorean*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſhore, ſea-ſide, or a ſide of a river.

Litotes, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the negation of a contrary augments the force of affirmation; as, *Non ſperno*, i.e. *diligo*.

Liturgie, (*Greek*) ſignifieth in general, any publick Office; but particularly, Divine Service, or the function of a Miniſter.

Liverie, (*French*) the Cognizance, device, or badge, which a Noble-man, or Gentleman, gives to his ſervants and followers: alſo *Livery* of ſeiſin is a Ceremony uſed in Common-Law, being a delivery of poſſeſſion of Lands, or Tenements, or other things unto another: alſo a Writ, which lyeth for the Heir to obtain the poſſeſſion, and ſeiſin of his Lands, at the Kings hands.

Liverwort, (*Lichen, Hepatica, Jecoraria*) a plant of *Jupiter* helping all diſtempers of the Liver.

Lividity, or *Livor*, (*Lat.*) a kind of Leaden, or dead bluſh colour in the body, cauſed by a ſtroke or blow given: alſo metaphorically taken for ſpite or envie.

Lixiviated, (*Lat.*) waſhed with lye made of aſhes.

Lizard, ſee *Liſard*.

LO

Loach, or *Lohoch*, (*French*) a kind of Confection or Electuary, that is to be licked, or ſuffered to melt in the mouth without chewing; it is an Arabick word, and ſignifieth in the Latin *Linctus*, i. e. a licking. *Loach* is alſo the name of a certain kind of fiſh, whoſe principal bait is the ſmalleſt ſort of red worm.

Lobbe, or *Lobling*, a kind of great North Sea-fiſh.

Local, in Common-law, is as much, as tied, or annexed to a place.

Location, (*Lat.*) a placing, or ſetting in place: alſo a letting out to hire.

Lockers, little Cubboards, which are made by the ſhips ſides, to put in ſhot, by the Pecces.

Lococeſſion, (*Lat.*) a yielding, or giving place.

Locomotion, (*Lat.*) a moving out of a place, or from place to place.

Locrians, or *Locri*, a people of *Locris* in *Greece*, inhabiting on either ſide of the Hill *Parnaſſus*. *Locris* is alſo a City of that part of *Italy* called *Magna Gracia*, built by thoſe *Locrians* that followed *Ajax Oileus* to *Troy*.

Loculament, (*Lat.*) a little place diſtinct, or apart by it ſelf.

Locuplete, (*Lat.*) abounding with riches, wealthy.

Locuſt, (*Lat.*) a kind of winged Inſect, commonly taken for a Graſhopper: but others think it to be the ſame with that which the French-men call *Cigale*. Alſo the fruit of a tree growing amongſt the *Mandingo's* in *Guinie* in great cluſters of Cods, which being ripe in *May*, are eaten by them. Perhaps it was the fruit of the like tree, which *John Baptiſt* fed on, though others will have them to be the tender tops of trees, and others to be living creatures.

Locution, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking, or ſaying.

Lodemanage, the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ſhip from one place to another, from the Dutch word *loot*, i. e. to lead.

Lodeſman, a Guide or Pilot, from the ſame word *loot*; whence he is alſo called *Lootſman*.

Lode-ſtar, the Cynoſure or North-Star, which guideth Mariners.

Lode-ſtone, as it were a leading ſtone, becauſe by it Mariners are guided, and directed in their voyages: it is of a ruſty-iron colour, and hath the vertue to attract, or draw iron to it, whereby many admirable ſecrets are performed.

Lode-works, and *Stremeworks*, certain works in the Stannery in *Cornwall*; theſe are performed in the higher grounds, by making deep Wells, which they call ſhafts, thoſe in the lower grounds by digging of Trenches, and diverting the courſe of the Rivers.

Lodge, a Buck is by the Forreſters ſaid to lodge, when he goes to his reſt.

Log, the name of an Hebrew meaſure, and thought by ſome to be the ſame quantity with *Sextarius Atticus*.

Logarithms, (*Greek*) are certain borrowed numbers, which differ among themſelves by Arithmetical proportion, as the numbers which borrow them, differ by Geometrical proportion.

†*Log-line*, a term in Navigation, being a

ſmall line, with a little piece of board at the end, with a little Lead to it, to keep it edg-long in the water; the uſe of which is, by ſeeing how many fathom this runs in a minute, to give a judgment how many Leagues the ſhip will runne in a Watch.

Logician, (*Greek*) one that hath skill in Logick, *i. e.* the art of diſputing probably in any argument.

Logiſt, (*Greek*) one skilled in the Logiſtick Art, *i. e.* the Art of reckoning, or caſting account; alſo Logiſts were certain Officers among the *Athenians*, ten in number, to whom all ſuch as had ended their Magiſtracy, gave an account within fifty dayes of all thoſe affairs, wherein they had the adminiſtration, they alſo kept an account of the monies, and of all matters belonging to the publick Revenue.

Logographers, (*Greek*) thoſe that write pleas in the Law, or Books of accounts, Lawyers Clerks.

Logomachy, (*Greek*) a verbal ſtrife, a contention in words.

Logwood, a wood called by ſome *Campechio*, uſed in dying of black hats.

Lohoch, ſee *Loach*.

Lollards, a Sect of Hereticks that abounded here in *England* in the dayes of *Edward* the third, and *Henry* the fifth; ſo called from one *Gualter Lollard* a German the firſt Author of them: or as others, from *Lolium*, becauſe they were accounted as Darnel, or Cockle, growing among Wheat.

Lombard, or *Lombar*, a Bank for uſury or pawns, from the *Longobardi*, or *Lombards*, a people inhabiting the hithermoſt parts of *Italy*, formerly called *Inſubria*, much addicted to uſury, whence oftimes Uſurers are called Lombardeers.

Lome, (old word) clay, or mortar.

London, the chief City of *England*, ſituate in *Middleſex*; ſo called, as *Cambden* conjecture th, either from *Lhun* (which in the Britiſh tongue ſignifieth a Grove) or *Longh*, (i.e. a ſhip) and *Dinas*, i. e. a City, ſo that it may ſeem to have been anciently termed *Lhundinas* i. e. a City thick of trees, or *Lhongdinas*, i. e. a City of Ships, from whence the Latins derive the word *Londinum*. It was called *Auguſta*, and *Troja Nova*, being firſt founded by *Brutus*, who was of the *Trojan* race, and repaired by King *Lud*, and thence called *Caerlud*, or *Luds Town*.

Longævity, (*Lat.*) length of age, long life.

Longanimity, (*Lat.*) as it were length of mind, long-ſuffering, patience, forbearance.

Longinquity, (*Lat.*) far diſtance, or length of place.

Longitude, (*Lat.*) the length of any thing: alſo the Longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the diſtance of it Eaſt, numbred in the Equinoctial by Meridians, from the firſt General, and fixed Meridian. The Longitude of a Star, is the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the beginning of *Aries*, and the circle of the Stars Latitude.

Long Meg, the name of a ſtone 15. foot high, erected near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, next which are 77. more erected in a circular manner, which the Country people call the daughters of *Long-Meg*.

Long-primer, one of the ſorts of Characters uſed by Printers.

The *Loof* of a ſhip, is that part aloft of a Ship, that lies before the Ches-trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the Caſtle.

†A *Loom-gale*, in Navigation, is the beſt fair gale to ſail in, becauſe the Sea goes not high, and they bear out all the ſails. Looming of a Ship, is her Perſpective, that is as ſhe doth ſhew great or little.

A Ship *Loomes*, a great or ſmall ſail; a term uſed in Navigation, and ſignifieth as much as a Ship ſeems a great or little Ship.

Looſeſtrife, (*Liſimachia*) a ſort of herb ſo called, becauſe there goes a Tradition of it that if held to cattle when they are fighting it parts them, it is otherwiſe called *Willow*-herb.

Lootſman, ſee, *Lodeſman*.

Loover, a place made open (to let out the ſmoak) on the top of an houſe, from the French word *l'overt*, open.

Lopum, a great Deſart in the Country *Bactria*, in which, it is reported that certain evil Spirits do abide, by which ſtrangers that paſs that way being called by their names, and following the voice periſh miſerably.

Loquacity, (*Lat.*) talkativeneſs, or a being given to much babling.

Loquabre, a Country in the North-part of *Scotland*, ſo called, *q.* the mouth of the Lake.

Lorament, (*Lat.*) that which is compoſed of thongs of leather.

Lory-law, an article found in the memorials of the chamber of account in *France*, which ordaineth, that if a combat be once accepted, and afterwards taken up, by conſent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the parties is to pay two ſhillings ſix pence; but if it be perfo med, the party vanquiſhed forfeits 112. ſhillings.

Lordane,

Lordane, or *Leurdane*, a dull heavy fellow, a lazy lubber; it being a proverbial word taken from the tyranny of the *Danes* over the *Engliſh*, who were forced to labour and till the ground for them, while they ſate idle, and ate the fruites of their labours. Alſo the fever-*Lourdane*, ſignifies a Quartan Ague.

Lore, (*Sax.*) learning, or skil.

Loricated, (*Lat.*) armed with mail.

Lorimers, (*French*) the name of a Trade and Company in *London*, that makes Bits, Spurs, and all kind of ſmall Iron-work; and is by ſome derived from the Latin word *Lorum*.

Loriot, (*French*) a Bird called a Wit-wal, Wood-pecker, or Green-finch.

Lorn, the name of a County in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Lorty's, a great and ancient Family of *Sommerſetſhire*, ſtyled in Latin-Records, *de Urtiaco*.

Loſenger, a flatterer, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Lot, (*Hebr.*) wrapped, or joyned together, *Haran's* ſon and *Abraham's* brother who was preſerved at the deſtruction of *Sodom*.

Lotharius, the ſon of *Ludovicus Pius*, Emperour of *Germany*, and King of *France*, he ſucceeded his Father in the Empire; but his brothers, *Charles* and *Lodowic*, not contented with their Portions, and raiſing an Army againſt their brother, a great battle was fought at *Fontenay*, in the borders of *France*, where *Lotharius* was put to flight, but at laſt they came to an agreement; and *Lotharius* after he had reigned about 15. years, betook himſelf to the *Prumienſian* Monaſtery. There were alſo ſeveral Kings of *France*, and Dukes of *Lorrain* of this name.

Lothbrook, (i. e. *Leatherbreech*) a certain *Dane*, whoſe daughters were ſo skilful at needle-work, that the *Danes* bare in their Enſign a Raven of their working, with ſuch an opinion of good ſucceſs, that they imagined it would never be won.

Lotherwit, ſee *Leyerwit*.

Lotion, (*Lat.*) a waſhing, or cleanſing with water: alſo in Phyſick it is uſed for the taking away of any ſuperfluous quality out of any medicament, or the bringing on of a new one.

Lotis, or *Lotus*, the daughter of *Neptune*: ſhe for fleeing from *Priapus* (who made an attempt upon her chaſtity) and invoking the help of the gods, was turned into the Lote-tree.

Lotophagi, a certain people of *Africa*, dwelling near the *Syrtes*, ſo called, becauſe they feed much upon the Lote tree, which is a tree of that nature, that when the companions of *Ulyſſes* being caſt upon the coaſt of *Africa*, had taſted of the fruit of it, they could hardly be got from thence to return into their own Country: whence the word is proverbially uſed for thoſe that are forgetful of their Parents, Country, and Kindred.

Lovage, (*Leviſticum*) a Solar herb hot and dry in the 3d degree.

†*Love-apple*, a certain kind of root in *Spain*, drawing towards a violet colour.

Lovell's, an ancient Family in *Northamptonſhire*, ſtyled in Latin records *de Lupello*.

Loverd, or *Laverd*, (old word) a Lord.

Lourdane, ſee *Lordane*.

Louvre, a ſtately Palace in *Paris*, and the chief ſeat of the Kings of *France*, built by *Francis* the firſt, and augmented with a long ſtately Gallery, by *Henry* the fourth; and now very much amplified by the preſent King *Lewis* the 14th.

Lowbel, as it were loud-bell, a certain bell hung about the neck of a weather.

†*Lower-counter*, in a ſhip, is the hollow arch between the lower part of the Gallery and the Tranſome, the Upper-counter is from the Gallery to the arch of the Round-houſe.

†*Lowmaſted*, a ſhip is ſaid to be low-maſted, or under-maſted, when her maſt is too ſmall, or too ſhort, then ſhe cannot bear ſo great a ſail, as to give her the true way.

Lozenge, a little ſquare cake made of preſerved herbss, in the form of a Rhomb, or a quarrel of Glaſs.

LU

Lua, a certain goddeſs among the ancient Romans; ſhe was the goddeſs of all luſtrations and purging from ſin.

Lubricity, (*Lat.*) ſlipperineſs.

Lucernes, a kind of rich Fur, taken from a beaſt of the ſame name, breeding in *Ruſſia*, and thoſe Northerly Countries.

Lucia, a Chriſtian name of divers women, ſignifying in Latin, lightſome.

Lucida Lancis, a Star in 9. degrees, 45. minutes of *Scorpio*.

Lucidity, (*Lat.*) brightneſs, ſhiningneſs.

Lucifer, (*Lat.*) as it were light-bearing, the Morning-Star called in Greek *Phoſphorus*.

Lucina, a name attributed to *Juno*, as she is the Patroness of Child-birth; or as some say, to *Diana* or the Moon.

Lucius, the prænomen of divers famous men among the Romans; as *Lucius Sylla*, *Lucius Antonius Commodus* the Emperour, *Lucius Septimius Severus*, and many others. The first of this name, is likely to have been so called from being born in the dawn, or first shining of the day.

Lucre, (*Lat.*) gain or profit, whence *Lucration*, a gaining, or winning.

Lucretia, the daughter of *Lucretius Tricipitinus* Prefect of *Rome*, and the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, she being ravisht by *Sextus* the son of *Tarquinius Superbus* King of the Romans; slew her self, which was the cause of banishing both *Tarquin*, and Kingly Government from *Rome*, which was afterward ruled by Consuls chosen anew every year: and this act of *Lucretia* hath ever since been so famed, that every chast woman is proverbially called a *Lucrece*.

Luctation, (*Lat.*) a striving, or wrestling.

Luctatius Catulus, a famous Captain of the Romans, who with 300 ships overcame 600. of the *Carthaginians*, and made an end of the war.

Lucubration, (*Lat.*) a studying, or working by candle-light.

Luculency, (*Lat.*) clearness, brightness, fulness of light.

Lucullus, a famous Roman, being a man of great eloquence, and ingenuity, he having been successful in the wars against *Mithridates*, heaped up a mighty mass of riches, after the war was ended, gave himself up wholly to ease and delicacy, living in more state and splendour than any of that Age besides; afterwards beginning to grow mad, he was given in charge to his brother *Marcus*.

Ludabrious, (*Lat.*) shameful, or reproachful.

Ludicrous, (*Lat.*) belonging to sport, recreation, or mockery.

Ludification, (*Lat.*) a mocking, or deceiving.

Ludlow, a Town in *Shropshire*, in Old times called *Dinan*, afterwards *Lystwysoc*, i. e. the Princes Palace, it hath a fair Castle built by *Roger Montgomery*, which was besieged by King *Stephen*, who valiantly rescued *Henry* son to the King of *Scots*, who was about to have been pulled into the Castle with an Iron hook.

Ludovicus Pius, the son of *Charles* the Great (who was created Emperour by Pope *Leo*) he succeeded his Father in the Empire and Kingdom of *France*: also *Ludovicus* hath been the name of several other Emperours, and Kings of *France*; this name according to *Helmoldus Nigellus*, is derived from the Dutch words *Hludo Wiggh*, i. e. famous Warriour.

Lugdunum, the chief City of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Lyons*; built by *Munatius Plancus*, a Roman Governour.

Lugubrous, (*Lat.*) mournful, heavie, sorrowful.

Luition, (*Lat.*) a making satisfaction for any offence, : also a paying a ransome.

Luke, (*Hebr.*) rising to him, a Physitian among the *Jews*, who became one of the four Evangelists, or Writers of our Saviours life.

Lumbar, see *Lombar*.

Luminaries, (in *Latin Luminaria*) lights, lamps: also conspicuous stars, as the Sun and Moon: also the feast of Christs Nativity, commonly called Christmass, was by the ancient Western Church, called *Luminaria*.

Luminous, (*Lat.*) full of light.

Lunaburgum, a great City of *Germany*, built by *Julius Cæsar*, vulgarly called *Lunemburgh*.

Lunar, belonging to the Planet of the Moon, called in Latin *Luna*.

Lunatick, (*Lat.*) troubled with a *Lunacy*, i. e. a kind of madness, which happens at certain times of the Moon.

Lunes for Hawks, leashes, or long lines to call them.

Lungis, (*French*) a tall slim man that hath no length to his heighth.

Lungwort, (*Pulmonaria*) an Herb of *Jupiter*, good for all Diseases of the Lungs.

Lupercal, a place about *Rome*, where anciently certain feasts were celebrated by the ancient *Romans* every 15th of *February* with solemn feasts and games dedicated to *Pan*, which were called *Lupercalia*; from *Lupa* a she-wolf, which gave *Romulus* suck, or as some say, a Harlot of that name, which nursed him: and from *Lupus*, because they used to invoke that supposed Deity for the driving away of Wolves. The Priests of *Pan* that performed these Solemnities were also called *Luperci*.

Lupines, (*Lat.*) a kind of little flat round pulse, almost like a small bean.

Lurcation, (*Lat.*) a greedy eating, or playing the glutton, derived originally from *Lura*, a great leathern bottle.

Lure for Hawks, a certain leathern device, whereby with a little piece of flesh, they call a Hawk from a good distance off; it comes

comes from the Dutch word *Laden*, i. e. to invite.

Lurid, (*Lat.*) pale, wan, of a sallow colour.

Luscitation, (*Lat.*) a being dim-sighted or poor blind.

Lushborough, a base Coyn brought over from beyond-Sea, in the dayes of King *Edward* the third.

Lusitania, the third part of *Spain*, according to the ancient division; it is now called *Portugal*, and is a Kingdom by it self.

A *Lusk*, a slug or sloathfull fellow, from the French word *Lasche*.

Luft of a ship, a Term in Navigation, when a ship out of her own mold, and making, hath an inclination more to one side than another.

Lustration, (*Lat.*) a going about, also a purging by sacrifices.

Lustre, (*French*) a shining; also from the Latin word *Lustrum*, it signifieth a Den of wild beasts: also the space of four years, by which space the *Romans* were wont to compute mans ages, so as the 20th year was called the 5th *Lustre* of his age, from *Lustro*, to Muster, because once in four years it was their custom to make a generall muster of all that were fit to bear Arms.

Lutheranism, the Doctrine and judgment of *Martin Luther*, who being first a Monk of the Order of Saint *Augustin*, forsook the Church of *Rome*, and writ against the errors of it.

Luteous, (*Lat.*) muddy, or of a muddy colour.

Lutulent, (*Lat.*) miry, or dirty.

Lutzenburgum, or *Lutzenburgh*, a Dutchy in the Low-Countries, adjoyning to *Leige* and *Namur*, being one of the 17. Provinces, and having a chief City of the same name.

Luxation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of joynt, a making loose.

Luxuriant, or *Luxurious*, (*Lat.*) riotous, given to excesse, or debauchery.

L Y

Lycanthropy, (*Greek*) a kind of melancholly phrenzy, which causeth those that are possest therewith, to think themselves turned into Wolves, and to fly the company of men.

Lycaon the son of *Pelasgus*, and King of *Arcadia*; who when *Jupiter* came into *Arcadia*, in the likenesse of a mortal man, resolved to try whether he were a God, or no, as men reported him to be; and killing one of those, whom the King of *Molossi* had left with him for pledges, he caused him to be dressed, and part rosted, to be set before *Jupiter*; whereat he being highly provoked, turned *Lycaon* into a Wolf, and burnt his Pallace with Thunder: others say it was for sprinkling with the blood of an Infant, an Altar which he had erected to *Jupiter* upon the Mountain *Lycæus*, a hill of *Arcadia*.

Lycaonia, a Country of *Asia* the lesse, near *Phrygia*, and reaching as far as the Mountain *Taurus*: also, *Arcadia* was heretofore so called, from *Lycaon* the King thereof.

Lyceum, the name of a School, which *Cicero* erected at his Mannor of *Tusculum*; calling it so after the name of *Aristotles* School, near *Athens*.

Lycomedes, a King of the Island *Scyrus*, by whom *Achilles*, being entertained before he went to the *Trojan* War, and conversing with his daughters in womans apparel he got one of them called *Deidamia* with Child, and begat *Pyrrhus*.

Lycurgus, the son of *Polydectes*, and King of *Sparta*, after the death of his brother *Eunomus*. But he soon resigned up the Crown to *Charilaus*, his brother's son; and having made wholesom laws for the good of the Commonwealth, which were confirmed by the approbation of the *Delphic* Oracle, he afterwards retired himself to *Cyrrha*, where at length he slew himself, and had a Temple built him, and Divine honours given him by the *Lacedæmonians*: also the name of a King of *Thrace*, who proceeded so violently against *Bacchus*, that he forced him to retire himself to *Naxus*, and would have caused all his Vines in his Kingdom to be rooted up, that no sacrifice might be made to him; but ere he had effected his design, he fell mad, and cut off his own legs.

Lycus, a King of *Bœotia*, who married *Antiope*, the daughter of *Nycteus*, but she being got with child by *Jupiter*; in the form of a Satyr, he put her away and married *Dirce*. See more in *Dirce*, and *Amphyon*. Also a King of *Lybia*, who using to sacrifice his Guests, had intended the same thing towards *Diomede*; but *Callirrhoe*, the daughter of *Lycus*, falling in love with him, delivered him out of Chains, and being afterwards neglected by him, hanged her self for grief.

Lydia, a Christian name for divers women, from the Country, so called.

Lydia, a Kingdom of *Asia* the lesse, so called from *Lydus*, the son of *Atys*, who perceiving the people grow too numerous for the Country, resolved to send out one of his sons, to whose lot it should fall, to plant a Colony in some other place; so that it falling to *Tyrrhenus*

rhenus his lot, he went out with a great multitude of *Lydians*, and chooſing out a part of *Italy*, which lyeth upon the Sea-ſide, he called it from his own name *Tyrrhenum*. His brother *Lydus* tarrying at home, ſucceeded his father *Atys* in the Kingdom, and called it from his own name *Lydia*, whereas before it was called *Meonia*.

Lyer, the Lyer in a ſhip is to hold his place for a week, and no more, and he that is firſt taken with a Lye, every *Moonday* is ſo proclaimed at the Main-maſt by a generall cry, a Lyer, a Lyer, a Lyer; he is under the twatber, and is to keep clean the beak-head and chains.

Lyſium, A decoction made of the juyce or decoction of the bramble root.

Lydford Law, a certain Law, whereby they firſt hang a man, and afterwards indite him.

Lymphatick, (*Lat.*) mad, diſtracted, as it were by ſeeing the likeneſs of a Nymph in the water; from *Lympha*, i.e. water.

Lynceus, the ſon of *Aperens*, and one of the *Argonauts*. He was reported to be quick-ſighted, that he could ſee through ſtone-walls; even to the very Deep it ſelf; and that he could diſcern the Moon in her laſt quarter and the firſt, the very ſame day, in the ſign of *Aries*; whence a ſharp ſighted man is proverbially called, a *Lynceus*: alſo *Lynceus* and *Idas*, were two brothers, who fought with *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, about the two daughters of *Leucippus*; *Caſtor*, fell by the hand of *Lynceus*, *Lynceus* by the hand of *Pollux*, *Idas* going about to ſlay *Pollux*, was ſtrook with Thunder from Heaven.

Lyncus, a King of *Scythia*, who going about to kill *Triptolemus*, his Gueſt, as he lay aſleep, that he might gain to himſelf the glory of inventing the uſe of Corn, was changed by *Ceres* into a beaſt, called *Lynx*, or *Ounce*.

Lyndus a City of *Rhodes*, famous for the ſolemn ſacrifices, which in old time were performed here to *Hercules*.

Lyra, one of the Celeſtiall Aſteriſms, which the Poets feigned to be *Arion's* Harp.

Lyrick-Verſes, or Songs; Songs compoſed to the Lyre, or Harp: whence we ſay vulgarly, playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly uſed for Lyra-way, *i. e.* Harp-way.

Lyſander, a Captain of the *Lacedæmonians*, who overcame the *Athenians* under the command of *Conon*, in a very great battell.

Lyſidice, the daughter of *Pelops*, ſhe was married to *Electryon*, and brought forth *Alcmena* the mother of *Hercules*.

Lyſimachus, the ſon of *Agathocles*, and one of the chief Captains of *Alexander* the Great, he was thrown to a Lyon to be devoured by *Alexanders* command, for hearing *Calliſthenes* the Philoſopher after he was in Chaines; but he wrapping his Garment about his hands, thruſt them into the Lyon's mouth, and pulling out his tongue killed him; after *Alexander's* death he had the Government of *Thrace*.

Lyſippe, ſee *Iphianaſſa*.

Lyſius, one of the ſirnames of *Bacchus*, to whom under that name, the *Bœotians* conſecrated a Temple, becauſe by his help they overcame the *Thracians*, by whom they had been ſet upon before, and beaten.

M A

Mabel, the Chriſtian name of divers women; in Latin *Mabilia*, from *Amabilis*, i. e. lovely.

Mac, an Iriſh word, ſignifying as much as ſon in Engliſh, or fitz in welſh.

Macareus, the ſon of *Æolus*, who got his ſiſter *Canace* with Child; which *Æolus*, coming to diſcover by hearing the child cry, ſent *Canace* a ſword privately, bidding her do with it as ſhe deſerved beſt, whereupon ſhe killed her ſelf, and *Macareus* fleeing to *Delphos*, was made a Prieſt of *Apollo*.

Macaleb, a kind of Pomander, or baſtard Coral, whoſe berries are black and ſhining and ſerve for Bracelets.

Macaronique, (*French*) a confuſed huddle of divers things jumbled together.

Macaroons, (*Ital.*) lumps of boiled paſte, ſtrewed over with ſugar or ſpice, a diſh much uſed by the *Italians*; but here they are commonly compounded of Almonds, Sugar, Roſe-water and Musk.

Macedonia, a large Country of *Europe* heretofore famous for being governed by two great Kings, *Philip* of *Macedon*, and *Alexander* the great; It was anciently called *Æmathia* and *Æmonia*, now *Romelli*.

Macegrefs, thoſe that buy and ſell ſtollen fleſh.

Macellarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſhambles.

Maceration, (*Lat.*) a mortifying, or bringing low: alſo a ſteeping in liquour.

Machaon, a famous Phyſitian, the ſon of *Æſculapius* and *Arſinoe*, he was ſlain at the Wars of *Troy* by *Eurypilus*.

Machiavillian, belonging unto *Machia-*

avill, a famous Hiſtorian and Politician of *Florence*. Whence it is commonly uſed for ſubtile, or well verſt in *State* Policy.

Machination, (*Lat.*) a plotting or contriving, from *Machina*, an Engin or Inſtrument of War, but uſed alſo for a device or invention.

Macilent, (*Lat.*) thin, lean, fallen of ones fleſh.

Mackenboy, or *Makimboy*, a kind of Spurge with a knotty root, growing naturally in *Ireland*, which being but carried about one cauſeth the party to go to ſtool divers times.

Mackerell, or *Maquerell*, (*French*) a kind of fiſh, ſo called from the great company of ſpots it hath, in Latin *Scombrus*, it is alſo uſed for a pander or procurer.

Macritude, (*Lat.*) leanneſs.

Macrobii, a certain people of *Æthiopea*, ſo called from the long life they live.

Macrocoſm, (*Greek*) the greater, being taken contradiſtinct to the *Microcoſm*, or leſſer world, which is Man.

Macrology, (*Lat.*) a figure among Rhetoricians, being a ſpeech containing more words than are juſt neceſſary.

Mactation, (*Lat.*) a killing, or committing ſlaughter.

Maculation, (*Lat.*) a ſtaining, or defiling with ſpots.

Madagaſcar, the greateſt Iſland in the world, being one thouſand miles in length, and in ſome places four hundred miles in breadth; it belongs to *Africa*, and is divided into four Kingdoms, each kingdom with their Ebony Scepters ruling his people, being jealous of each others greatneſſe.

Madefaction, (*Lat.*) a moiſtning or wetting.

Madidity, or *Madour*, (*Lat.*) Moiſtneſs or wetneſs.

Madder, a kind of plant, with whoſe root being of a red colour, they uſe to dye wool.

Madoc, an ancient Britiſh name, from *Mad*, i. e. good.

Madrid, one of the Royall Cities of *Spain* being the Metropolis of *Caſtilia Nova*.

Madrigal, (*Ital.*) a kind of *Italian* air or ſong, to be ſet to muſick, conſiſting but of one ſingle rank of verſes, and therein differing from the *Canzon*, which *B* conſiſts of ſeveral Strophs or ranks of verſes returning in the ſame order and number.

Maris, a moſt admirable lake in *Egypt*, ſo called from *Meris* King of *Egypt*, who undertook and finiſhed it to the great benefit of that Country, it receiving the ſuperfluity of *Nilus*, and ſo ſupplying divers parts with water in time of drought, and affording abundance of fiſh.

Maonia, ſee *Lydia*.

Maotis, a Lake in the North part of *Scythia*, near the mouth of the River *Phaſis*. It is called by the *Italians Mar della Tana*, and *Mar Bianco*; by the *Scythians*, *Garpaluc*.

Magazine, (*French*) a Store-houſe where Armes, and Ammunition of War are put, as it were *Manſio Gazæ*.

Magdalen, (*Hebr.*) Magnified, or Exalted, the ſirname of *Mary* a woman mentioned in the New Teſtament, and ſince a common ſirname of women.

Magdalen-Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*; built, together with a Hall near adjoyning to it, by *William Wainflet* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Alſo a Colledge in *Cambridge*, being formerly a Hoſtel for Monks, but converted into a Colledge by the Duke of *Buckingham*, about the beginning of King *Henry* the eighth's Reign.

Magdaleon, (*Lat.*) a kind of long plaiſter like a rowler, called alſo a Langate.

Magdeburgum, or *Magdeburg*, as it were *Maidenburg*, from the Dutch word *Madg*, i.e. a Maid, the chief City of *Saxony*, in *Germany*, heretofore called *Parthenopolis*, from *Venus*, *Parthenia*, who was there worſhipped.

Magellan's clouds, two ſmall clouds of the ſame colour with *Via lactea*, not far diſtant from the ſouth Pole.

Magellan's ſtraights, a Sea thick beſet with Iſlands, and incloſed with high Cliffes or Mountaines, where the ſky is commonly extream cold with ſnow and froſt.

Magician, (*Lat.*) one that profeſſeth the Art Magick, which was the ſame among the *Perſians*, as Philoſophy among the *Grecians*, i. e. the ſtudy of the more occult and myſterious Arts; whence the three Wiſe men of the Eaſt were called *Magi*, but among the vulgar, the word ſimply taken, is uſed in the ſame ſignification as diabolicall Magick, *i.e.* Sorcery, or Witch-craft.

Magiſterial, (*Lat.*) pertaining to Magiſtery, or Maſterſhip, done by, or like a Maſter; in Phyſick a pill or plaſter *&c.* prepared after the beſt manner, is called Magiſterial.

Magiſtracy, (*Lat.*) the Office of a Magiſtrate, or chief Ruler.

Magna Charta, the great Charter containing a number of Laws, ordained in the nineth year of *Henry* the third, and confirmed by *Edward* the firſt, containing the ſumme of all the written Laws of *England*.

Magnanimity, (*Lat.*) greatneſs of mind, courage, ſtoutneſs.

Magnes, a youth of *Smyrna*, the moſt beautifull of his age, and excellent in Muſick and Poetry, for which he was in high eſteem with *Gyges* King of *Lydia*; who becauſe the Parents of *Magnes* ſpoiled his Cloathes, and cut off his Hair, made war upon the Country, overcame them, and brought away *Magnes* in Triumph to *Sardes*.

Magnetick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Magnete*, or Load-ſtone. See *Lodeſtone*.

Magnificence, (*Lat.*) as it were a making Great, Sumptuouſneſs, Stateлineſs, a carrying things on, at a great heighth.

Magnificat, the Song of the Virgin *Mary*, ſo called becauſe it beginneth with theſe words, *Magnificat anima mea*, &c.

Magnifico, (*Ital.*) the Title of a Noble man of *Venice*: alſo the Governours of *Academies* in *Germany*, are called *Magnifici*.

Magniloquence, (*Lat.*) a lofty ſpeaking, a talking of high things.

Magnitude, (*Lat.*) greatneſs, ampleneſs, largeneſs.

Mago, the firſt that increaſed the wealth of *Carthage*; before the firſt Punick War he aided the Romans in the War of *Tarentum* with 120 ſhips.

Magog, ſee *Gog* and *Magog*.

Magonel, according to *Chaucer*, is an inſtrument to caſt ſtones with.

Mahim, or *Maim*, (in Latin *Mahemium*) is the hurting, or taking away of any member by the wrongfull act of another, whereby the party ſo hurt is made unable to fight. It comes from the old French word *Mahaigbn*, and is called by the Canoniſts, *Mutilatio membri*.

Mahumetaniſm, the Religion and Law of the *Turks*, founded by *Mahomet* the firſt Emperour of the *Saracens*: there was alſo of this name a great Emperour of the *Turks*, who overthrew the Greek Empire, took twelve Kingdoms, and two hundred Cities from the Chriſtians; whereof the chief were *Conſtantinople*, the Iſland *Chalcis*, *Scodra*, *Trapezuntium*, and *Hydruntum*, in *Italy*: but at the ſiege of *Belgrade*, or as ſome ſay of *Taurinum*, he was overthrown, and put to flight.

Maia, one of the ſeven *Pleiades*, on whom *Jupiter* begat *Mercury*; ſhe was the daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleone*.

Maid-Marrion, or *Morion*, a boy dreſſed in womans apparel to dance the *Moriſco*, or *Morris dance*.

Maiden-hair, a kind of Plant, called in Latin *Adiantum*, or *Capillus Veneris*.

Maidenhead, a Town in *Bark-ſhire*, ſo called form the Maids head, that was had in great reverence, being one of thoſe 11000. who returning from *Rome* with their Leader *Urſula*, were taken by *Attila* and martyred at *Colein* in *Garmany*.

Maids, a ſort of fiſh ſo called.

Maidſtone, a pleaſant Town in *Kent*, ſituate upon the River *Medway*, and therefore anciently called *Medwegſton*, and thought to be the ſame with the old Town *Vagniacæ*.

Maim, ſee *Mahim*.

Maim-Knights, ſee *Fore-knight*.

Main-hamper, a certain kind of Basket that ſerves to carry Grapes to the Preſſe.

Main-ſworn, an old *Engliſh* word, uſed in the North for perjured, for which there lies an Action at Common Law. *Idoner* a *Welch* word hath the ſame ſignification; and is alſo actionable.

Mainour, *Manour*, or *Meinour*, (from the French word *Maniere*) ſignifieth in Common-Law, an apprehending of one that hath ſtolen any thing, and is followed with a *Hue* and *Cry*, with the manner, that is having the thing.

Mainpriſe, (from the French words *main* i. e. a hand, and *prins*, i. e. taken) ſignifieth in Common-Law, the receiving a man into friendly cuſtody, that otherwiſe might be committed to priſon, giving ſecurity for his forth-coming at a day aſſigned; thoſe that do thus undertake for any, are called *Mainpernours*; he that is taken into cuſtody, *Mainpernable*.

Maint, (*Sax.*) mingled.

Maintenance, in Common-Law, is upholding of a cauſe depending in Suite between others, either by lending money, or making of Friends for either party.

Majo, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Major, ſignifieth in Latin greater, but with us it is commonly taken, ſometimes for a Prætor, or Governour of a City, ſometimes for a military officer: alſo, in Logick the firſt part of a Syllogiſm, is called the *Major*, or the propoſition, the ſecond the *Minor*, or the aſſumption.

Majoration, (*Lat.*) a making greater.

Maiſnilwarings, and by contraction *Manwarings*, the name of a great and ancient Family in *Cheſhire*.

Maiſondieu, (*French*) it ſignifies properly the Houſe of God; but 'tis vulgarly taken for an Hoſpital.

Make,

Make, in Common Law, ſignifieth, to perform or execute, as to make his Law, is to perform that Law which he hath formerly bound himſelf unto; that is to clear himſelf of an Action, commenced againſt him by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbours: alſo to make ones beard, (an old phraſe) to deceive.

A *Make-Hawke* in Faulconry, is an old ſtanch flying Hawk, which uſed to fly, will eaſily inſtruct a young Hawk.

Malabar, a Country in the Eaſt *Indies*, near to *Cape Comeryn*, being four hundred miles in length, but not above one hundred in breadth, yet ſo populous that one of the *Samarines* or Kings hath brought into the field 200000 men.

Malachias, (*Hebr.*) my meſſenger.

Malachite, (*Greek*) a kind of precious ſtone, ſo called from, μαλάχη, that ſignifies *Malva*, becauſe it is a half transparent ſtone, of an obſcure green colour, much like the herb Mallows.

Malaciſſation, kneading, a making ſoft.

Malacy, (*Greek*) a calm on the Sea: alſo a longing of women with child.

Maladie, (*French*) a diſeaſe, ſickneſs or infirmity.

Malaga, a City and Port-Town of *Andaluſia*, whence we have that ſort of wine, which is called *Malago*-Sack; it is ſaid to have been ſo called, becauſe *Cava* the daughter of Count *Julian*, after that her being raviſh't by King *Roderigo* had been the occaſion of the loſs of *Spain* to the *Moors*, threw her ſelf from a high Tower, crying out, *Malaca*, i. e. Here's the evil.

Malanders, a certain diſeaſe in a horſe, from the Italians *Malandare*, i. e. to go ill.

Malapert, ſaucy, impudent, as it were *Malepartus*, i. e. ill brought forth.

Maldiſant, (*French*) a back-biter, an evil ſpeaker.

Maldon, a Town in *Eſſex*, anciently called *Camalodunum* from *Camulus*, whom the old *Brittains* worſhipt here for *Mars*, the God of War; this Town being made a Colony of the *Romans* was ſacked by Queen *Bunduca*, or *Boadicia*.

A *Male*, a kind of ſack, or budget from the Greek word *Malloi*, *fleece*, becauſe they uſed to be made of Sheeps-skins.

Malecontent, (*Lat.*) diſcontented, evill content.

Malediction, (*Lat.*) an evill ſpeaking, or curſing.

Malefactour, (*Lat.*) an evil doer, an offender.

Malefice, (*Lat.*) an evill act, a ſhrewd turn.

Maletent, a Toll of forty ſhillings for every ſack of Wool, *Anno* 29 *Edward* 1. It is alſo called *Maletot*, from the French *Maletoſte*.

Malevolence, (*Lat.*) ill will.

Malignity, (*Lat.*) ſpite, malice, grudge.

Malevolent Planets, *Saturn* and *Sagittarius*.

Maliſon, (*French*) a curſe.

Mallard, (*French*) a wild Drake.

Malleable, (*Lat.*) to be wrought, or beaten out with a Mallet, or Hammer.

Malkin, or *Maukin*, a Beeſom to make clean an Oven with; it is alſo called a Scovel.

Malleverte's, the name of an ancient Family in *York-ſhire*, ſtyled in Latin Records *Mali Leporarii*.

Mallows, a kind of Plant, of a ſoftning or looſening quallity, called in Latin *Malva*.

Malmeſie, a ſort of Wine, which is brought out of *Arviſium*, in the Iſland of *Chio*, vulgarly called *Marviſia*, or *Malviſia*.

Malmsbury, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, firſt built by *Malmutius*, a King of the *Brittains*, and by him named *Caer Baldon*, afterwards from one *Mardulph* an *Iriſh-Scot*, who here led a Hermites life; it was called *Maidulphsburgh*, and ſo by contraction *Malmsbury*.

Malta, a rocky and barren Iſland, ſixty miles diſtant from *Sicilie*, called in the New Teſtament *Melita*. This Iſland was given by *Charles* the fifth, to the Knights of *Rhodes*, who ever ſince have been called Knights of *Malta*.

Mamalukes, a certain Order of Souldiers, who fought lightly Armed on Horſeback, and were the chief Military ſupport of the laſt Empire of *Ægypt*.

Mamitus, the thirteenth King of the *Aſſyrians*; he trained up his ſubjects in military diſcipline, and was a terrour to the *Ægyptians*, and many other Nations.

Mammeated, (*Lat.*) having paps, or teats.

Mammet, a puppet, from the Greek word *Mamme*; as it were a little Mother, or Nurſe.

Mammillary Proceſſes, (*Lat.*) a Term in Anatomy; certain bones in the Temples repreſenting the teats in a Cows Udder.

Mammocks, fragments, or pieces.

Mammon, the God of wealth, the word ſignifyeth in the *Syriack* tongue riches, or wealth, and is derived from the Hebrew word *Hamon*, i. e. Plenty, having (M) *Hemantick* added at the beginning.

Mammooda, a kind of East-Indian Coyn, valuing about a shilling.

Manation, (*Lat.*) a passing away, a flowing.

To *Manage*, in Italian *Maneggiare*, to govern, to rule, to handle.

Manasses, (*Hebr.*) not forgotten.

Manbote, (*Sax.*) a pecuniary compensation for killing of a man.

Manchester, a pleasant Town in *Lancashire*, which anciently belonging to the Kings of *Northumberland*, and having been destroyed in the *Danish* War, King *Edward* the Elder, sent an Army of *Mercians* into *Northumberland*, to re-edify this City; some say, because the inhabitants behaved themselves valiantly against the *Danes*. It was called *Manchester*, as it were the City of men: others derive it from *Main*, i. e. a stone, because it standeth upon a stony Hill; it was anciently called *Mancunium*.

Manchet, (from the French word *Main*, i.e. the hand) the finest, and the smallest sort of wheaten bread, called in Latin *panis Capituli*, in Greek *Collyris*.

Manch present, (old word) a bribe.

Mancipation, (*Lat.*) an ancient manner of selling before witnesses, wherein divers Ceremonies were used: It is also used in the same sense as *Emancipation*.

Manciple, (*Lat.*) a Steward, or Caterer; but chiefly one that buyes the common provisions in a Colledge, or Hospital.

Mancuse, a kind of Coyn, valuing about thirty of the ancient pence, each of which contains three pence of our money. Some hold a *Manca*, or *Mancus* of Gold to be as much as a Mark of silver.

Mandatarie, (*Lat.*) one that comes into a Benefice by a *Mandamus*.

A *Mandate*, (*Lat.*) a Commandment, or charge: also in Common-Law, it is a Judicial Command of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of justice.

Mand de la Guerre, a rich garment worn by Parsonage in War.

Mandevils, an ancient Family in *Essex*, styled in Latin Records *de Magna villa*.

Mandible, (*Lat.*) from *Mandibulum*, a jaw, (from the Participiate *Mandibilis*) eatable.

Mandilion, or *Mandilian*, (*French*) a kind of Military Garment, a loose Cassock.

Mandingo's, the Inhabitants of that part of *Guiny* which lyes upon the River *Gambra*, who generally take Tobacco in glazed earthen pipes of a very large bowl, and but two inches long, drawing the smoak through a reed of a yard long.

Mandonius, and *Indibilis*, two famous *Spanish* Captains, who having assisted *Scipio*, and the *Romans* against the *Carthaginians*, began afterwards to revolt; but because of the memory of their former good service they were dismissed.

Mandrake, a kind of plant so called from the Greek word *Mandra*, i.e. a Cave, because it groweth neat unto Dens, and in shady places; It beareth a fruit called *Mandrake*, Apples of a cold and soporiferous quality; it is also called by some *Anthropomorphos*, because its root being divaricated, something resembleth the shape of a man.

Manducation, (*Lat.*) a chewing.

Mandy-thursday, as it were *dies Mandati*, the day of Commandment; because of that great charge which our Saviour gave to his Disciples, concerning the observation of his Supper, being the Thursday next before Easter day.

Mangin, the name by which the *Tartars* call *China*.

Mangonels, the same as *Magonels*.

Mangonization, (*Lat.*) a trimming, or setting out things to the best advantage for sale.

Manichees, a sort of Hereticks that maintained that there was a fatal necessity of sin, which Doctrine was first broached by one *Manes* a *Persian*.

Manicles, (*French*) fetters wherewith the hands of prisoners are bound; being derived originally from the Latin word *Manus*, a hand.

Manifesto, (*Ital.*) a Declaration of some Prince, or Common-wealth, about publick affairs.

Manple, (*Lat.*) a handful; in Physick more especially, it is taken for such a bundle of herbs, or other things, as may be griped with the hand: also a company consisting of 10 souldiers; some also take it for a fannel, or such a kind of ornament as Priests used to wear about their wrists, when they went to sacrifice.

Manipular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a maniple.

Manlius, the name of divers famous Romans, whereof the Chief were *Marcus Manlius Capitolinus*, and *Titus Manlius Torquatus*. See *Capitolinus*, and *Torquatus*.

Manna, a certain delicious food wherewith God fed the children of Israel in their journey to *Canaan*, being a congealed dew which fell from Heaven. It comes from the Hebrew word *Manah*, i. e. to distribute; or *Mahna*, i. e. what is it, because they admired what it was: There is also at this day a certain

certain ſweet dew, which falling early in the morning upon trees and herbs, is called *Manna*, which congealing into a whitiſh ſubſtance, is of a pleaſant taſte, and is much uſed in Phyſick.

Mannaty, or *Manati*, a ſtrange fiſh about *Jamaica* in the Weſt-*Indies* reſembling a Cow, for ſhe brings forth her young ones alive, and nouriſheth them with milk from her teats, feeding upon graſs in the fields, but lives commonly in the water.

Mannour, (in Latin *Manerium à manendo*, i. e. remaining to the heir, or elſe from the Lords remaining there himſelf) it ſignifieth in Common-Law, a Rule or Government which a man hath over ſuch as hold Land within his fee.

Man of War, in Navigation, is taken for a Ship of War, by the figure *Metonymia*.

Manqueller, (old word) a murderer.

Manſion, (*Lat.*) a remaining, an abiding: alſo a Manor-houſe, or the Lords chief dwelling houſe within his fee.

Manſlaughter, in Common-law, is the unlawful killing of a man upon ſome ſudden occaſion, or falling out, without premeditated malice.

Manſuetude, (*Lat.*) gentleneſs, tractableneſs, meekneſs.

Manteleth, a Term in Falconry; for when the Hawk ſtretcheth one of her wings along after her legs, and ſo the other: it is ſaid, ſhe *Manteleth*.

Maquerel, (*French*) a Pimp, or Baud.

Mathematicks, Arts taught by demonſtration which comprehend four of the liberal Arts, Aſtronomy, Arithmetick, Muſick, and Geometry.

Manticore, (*Ital.*) a kind of *Indian* beaſt, faced like a man, and bodied like a Lion, and having three rows of ſharp teeth.

Manticulation, (*Lat.*) a doing a thing ſlily, a carrying on a buſineſs clofely.

Mantle, or *Mantile*, (*Lat.*) a kind of long robe: alſo in Heraldry it is that flouriſh which proceeds from the wreath and helm, and deſcends on each ſide of the Eſcu cheon.

Mantua, a City of *Italy*, ſituate upon the River *Po*, and built by *Ocnus*, who called it ſo from his mothers name *Manto*.

Manto, a *Theban* Prophetes, the daughter of *Tireſias*: ſhe after the death of her father fleeing from the tyranny of *Creon* King of *Thebes*, went firſt into *Aſia* and built the Temple of *Apollo Clarius*; afterwards ſhe came into *Italy*, where being got with child by *Tiberinus*, ſhe brought forth *Ocnus*.

Manual, (*Lat.*) belonging to the hand, filling the hand. It is alſo uſed ſubſtantively, for a book of a ſmall volume which may eaſily be carried in ones hand.

Manubiary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſpoil or prey.

Manucaption, (*Lat.*) a taking by the hand.

Manucaptors, (*Lat.*) Sureties, or Bails.

Manuduction, (*Lat.*) a leading by the hand, a guiding.

Manuel, in Common-Law, ſignifieth that whereof preſent profit may be made.

Manufacture, (*Lat.*) handy-work.

Manumiſſion, (*Lat.*) an Enfranchiſing, a making free a ſlave or bondman; which in former time was performed with divers ceremonies before a Magiſtrate.

Manure, from the French word *Manourier*, to work and labour the earth with the hand.

Manus Chriſti, Sugar boiled with Roſe-water, without adding any other thing to it; ſometimes 'tis made with violet; ſometimes with cinnamon-water.

Manuſcript, (*Lat.*) a thing onely written with the hand.

Manutenentia, a Writ uſed in the caſe of maintenance.

†*Manuntention*, (*Lat.*) a holding by the hand.

Maple, (*Acer*) a tree whoſe wood is much uſed by Turners.

Marria, or *Mar*, the name of a Country in the North part of *Scotland*.

Marathon, a Town of *Greece*, about ten miles diſtant from *Athens*, famous for the Victory of *Theſeus* over the *Marathonian* Buſl; and of *Miltiades*, over *Darius* his Army conſiſting of above 100000. men.

Maravedis, a kind of Spaniſh Coyn of very ſmall value, 34 of them amounting but to a Royal, which is about ſix pence of our money.

Marcellus, a great General of the Romans, who overcame the Captain of the *Gaules* in a ſingle Duel; vanquiſht *Hannibal* after he had given the Romans ſeveral great overthrows, took *Syracuſe*, and at laſt was circumvented by *Hannibal*, and ſlain.

Marceſſible, (*Lat.*) apt to putrifie, or corrupt.

Marcgrave, (*Dutch*) a Count, or Earl of the Marches, *i. e.* the Frontier of a Country, whence the Title of Marquels ſeemeth to be derived: alſo thoſe Noblemen which from the Marches, *i.e.* the limits between *England* and *Wales*, or between *England* and *Scotland*, were heretofore called Marchers, and injoyed private Laws to themſelves, which now are worn out.

March, ſo called, becauſe it was dedicated to *Mars* by his ſon *Romulus*.

Marches, the bounds and limits between us and *Wales*, or *Scotland*, ſo called, either from the German word *March*, which ſignifies a Frontier or border, or elſe from the French word *Marque*, that is, a ſign or mark of diſtinction.

Marchers, are the Noble men dwelling in the Marches of *Wales*, or *Scotland*, who in times paſt had their private Laws, as if they had been Kings, called therefore Lords Marchers in the Statute of *H.* 4. *H.* 6. and *H.* 8.

Marcheſite, or *Marqueſite*, (*Span.*) a certain kind of ſtone intermingled among metal, and partaking of the nature and colour of the metal it is mixt with: it is by ſome called a fire-ſtone.

Marcheta, a certain Law made by *Eugenius* King of *Scotland*; which was, that the Lord of the Land, ſhould have the firſt nights lodging with every married woman within his juriſdiction (the word ſignifying, as ſome think, the firſt carnal copulation with a woman:) but this Law was abrogated by *Malcolm* the third.

Marchpane, (*French*) a kind of Sugared paſte made into little cakes. It is called in Greek *Saccharites*, in Latin *Panis dulciarius*: alſo *Saguntulus*, from *Saguntum* a Town in *Spain* where the beſt are made; or *Panis Martius*, becauſe it had wont to be conſecrated to *Mars*, having Towres, Caſtles, and ſuch like on it.

Marcidity, or *Marcour*, (*Lat.*) a withering away, a rottenneſs.

Marcioniſts, a ſort of ancient Hereticks; ſo called from one *Marcion* a Stoick. They denied Chriſt to be the ſon of God.

Marcus, the prænomen of divers eminent Romans, as *Marcus Curtius*, (who for the publick good, devoted himſelf to the infernal powers, and rid compleatly Arm'd into a monſtrous gap, with which the earth opened) and others. See *Regulus*, *Salinator*, *&c.*

Maremaid, ſee *Syren*.

Mareotis, a great Lake in *Ægypt*, on the ſouth ſide of *Alexandria*, having a large and commodious Port.

Margaret, (*Greek*) pearl; the Chriſtian name of divers women, contracted *Marget*.

Margaritiferous, (Lat.) bringing forth *Margarites*, i. e. Pearles which are found in Oyſters and other kind of ſhell-fiſh.

Margery, a Chriſtian name of divers women; ſome think it to be the ſame with *Margaret*; others derive it from *Marjora*, a kind of flower.

Marginal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the margin, or margent, *i. e.* the brink, or brim of any thing: alſo written in the margin of a book, which is, the extreme or uttermoſt part of a page, which terminates the lines.

Mariandunum, a Country of *Aſia*, famous for the *Acheruſian* Den, through which the Poets feign that *Hercules* went down into Hell.

Mariets, (*French*) a ſort of violets, called alſo *Marian*-violets; ſome think from *Maria* the name of a woman who firſt diſcovered them.

Marigold, a kind of flower of a yellow or golden colour, called in Latin *herba ſolaris*, and *Calendula*, in Greek *Heliotropium*, becauſe at night it contracts it ſelf, and at ſun-riſing opens and dilates it ſelf.

Marinating of fiſh, a kind of pickling, a term uſed in Cookery.

Marine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sea, whence Mariner, a Sailour, or Seafaring-man.

Marjoram, *Amaracus*, *Marjorana*, an herb of *Mercury*, and a comforter of the brain and nerves.

Marital, (*Lat.*) belonging to Wedlock, or Marriage.

Maritime (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Sea*, or being along the *Sea* ſide.

Marius, a ſtout Roman, born at *Arpinas*; he overcame *Jugurth* King of *Numidia*, and led him in Triumph before his Chariot: after he had had five Conſulſhips together conferred on him by the Romans, being the ſixth time Conſul with *Catulus*, he overthrew the *Cimbrians* in *Gallia*, and the *Teutones* in *Italy*: at length being overcome by *Scylla*, he hid himſelf by the Lake *Minturna*, from whence he fled into *Africa*; but was recalled by *Cinna*, and made Conſul the ſeventh time.

Mark (*Hebr.*) High; or from the Latin *Marcus*, which name, according to *Varro*, was given to thoſe that were born in the month of *March*: which according to *Feſtus*, it ſignifies a hammer, or mallet, the name of one of the Evangeliſts, and ſince a general name of men.

Mark, a ſort of Coyn, or money valuing with us about thirteen ſhillings and four pence; but a Mark of Gold is counted about eight ounces, or thirty three ſhillings and four pence.

Marcab, the pinion of the wing of *Pegaſus*.

Marle, a Concrete ſubſtance mixed with Niter,

Niter, which makes it to be good ſoil for land.

Marleborough, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, ſeated upon the River *Cunetio*, or *Kenet*; ſo called from *Marga* or *Marle*, becauſe it ſtandeth upon a chalky ground. *Alexander Necham* calleth it *Marlebrigia*, from the Tomb of *Merlin* the Prophet. This Town is famous for a Parliament in old times, aſſembled here, who made a Law for appeaſing of tumults, called the Statute of *Marleborough*.

Marlin, a kind of Hawk called in French *Eſmerillion*.

Marling, a Term in Navigation, being a ſmall line made of untwiſted hemp, to ſeaſe the ends of the ropes from farling out, or any Tackle, Pendants, Garnet, or the like.

The *Marling-ſpike*, is a ſmall piece of iron to ſplice ropes together, or open the Bolt-rope when you ſew the ſail.

Marmaduke, a proper name of men; from the Dutch *Mermeebtig*, i. e. more mighty.

Marmalade, (*Ital.*) a kind of Conſerve made of Quinces, which is called by the Italians *Marmelo*.

Marmorean, (*Lat.*) like Marble, or made of Marble.

Marmoſet, a Monky; from the French word *Marmotter*, i. e. to mutter.

Marmot, (*French*) a Mountain-rat.

Maronean-Wine, a ſort of Wine made at the City *Maronea*, of great vertue and ſtrength.

Maronites, were a ſort of Chriſtians dwelling in Mount *Libanus*, they received the Catholick religion from Pope *Clement* the eighth and were a branch of the *Jacobites* having a Patriarch of their own, who was alwaies called *Peter*.

Marpiſſa, called alſo *Alcyone*, the daughter of *Euenus*, and wife of *Idæus*, the comlieſt man of his time: She was ſo loved of her husband, that when *Apollo* carried her away, he purſued the god with his bow and arrows; he had by her a very fair daughter called *Cleopatra*, who was married to *Meleager*.

Marque: See Letters of Mart, or Marque.

Marqueſite, ſee *Marcheſite*.

Marquetry, a kind of chequer'd, inlaid work, made with wood of divers ſorts or colours, into the ſhape of knots, flowers, or other things.

Marquiſate, (*French*) the title and juriſdiction of a Marquels; who is a Noble man, next in Dignity and account unto a Duke: from the Dutch word *March*, i. e. a bound, becauſe originally they were the Prefects of the borders of ſome Countrey.

A *Marrow*, (*French*) a companion, or fellow: alſo a beggarly raſcal.

Mars, the ſon of *Juno*, who without the help of *Jupiter*, proved with child by eating of a flower which grew in the *Olenian* fields, according to the advice of *Flora*, and brought forth *Mars*, who was called the god of War; he being in bed with *Venus*, was diſcovered by *Vulcan* her husband, who throwing an iron net over them expoſed them to the view and laughter of all the gods; but at the ſuit of *Neptune* they were ſet free: alſo the name of one of the ſeven Planets.

Marſhal, (in Latin *Mariſcallus*) was anciently no other than a Maſter of Horſe; from the Dutch word *Mar*, i. e. a horſe, and *Scale*, i. e. a ſervant: but of late there are ſeveral officers of that name, as the Marſhals belonging to the ſeveral Courts of Law, the Marſhals of each Regiment in an Army. But the higheſt officers that bore this name among us, were, the Lord Marſhal of *England*, whoſe power conſiſted chiefly in matters of Wars and Arms, and Marſhal of the Kings Houſe, whoſe office was to hear pleas of the Crown, and to puniſh faults committed within the Verge.

Marſhalſee, as it were *Marſhals* ſeat, the Court of the *Marſhal*.

Marſhmallows, (*Althæa*, *Biſmalva*) an herb of *Venus*, dry in the firſt and ſecond degree.

Marſyas, a certain Muſitian of *Phrygia*, inſtructed by *Minerva*: he provoking *Apollo* to a conteſt in Muſick, was overcome and fley'd for his preſumption. And from his name the River *Marſyas* (whoſe ſtreams were augmented by the tears of the Nymphs that bewailed him) took its denomination.

Martagon, a ſort of Lilly.

Martens, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur, being the skin of a little beaſt called a Marten.

Martia, the wife of *Cato Uticenſis*, whom he gave to his friend *Hortenſius*; and after he was dead, about the beginning of the Civil Wars, took her again.

Martial, (*Lat.*) born under the Planet of *Mars*: alſo warlike or valiant, whence the Law of Arms is called the Martial-Law.

Martichore, ſee *Mantichore*.

Martin, the proper name of a man, from the Latin *Martius*. The firſt of this name was Saint *Martin*, the Military Saint, Biſhop of *Tours*.

Martinet, or *Martelet*, a kind of bird, called in

in Greek *Apus*, because it wanteth the use of its feet.

Martingale, see *Cavechin*.

Martnets, a Term in Navigation, the small lines which being fastened to the legs on the leech of a sail, come down by the mast to the deck.

Martyria, (*Greek*) Testimony, a Rhetorical figure, wherein the speaker confirms something by his own experience.

Martyrology, (*Greek*) a discourse, treating of the lives, and sufferings of Martyrs.

Marvel of *Peru*, a kind of Nightshade brought out of *America*, with flowers of such variety, that it is called also the worlds wonder.

Marullus Pomponius, the greatest Grammarian and Critick of his age, who reprehended *Tiberius* for speaking improper Latin, and gave *Ateius Capito* the lye for vindicating it.

Mary, (*Hebr.*) exalted, the name of the Blessed Virgin, wife of *Joseph*, and mother of our Saviour.

Mascarade, (*French*) a mask, or pompous representation.

Mascle, in blazon, is a short lozenge, having a square hole in the midst; from the French word *Macle*, i. e. a spot; also, the mash, or hole of a net.

Masculine, (*Lat.*) manly, or of the male kind.

Massagetæ, see *Scythia*.

Mass, (in Latin *Missa*) the Liturgie, or Divine service performed by the *Roman* Catholicks, is also called from the Hebrew *Missah*, i. e. sacrifice, or oblation.

Massianello, a Fisher-man of *Naples*, which by his crafty carriage he wholly subjugated to his command, condemning the guilty, comforting the fearful, confirming the stout, encouraging the bold, not like an abject fellow, but a stout Commander: after he had attained to great dignity he began to be very tyrannical, so that his fellows forsaking him, he was slain. All this happened within the space of 8 or 9 dayes.

Massicot, a kind of Oaker, made of Ceruse, or white lead.

Massilia, a Town of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which after it had been destroyed, was rebuilt by the *Phocenses*, who flying from the Tyranny of *Cyrus*, seated themselves in this place; the Arts and Sciences flourish'd here at that heighth, that it was accounted a second *Athens*; it is vulgarly called *Marseilles*.

Massinissa, a King of *Numidia*, who from an inveterate enemy of the *Roman* name, became a faithful Friend and Allie. He was a man of that strength, and vigour of body, that at ninety years of age, he begat a son.

Massorets, a sort of Jews, which corrected the false written words of the Scriptures, noting them with a little *o* (for they made a scruple to blot them out) and setting down their Corrections in the Margent.

Master of the Rolls, is an assistant unto the Lord Chancellour of *England*, in the high Court of Chancery, and in his absence heareth causes, and giveth orders.

Masters of the Chancery, are assistants to the Lord keeper of the Great Seal in matters of judgment; of these there are 12 in number, whereof the chief is the Master of the Rolls.

Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, formerly the principal officer of that Court, named and assigned by the King to whose custody the Seal of the Court was committed.

Master of the Horse, is he that hath the rule and charge of the Kings stable.

Masterwort, (*Imperatoria*) an Herb with leaves somewhat like *Angelica*, but that they grow lower and on lesser stalks; the root of it is available in all cold diseases of the stomack and body; it provoketh sweat, and being held between the teeth, it draweth Rheum exceedingly.

Mastication, (*Lat.*) a chewing between the teeth.

Mastick, a kind of sweet Gum, distilling out of the Mastich, or Lentiske Tree.

Masticot, a kind of yellow colour used in Painting.

Mastigophore, (*Greek*) an Usher that with stripes makes way in a croud.

Mastruke, (*French*) a kind of Winter-Garment made of Wolves and Deers skins together.

Mastupration, (*Lat.*) lascivious violence offered to a man.

Matachin, (*French*) a kind of French dance.

Matagot, (*French*) a kind of Ape, or Monky: also a Hypocrite.

Match, a Term in Hunting; when a Wolf desires copulation, he is said to go to his match or to his mate.

Mateotechny, or *Mataeotechny*, (*Greek*) the vanity of any Art, a vain Science.

Mate, (*Saxon*) daunted: also, consum'd.

A *Mate*, or *Checkmate*, (a Term used in the Game at Chess) is when the Game is brought

brought to that paſs, that there is no way left for the King to eſcape; from the Italian word *Matto*, i. e. fooliſh and inconſiderate, or the Spaniſh *Matar*, i. e. to kill.

Matelotage, the Hire of a Boat, or ſhip; from the French word *Matelot*, a ſaylour, or ſhipman.

Material, (*Lat.*) conſiſting of matter, or ſubſtance: alſo being of ſome weight, or importance.

Materiation, (*Lat.*) a felling of Timber for building.

Mater Metallorum, Quickſilver, a term in Chymiſtry.

Maternal, (*Lat.*) motherly, on the mothers ſide; whence maternity, motherhood.

Mathematician, (*Lat.*) one that is skilful in the Mathematicks, that is, thoſe Sciences which are underſtood by demonſtration. Of theſe there are four in all, Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, and Muſick.

Matthew, (*Hebr.*) Reward, one of the Evangeliſts and Apoſtles, who was called by our Saviour: he was called *Levi*.

Mathurins, certain Fryars of the Order of the holy Trinity, whoſe Office is to redeem Chriſtian Captives out of Turkiſh ſlavery.

Matricide, (*Lat.*) a killing of ones mother, or one that kills his mother.

Matrice, (*Lat.*) that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceived: alſo a mould for letters.

Matriculation, (*Lat.*) a Regiſtring of young Schollars, into the ſociety of their Foſter-mother of learning the Univerſity.

Matrimonial, (*Lat.*) belonging to matrimony, *i. e.* marriage, or wedlock.

Matta, an Idol viſited yearly by many thouſands of *Indians*, who out of a ſuperſtitious devotion cut off part of their tongues, which they offer in ſacrifice to it.

Mattathias, or *Matthias*, (*Hebr.*) the Gift of the Lord, the name of an Apoſtle choſen in the room of *Judas*.

Matted, an Epithete given to plants, when they grow as if they were platted together, as Matted Pink, Matweed, &c.

Mattins, (*French*) Morning prayer.

Mattock, a kind of Pick-axe, from the Dutch word, *Met haeck*, i. e. with a hook.

Mattreſs, (*French*) a Quilt, or Flock-bed.

Matura, a certain goddeſs among the ancient Romans, who is ſaid to be the Patroneſs of Corn, when the ears began to ripen; as *Patalena* took charge of them when the cups began to open; and *Lactucina* when the juyce, or milky ſubſtance began to abound.

Maturity (*Lat.*) ripeneſs; whence maturation, a ripening.

Matuta, ſee *Ino*.

Matutine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the morning.

Maud, (*Germ.*) a Chriſtian name of divers women; from *Matilda*, or *Mathildis*, i. e. Honourable Lady of maids.

Maudlin, (*Coſtus Hortorum*) an herb ſomewhat like to Tanſy in ſight, but to Alecoaſt in Vertues.

Maugre, or *Maulgre*, (*French*) whether one will, or no, or, as we commonly ſay, in deſpite of his teeth: alſo a proper name, in Latin *Malgerius*.

Mavis, in Latin *Malviccium*, a Bird called a Thruſh, or Thruſſel.

Maund, (*French*) a Hand-basket, from *Manus*, i. e. a hand, or from *Mandere*, i. e. to eat, becauſe they uſe to carry meat in it.

Maunday-Thurſday, ſee *Mandy-Thurſday*.

Mavors, the ſame as *Mars*.

Mauritania, the utmoſt Region of *Africa*, toward the *Gaditan* Bay, now called the Streights of *Gibralter*; where the Gyant *Antæus* is ſaid to have reigned, who was overcome by *Hercules*. It is divided into *Tingitania*, and *Ceſarienſis*, which *Strabo* calls *Maſſilia*, and *Maſſæſylia*.

Mauſolus, a King of *Caria*, the husband of *Artimiſia*, by whom he was ſo intirely loved, that after he was dead, ſhee is ſaid to have drunken up his aſhes in Wine, and built him a very ſtately Sepulcher, which from his name ſhe called *Mauſæolum*, being one of the ſeven wonders of the world, and from which every rich Monument is figuratively called a *Mauſæolum*.

Maxentius, the ſon of *Maximinus*, a Tyrant of *Rome*, and perſecutor of the Chriſtians.

Maxillar, or *Maxillary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Jaw-bone.

A *Maxim* in Philoſophy, or Law, is a Propoſition, or Principle, generally received, grounded upon reaſon, and not to be denied; called alſo an Axiom.

Maximilian, a name, firſt given to one of the German Emperours, by his Father *Frederick* the third, compoſing it of the names of two famous Romans, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio Æmilianus*, with hope that his ſon would imitate their vertues.

Maximinus, an Emperour of *Rome*, under whom the ſixth Perſecution was raiſed.

May, ſo called, becauſe *Romulus* dedica-

ted it to *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*.

May-fly, a certain kind of Inſect that is good Bait for ſome ſort of fiſh, and is bred of the Water-Cricket, which creeps out of the River, and turns to a fly, and lyeth under the ſtones near the water ſide, and ſo called, becauſe ingendred in the month of May.

†*Maynour*, a Term in Law; when a Thief is purſued with Hue and Cry, and taken with the goods about him, that he ſtole; ſo we ſay when any one is taken in an unlawful act, that we took him in the manour, or manner.

Mayweed, an herb like Camomile in ſmell, but of a ſtinking ſavour, and exulcerating nature. That without ſcent, and with a double flower is accounted a pretty rarity.

Maze, an aſtoniſhment: alſo the ſame as Labyrinth.

Mazer, a Beker, or ſtanding Cup to drink in, from the Dutch word *Maeſer*, i.e. *Maple*; of which ſort of wood, thoſe Cups are commonly made.

M E

Mead, the ſame as Hydromel.

Meadowsweet, (*Regina prati*) an herb growing in Meadows with crumpled leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of the Elme: it is uſed to ſtay all manner of bleedings, fluxes, vomitings, fits of the Quartan Ague, and maketh the heart merry.

Meagre, (*French*) ſcraggy, or lean.

The *Mean*, in Muſick the Tenour, or middle part: alſo in Law, it is uſed for the interim, or middle time; as, the action was mean, &c.

Meander, or *Maander*, a River of *Phrygia*, which hath many oblique diverſions, whence a thing that is full of intricate turnings and windings, is called a *Meander*, by way of Metaphor.

Mearſtones, (in Latin *Lapides terminales*) certain ſtones, which are put as bounds and limits, between one mans land, and anothers.

Meaſe, (in Latin *Manſus*) a Manſion-houſe, from the French word *Maiſon*, i. e. a Houſe; or as ſome ſay from *Meix*, i.e. a Manſion: alſo Meaſe, or Meſe, is uſed for a meaſure of Herrings, conſiſting of 500.

Meaſles, a diſeaſe ſomewhat like the ſmall Pox, ariſing ſometimes from the impurity of the Mother's blood.

Meaſondue, an hoſpital; from the French *Maiſon de Dieu*.

Meath, a Province of *Ireland*, containing theſe following Counties; *Eaſtmeath*, *Weſtmeath*, and *Longford*.

Mecænas, a learned Noble-man of *Rome*, who lived in the time of *Auguſtus*; he was a great favourer of *Virgil* and *Horace*: whence every favourer of learning, and learned men, hath been ever ſince ſaluted with the Title of *Mecænas*.

Mecha, a City in *Arabia Fœlix*, which is had in great reverence by the *Turks*, as being the place where *Mahomet* was buried.

Mechlin, a rich City of *Brabant* taken by the *Engliſh* in the year 1580. with ſome commendation indeed for their valour, but blemiſhed with the foul blot of ravening and ſacrileges.

Mechoachan, a root like unto *Jalap* but white, of great efficacy in the Dropſie, for it draweth away water and phlegm, and alſo ſtrengthneth the Liver and inward parts.

Mechanick Arts, or Handy-crafts, thoſe Arts which require the labour of the hand; of which theſe ſeven are eſteemed the chief; Agriculture, Clothing, Navigation, Hunting, Architecture, Medicine, Military Diſcipline: the word comes from the Greek, *Mechané*, an artifice, or invention.

Mechation, (*Lat.*) a committing fornication, or whoredom.

A *Medal*, (*French*) a kind of ancient coyn, or piece of plate, having ſtampt upon it the effigeis of ſome Prince, or other eminent man.

Medea, ſee *Jaſon*.

Medewife, (*Sax.*) a woman of merit,

Media, a large Countrey in *Aſia*, ſo called from *Madai* the ſon of *Japheth*; or *Medus* the ſon of *Ægeus* and *Medea*. It is divided into the greater *Media*, whoſe chief City is *Echbatana*; and the leſſer, called alſo *Atropatia*.

Mediaſtine, from the Latin *Mediaſtinus*, is a drudge, or Kitchin-ſlave; from *Mediaſtinum* which ſignifies that partition made by certain thin skins, dividing the whole breaſt into two hollow boſoms.

Mediation, (*Lat.*) a dividing into two: alſo a making ſuit, or means for any one; whence Mediatour, an Interceſſour.

Medicable, (*Lat.*) able to heal: alſo eaſie to be heal'd, or cur'd.

Medicament, (*Lat.*) a Medicine, or Phyſical drug.

Medicated, (*Lat.*) as Medicated meats or drinks, ſuch as have Medicinal Ingredients mingled with them.

Medication, (*Lat.*) a curing or healing.

Medietas linguæ, an inqueſt impannelled upon any cauſe, whereof one part conſiſteth of Denizens, the other of Strangers.

Mediety, (*Lat.*) the half, or middle.

Medimne,

Medimne, (*Lat.*) a certain measure containing six bushels.

Mediocrity, (*Lat.*) a mean, a middle temper or indifferency.

Mediolanum, the chief City of that part of *Italy*, formerly called *Gallia Cisalpina*. It was first built by the *Gauls*, who as they were digging in the earth, finding a Sow half covered with wool like a sheep, called the City *Mediolanum*, vulgarly *Millain*; and the whole Country being afterwards conquered by the *Lombards*, was thence named *Lombardy*.

Medysance, (*French*) evil speaking, obloquy, or reproach.

Meditation, (*Lat.*) a studying, or devising.

Mediterranean, (*Lat.*) being in the middle of the earth, or land; whence, the Mediterranean Sea is that Sea, which hath its course in the midst of the earth.

Medlar, a tree whose fruit are grateful to the Stomach if rotten ripe, and are best after meals to close up the mouth of it; yet being much eaten, they engender melancholy: of the stone may be made a good medecin for the stone, as *Matthiolus* writeth.

Medrinacles, a kind of course Canvas, called also *Pouledavies*.

Medullar, (*Lat.*) belonging to the marrow.

Medusa, the daughter of *Phorcys*; with whose golden hair *Neptune* was so much in love, that he lay with her in the Temple of *Minerva*, and begat *Pegasus*; at which the goddess being incensed, turned her hairs into Serpents, whose sight converted all that look't on them into stones: but at length *Perseus* finding the Serpents asleep, killed them, and cut off *Medusa's* head.

Meed, (old word) merit, or reward.

Meen, (*French*) the countenance, or posture of the face: also, the outward Garb.

Meer, in Common-law, hath been used for meer right.

Mees, (*Sax.*) Meadows.

Megalysus, one of the *Persian* Nobles, who in the behalf of *Darius*, overthrew the Tyranny of the *Magi*; in *Europe* he took *Perinthus*, overcame the *Paones*, and attempted *Macedonia*.

Megaclo, the daughter of *Magares*, King of the *Lesbians*, who being of a froward disposition, and alwaies contending with his wife, *Megaclo* was so grieved at her mothers calamity, that she hired the Muses to be her maids; and teaching them to sing, they by the sweetness of their Musick, so allayed the spirit of *Megares*, that his wife ever after, lived a better life with him; for which benefit to her, she in thankfulness, built Pillars of brass to their glory, and caused them to be honoured in all the Temples thereabout.

Megacosm, (*Greek*) the great world.

Megara, the name of one of the three Furies; the other two being *Alecto* and *Tysiphone*.

Megalesian games, were certain games celebrated in ancient times in *Rome*, in honour of *Cybele*, or the great goddess.

Megalopsyche, (*Greek*) Magnanimity, or greatness of mind.

Megara, the daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*. She was given in marriage to *Hercules*, upon condition that he would free the *Thebans* from the oppression of *Erginus*, King of the *Orchomenii*, which he performed; but *Juno* being highly incens't against him for killing *Lycus* possest him with such a madness, that he slew his wife *Megara*, & the children he had by her.

Megrim, a distemper which causeth a great pain in the Temples, and Fore-part of the head; the word seems to be contracted from the Greek word *Hemicrania*.

Meiosis, (*Gr.*) diminution, in Rhetorick it is when for extenuation's sake a lighter term is used than the matter requires; as when a great wound is called a scratch; a flat fall, a foile.

Meire, a term in Blazon. See *Varry Cuppy*.

Meladine, the name of a King of *Egypt*, who was very courteous to the Christians when they were half drowned in *Egypt*. A worthy Prince he was, though some write very coursely of him.

Melampod, (in Greek *Melampodium*) a certain kind of herb, otherwise called *Hellebore*.

Melampus, the son of *Amythaon* and *Dorippe*, who laying him abroad in the Sun, and covering all his body except his feet; they were so scorched by the Sun, that they became black, whence he was called *Melampus*, i.e. black-foot. He was a famous Physitian, and understood the voices of Birds and Beasts; he cured the daughters of *Proetus* of their madness, one of whom named *Iphianassa* he married.

Melancholick, (*Greek*) sad, pensive, troubled with melancholy, *i.e.* black choler, one of the four humours of the body: also a distemper caused by the abounding of that humour.

Melantho, the daughter of *Proteus*, who had a humour to ride upon a Dolphins back up and down the *Sea*, which *Neptune* observing, turned himself into a Dolphin, and carrying her to shore upon his back, ravisht her, and begot *Amicus*.

Melanthus, the son of *Andropompus*, he being a *Messenian* was driven out of his Country by the *Heraclidæ*; he went and helpt the *Athenians* against the *Bœotians*, and killed their Captain *Xanthus*; for which he was chosen King of the *Athenians* in the place of *Thymœtesse*.

Melborn, a Castle in *Darbyshire*, where *John* Duke of *Bourbon*, taken prisoner at *Agincourt*, was detained 19 years under the custody of Sir *Nicholas de Mountgomerie* the younger.

Melchior, the name of one of the Magi, or wiſe men of the Eaſt, who offered gifts to our Savior; He offered Gold, as to a King; the ſecond call'd *Jaſper* Frankincenſe, as unto God; the third called *Balthaſar* Myrrh, as unto one that was to die: alſo the name of a great Hereſiark, the Founder of that Sect called the *Melchiariſts*.

Melchites, a ſort of Chriſtians in *Syria*, ſubject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, they are ſo called from *Melchi*, which in the *Syriack* tongue ſignifies a King, becauſe they uſed to follow the Emperours injunctions, in matters of Religion.

Melchizedeck, (*Hebr.*) the King of righteouſneſs, he that met *Abraham* when he came from the ſlaughter of the five Kings, it is ſuppoſed to be *Shem* the Son of *Noah*, but ſaid to be without Father, without Mother, &c. becauſe that he was ſo old, that none then living could remember his Parents.

Meleager, the ſon of *Oneus* King of *Calidonia*, and *Althea*; he gathered a company of valiant youths together, to ſlay a wild Boar that waſted the Country of *Ætolia*; and having ſlain it, preſented the head to *Atalanta* the daughter of *Jaſius* King of *Argos*, which *Plexippus* and *Toxeus* the brothers of *Althea* indeavouring to take away, he ſlew them both and married *Atalanta*. But *Althea* enraged at the death of her brothers, threw the Brand into the fire, which ſhe had ſaved from the Deſtinies when he was born, which as it burnt, he conſumed away.

Melechſala, the ſon of *Meladine*, King of *Ægypt*, who being an active and promiſing Prince, got away the love of his Fathers Subjects, who adored the Sun riſing more than the Sun ſetting, applied themſelves to him, his Father living unloved, and dying unlamented.

Melilote, (*Corona Regia*) ſee *Melilote*.

Melimele, ſee *Pome Paradiſe*.

Melioration, (*Lat.*) a making better, an improving.

Meliſſa, ſee *Mellona*.

Mellaſſes, the droſs of Sugar, commonly called *Treacle*.

Mellation, (*Lat.*) the driving away of the Bees, and taking the honey out of the Hives.

Mellification, (*Lat.*) a making Honey.

Melliſluous, (*Lat.*) flowing with Honey, full of ſweetneſs.

Melliloquent, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking ſweetly, as it were ſpeaking Honey.

Mellilote, or *Melilote*, a certain herb, bearing round leaves with ſlender branches; from the Greek word *meli*, i. e. honey, and *Lotus*, the Lote-tree, as it were, The Lote bearing honey.

Melliſcent, (*French* Honyſweet) a Chriſtian name of divers women.

Mellona, a certain goddeſs worſhip'd by the ancient Romans, as the Patroneſs of Bees; perhaps the ſame with *Meliſſa*, who firſt found out the uſe of Honey, whom the Poets feign to have been turned into a Bee; ſhe was the daughter of *Meliſſus*, King of *Creet*, and the ſiſter of *Amalthea*, the Nurſe of *Jupiter*.

Melody, a muſical ſound, or ſweet aire, from the Greek words, *meli*, i. e. honey, and *ode*, i.e. a ſong; as it were, a honey'd, or ſweet ſong.

Melpomene, the name of one of the nine Muſes, the firſt inventreſſe of Tragedies.

Membrane, (*Lat.*) a certain little thin skin which covereth every part of the body; alſo a skin of parchment: alſo the pill, between the bark and the tree.

Memnon, the ſon of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, and brother of *Laomedon*: he was ſlain by *Achilles* in the *Trojan* War; and, his body being burnt, it is reported that there flew out certain Birds, which are thence called *Memnonian* Birds, who are ſaid every year to come out of *Æthiopia*, to viſit the tomb of *Memnon*.

Memorandum, (*Lat.*) a ſhort note or token, for the better remembrance of any thing: or as we commonly ſay, an *Item*.

Memorable, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be remembred, worthy of remembrance.

Memorial, (*Lat.*) a Remembrancer, or that which puts one in mind of any thing.

Memphis, the chief City of *Ægypt*, built by *Ogdous*, and called after his daughters name, and from whence the *Ægyptians* are anciently named *Memphians*; it is now vulgarly called *Alcairo*.

Menahem, (*Hebr.*) a Comforter, one who ſlew *Shallum*, King of *Judah*, and reigned in his ſtead.

Menalippus, a *Theban*, who having given *Tydeus* a mortal wound, was ſlain by the friends of *Tydeus*; who cauſing *Menalippus* his head to be brought to him, tore it in pieces for revenge, and immediately after died.

Menaſſeh, or *Manaſſah*, (*Hebr.*) forgotten, the ſon of *Joſeph*, and joynt-father with *Ephraim*, one of the twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

† *Mendaciloquent*, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking falſe, telling lyes.

Mendica-

Mendication, (*Lat.*) a begging, whence a Fryar Mendicant, is one that goes up and down begging almes.

Menelaus, the ſon of *Atreus* and *Æropes*; he marrying *Helena* the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, ſhe was in his abſence ſtollen away by *Paris* the ſon of *Priam*, which was the occaſion of the *Trojan* war, wherein after 9 years ſiege *Troy* was deſtroyed, and *Helena* recovered.

Meneſtheus, the ſon of *Peleus*; he with the help of the *Tyndaridæ* raiſing a ſedition againſt *Theſeus*, became King of the *Athenians*, but going to the ſiege of *Troy*, he there died.

Menial, or *Mœnial-ſervant*, one that lives within the walls of his Maſters houſe; from the Latin word *Mœnia*, i. e. walls; or from the old word *Meny*, which ſignifies a Family.

Meninges, (*Greek*) two thin skins which enwrap the brain, the one called *dura mater* next to the skull; the other *pia mater*, which immediately covereth the brain.

Meniver, a kind of Fur, being as ſome think, the skin of a Squirrels belly, or as others ſay, of a little white beaſt, (like to a Weſel) breeding in *Muſcovy*.

Menker, the jaw of the Whale.

Mennow, (from the French word *Menu*, i.e. ſmall) a little fiſh, otherwiſe called a Cackrel, in Latin *Minimus*.

Menœchus, a *Theban* youth, the ſon of *Creon*. He was ſo zealous for the ſafety of his Countrey, that when the Oracle had foretold, that the City which was by the *Argives*, could not be ſaved, unleſs the laſt of the race of *Cadmus*, would voluntarily kill himſelf, he ſlew himſelf with his own ſword.

Menſal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Table.

Menſion, (*Lat.*) a meaſuring.

Menſtruoſity, (*Lat.*) the abounding of womens monthly flowers.

Menſuration, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Menſion*, or meaſuring.

Mental, (*Lat.*) kept in mind; whence mental reſervation, a ſpeaking ſomething, and concealing the reſt.

Menteith, the name of a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Mentition, (*Lat.*) a lying, or forging tales.

Mephiboſheth (*Hebr.* ſhame of mouth) a ſon of *Jonathan*, who was civilly treated by *David* for his fathers ſake.

Mera, the daughter of *Pratus* and *Antia*, ſhe being a great Huntreſs, and following *Diana* in the Woods, was raviſht by *Jupiter*, who lay with her in the ſhape of *Diana*; whereupon the Goddeſs ſhot her to death with one of her Arrows, and afterwards turning her into a dog, ſhe placed her among the heavenly Conſtellations: alſo the name of *Icarius* his dog. See *Icarius*.

Meracity, (*Lat.*) a being pure and without mixture.

Merand, the Chriſtian name of divers women; from the precious ſtone called the Emerauld.

Mercature, (*Lat.*) a buying, trading, or merchandizing.

Mercedary, (*Lat.*) hired with reward, or wages.

Mercenary, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Merch, the name of a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Merchenlage, the Law of the *Mercians*, or the inhabitants of theſe eight Countries, *Gloceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Cheſter*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*; the Land being formerly divided into three parts; the *Mercians*, the *Weſt-Saxons*, and the *Danes*. See *Denelage*.

Mercury, as it were *Medius currens inter Deos & Homines*, i. e. ſent on meſſages between the gods and men; the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Maia* the daughter of *Atlas*. He lay with his ſiſter, *Venus*, and begat *Hermaphroditus*; he was counted the god of Eloquence, of Merchandry, of Handycrafts-men, and the firſt inventour of the Harp: alſo among Aſtronomers the name of one of the ſeven Planets; among Chymiſts of Quick-ſilver: alſo the name of a Plant which is of two ſorts, *viz.* French *Mercury*, which is called *Mercurialis*, and Dogs-Mercury which is called *Cynocrambe*.

Mercurial, or *Mercurialiſt*, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Meretricious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Whore.

Meridian, (*Lat.*) belonging to noon, alſo ſubſtantively uſed for one of the greater Circles dividing the Sphear into two equal parts, and paſſing through the Poles of the World, and the Zenith or Vertical point.

Meridiation, (*Lat.*) a ſleeping at noon.

Meriſmus, (*Greek*) Diviſion, a Rhetorical figure, diſpoſing ſeveral things in their proper places.

Meritot, a kind of play uſed by Children, wherein they ſwing themſelves up and down upon a Rope, to which is tyed a little beam, acroſs which they ſit; it is called in Latin *Oſcillum*.

Meremade, or *Maremaid*, ſee *Syren*.

Mern, a County in the North of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Vernicones*, by ſome *Vecturiones*.

Mero-

Merodachbaladan, (*Heb.*) bitter contrition without judgement, a King of *Babylon*, who succeeded his father *Baladan* in the Kingdom.

Meroe, an Island encompassed with the River *Nilus*, in which there is a City of the same name, built by *Cambyses*, whose sister was called *Meroe*, from whence the City and Island took their denomination. This City, Astronomers make to be the farthest of the Northern Climats, whose parallel-line they call *Dia Meroes*, because it runs through the midst of the City.

Merope, one of the seven daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, they were feigned by the Poets to be changed into seven Stars, called the *Pleiades*.

Merrick, a proper name of a man, among the ancient *Brittains*; in Latin, *Meuricus*.

Mersion, (*Lat.*) a ducking, or Plunging over head and ears into the water, a drowning.

Merton, a Town in *Surrey*, where *Kinulph* King of the *West-Saxon*, was slain by a *Clito* or Prince of the blood, in a Harlots house: the *Clito* himself being also stabbed immediately by *Kinulph's* followers: in this place was born *Walter de Merton*, Founder of *Merton* College in *Oxford*.

Mese, see *Mease*.

Mesel, (*Sax.*) a Leaper.

Mesentery, (*Greek*, as it were, the middle of the entrails) a certain thick, and double skin that fasteneth the bowels, or entrails to the back, and affordeth passage to a number of veins; called the *Mesenterick*, or *Meseraick* veins.

Meskite, a Church or Synagogue among the Turks and Moors, from the Arabick word *Mezquidun*, i. e. an Oration.

Mesnagerie, (*French*) husbandry, or housewifery.

Mesnalty, a Term in Common Law, the right of the Mesne, that is, a Lord of a Manour; who hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding himself of a Superior Lord, from the French word *Maisne*, i. e. younger by birth.

Mesopotamia, a large Country of *Asia*; so called, because it is between the two Rivers, *Tigris*, and *Euphrates*. It was called by the ancient Hebrewes, *Aram Naharaim*, i. e *Syria* of the Rivers; now *Apamia*, and by some, *Adiabene*.

Mesozeugma, (*Greek*) a figure of Grammatical Construction, see *Zeugma*.

Messagry, (old word) diligence in doing a message.

Messalians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the Lords Supper, and Baptism, to be but of indifferent concernment.

Messana, the chief City of *Sicily*, built by the *Messenians*, near unto the Promontory of *Pelorum*.

Messapia, or *Mesapia* a Country of *Italy*, anciently so called from *Messepus*, the son of *Neptune*; it containeth those Regions which are now called *Calabria* and *Apulia*.

Messena, a famous City in *Greece*, situate in the *Peloponnesus*; whose ancient inhabitants the *Messnii* waged a long and bloody war with the *Spartans*, but at last were reduced to absolute slavery.

Messias, the same in Hebrew, as *Christos*, in Greek, *i. e.* anointed; and is oft used in the Holy Scriptures for our Saviour Christ.

Mestizos, (*Span.*) are the breed of *Spaniards*, by the *American* people, men, and women.

Messorius, (*Lat.*) belonging to mowing, reaping, or harvest.

Mesuage, in Common law, is used for a dwelling-house, with Garden, Courtilage, Orchard, and all other things belonging to it.

Metabasis, (*Greek*) a passing from one sentence to another, and is used as a Rhetorical figure, wherein we pass from one sentence to another; as *These things were most delectable, nor shall those things bring lesse pleasure*: it is called in Latin, *Transitio*.

Metachronism, (*Greek*) an errour in Chronology by the mis-reckoning of time, or the ill connexion of passages; a word compounded of the Greek Preposition *Meta*, and *Chronos*, i. e. Time.

Metalepsis, (*Greek*) a participating or taking from one another, as a Rhetoricall figure it is defined, the Continuation of a Trope, in one word through a succession of significations, as *Hinc movet Euphrates bellum*, where *Euphrates*, by *Metonymia Adjuncti*, is taken for *Mesopotamia*, and *Mesopotamia* by *Synecdoche membri*, or the Orientall Nations, it is called in Latin *Participatio* or *Transumptio*.

Metalline, (*Lat.*) belonging to mettals.

Metamorphosis, (*Greek*) a changing of one body, or figure, into another.

A *Metaphor*, (*Greek*) a certain Figure, wherein one word is borrowed to expresse the signification of another, as smiling meadows, youthfull Summer.

Metaphysicks, (*Greek*) a Science, which treateth of supernaturall things; as God, Angels, the Souls of men, &c.

Metaplasmus, (*Greek*) a Rhetoricall figure of speech, wherein words, or letters, are plac't contrary to their usual order.

Metaris, an Arm of the Sea in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called *Maltraith*, and the *Washes*.

Metasta-

Metaſtaſis, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, ſee *Tranſmotion*.

Metathesis (*Greek*) tranſpoſition; being a certain figure wherein one letter is put for another, as *Piſtris* for *Priſtis*, is is called in Latin *Tranſpoſition*.

Metellus, a famous Roman Captain, who being to go by Sea, with a great Army againſt the *Carthaginians*, and *Sicilians*, prayed to all the gods but *Veſta*, who being thereby offended, kept back the Navie with contrary winds: which *Caius Julius* the prieſt affirmed could not be diverted, but by the Sacrificing of his daughter *Metella*; which he yeilding unto, the goddeſſe took compaſſion of the Virgin, and ſent a Heifer in her ſtead: alſo the name of a High Prieſt of the Romans, who when the Temple of *Veſta* was on fire, running into the *Palladium* out of the flame, he loſt his ſight by venturing too far into the fire.

Metempſychoſis, (*Greek*) a Tranſmigration, or paſſing of the Soul; out of one Body, into another.

Meteor, (from the Greek word *Meteoros*, i. e. high) a certain imperfectly-mixt body, conſiſting of vapours drawn up into the middle Region, whereof are ingendred Rain, Wind, Thunder, and Lightning.

Meteorologie, (*Greek*) a Diſcourſe of Meteors.

Meteoroſcopie, that part of Aſtrologie, which handleth the difference of Sublimities, and diſtance of Stars.

Metheglin, (in Latin *Mulſum*,) a kind of drink made of Herbs, Hony, ſpice, &c.

Methodical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Method, *i.e.* an orderly, or artificial diſpoſing, or placing of things.

Methuſelah, (*Heb.*) the weapons of his death, the longeſt liv'd of all men mentioned in holy Scripture, and the father of *Lamech*.

Metiochus, the ſon of *Alcibiades*; he being taken by the *Phœnicians*, and brought a priſoner to *Darius* the King of *Perſia*, againſt whom, his father then made War, was yet honourably received; the King beſtowing upon him large poſſeſſions, and a wife named *Perſiba*, by whom he had many Children.

Metius Suffetius, Dictator of the *Albans*; who being bound by Covenant to aid *Tullius Hoſtilius*, King of the Romans, againſt the *Fidenates*, ſtood with his Army upon a Hill, to ſee the event of a battel, for which he was, by the command of *Hoſtilius*, torn in pieces with wild horſes.

Metonymie, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein there is a changing of one name for another; as of the cauſe for the effects; of the ſubject, for the adjuncts; and contrarily.

Metope, (a Term in Architecture) the diſtance of ſpace in a pillar, between the Denticles, and Triglyph's.

Metopoſcopy, (*Greek*) the gueſſing at mens inclinations; as alſo the future events of men, by looking on their faces.

Metrical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Meeter, or Verſe.

Metrenchyta, (*Greek*) An Inſtrument to inject liquid Medicines into the womb.

Metropolitan, belonging to a *Metropolis*, (*Greek*) *i. e.* the chief City of a Country, or Province, whence an Arch-Biſhop is called a Metropolitan Biſhop, becauſe his See is alwaies in the chief City.

Mexico, a great and famous City of the *Mexican* Province in *Nova Hiſpania*. This City was the chief City of *Montezuma*, who was Lord of the new Word.

Mezentius, a King of the *Thuſcans*, who with his ſon *Lauſus*, aſſiſting *Turnus* in the war againſt *Æneas*, and the *Trojans*, they both fell by the hand of *Æneas* himſelf.

M I

Miagrus, the god of flies, ſo called by *Plautus*; by others *Myopes*.

Miaſm, (*Greek*) a polluting or defiling.

Michael, (*Hebr.*) who is like God, an Archangel mentioned both in the old and new Teſtament.

Saint *Michaels* Mount, a Rocky cliffe, or Promontory in *Corn-wall*, which *John* Earl of *Oxford*, fortified againſt King *Edward* the fourth; there is alſo a place ſo called in *Normandy*.

Micajah, (*Hebr.*) who is like the Lord, the ſon of *Imlah*, a Prophet.

Michal, (*Hebr.*) who is perfect, the daughter of King *Saul*, who was given in marriage to *David*.

Michleta, the name of a Confection ſo called.

To *Miche*, to play the Truant, or hide ones ſelf out of the way, from the French word *Muſer*, i. e. to be idle, or the Dutch *Miche*, i. e. a wary looking about.

Mickle, much; from the Saxon word *Micel*; or as ſome ſay, from the Greek word *Megale*.

Microcoſm, (*Greek*) the body of man is commonly ſo called, being as it were a little world: ſee *Macrocoſm*.

Microcoſmographia, (*Greek*) a deſcription of the little World, Man.

Miſſus ſanguinis, a diſeaſe of the Reins, through

through which there comes thin whey ſh blood.

† *Micrography*, (*Greek*) the deſcription of minute bodies by a magnifying glaſs.

Micrologie, (*Greek*) a diſcourſing about petty ſmall affairs.

Microſcope, (*Greek*) a certain Inſtrument whereby the full proportion of the ſmalleſt things may be deſcerned.

Midas, a King of *Phrygia*, the ſon of *Gordius*, a Cow-Heard. He having entertained *Bacchus*, and being bid to ask of him whatſoever he had a mind to; he deſired that whatſoever he toucht might be turned into Gold, which deſire was immediately granted; and not only every thing elſe he touched, but his meat alſo, before he could bring it to his mouth, was changed to Gold; whereupon he being forced to requeſt that he might be freed from that gift, he was counſelled to waſh himſelf in *Pactolus* ſtreams, which immediately became very bright with the gliſtering of the ſands, which were turned into Gold; afterwards, *Pan* having challenged *Apollo* to a Muſick-duel, *Tmolus* being choſen Judge, *Midas* being the only man that gave the victory to *Pan*, was adjudged for his ignorance to have Aſſes ears grow to his head; which diſgrace nevertheleſs had been concealed, had not his Barber gone into a hollow place of the earth, and cryed out, *Midas* hath Aſſes ears; and ſoon after, the reeds which grew in that place, became vocal; and continually uttered the ſame words.

Midian, (*Hebr.*) Judgment, or Striving. *Abraham*'s ſon by *Keturah*, from whom deſcended the *Midianites*.

Middleburg, the chief City of *Zealand*.

Middleman, (a Term in the Art Military) ſee *File*.

Midriaſis, (*Greek*) the dilatation of the Pupil, or Apple of the eye.

Midriffe, ſee *Diaphragme*.

Migration, (*Lat.*) a removing, or paſſing from place to place.

Mile, ſuch a ſpace of ground in length only, as containeth a thouſand paces, or eight furlongs, every furlong containing 125. paces.

Miles, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Milo*, from the grain called *Millium*, i. e. *Millet*; others make it a contraction from *Michael*.

Miletus, the chief City of *Ionia*, whoſe inhabitants the *Mileſii* were accounted the potenteſt, and the richeſt people of all *Aſia*; it was originally called *Anactoria*; now *Melazzo*: alſo a City of *Caria*, built by *Miletus* the ſon of *Apollo*, and *Argea*, or as ſome ſay, by *Sarpedon* the ſon of *Jupiter*, and the brother of *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

Milford-haven, a very commodious Haven in *Pembroke-ſhire*, where *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* landed, when by that famous Battel at *Boſworth*, he won the Crown from *Richard* the third, this Haven hath ſixteen Creeks, five Bay's, and thirteen Rhodes.

Militarie, (*Lat.*) belonging to Souldier's, or War.

The *Milkie-way*, ſee *Via Lactea*.

Millefoile, (in Latin *Millefolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwiſe called Yarrow.

Millenarians, ſee *Chiliaſts*.

Millet, (in Latin *Milium*, in Greek *Cenchros*) a kind of plant ſo called, from the multitude of ſmall granes, or ſeeds which it beareth.

Milo, a certain *Crotonian* of that vaſt ſtrength that at the *Olympick* games, he carried an oxe the ſpace of a whole furlong, killed it with his fiſt, and afterwards eat it himſelf in one day.

Mylogloſſum, (*Greek*) one of the four pair of Muſcles of the tongue: this aſſiſts the *Geneogloſſum*; ſee *Geneogloſſum*.

Miltiades, a great Captain of the *Athenians*, who with 11000. *Greeks*, overthrew 600000. *Perſians* in the fields of *Marathon*; yet afterwards being accuſed of bribery, he was forced by the *Athenians* to die in Chains.

A *Mime*, or *Mimick*, (*Greek*) a Jeſter, or one that counterfeits the geſtures, or countenances of others, whence Mimical, Apiſh, or given to imitate.

Minacity, (*Lat.*) a menacing, or threatning.

Minchings, an ancient word for thoſe conſecrated Virgins, whom we call Nuns.

Mindbruch, (a Saxon word) a hurting of honour and worſhip.

Mine, (*French*) the ſame as meen; the aſpect or garb of any perſon. *Cleop.*

Mineraliſt, one skilful in Mineralls, (*Lat.*) *i. e.* metals, or any thing growing in Mines.

Minerva, the goddeſs of wiſdom, ſhe is ſaid to have been born without a Mother, and to have ſprung out of *Jupiter*'s head: ſhe is reported alſo to have invented the Liberal Sciences, and to have found out the uſe of Wool; about which a *Lydian* Virgin named *Aracne* conteſting with her, was overthrown and turned into a Spider: alſo to her is attributed the firſt finding out of the uſe of Oyl; ſhe was called in Greek *Athenea*, and from her the City of *Athens* took its denomination.

Miniature, a drawing of pictures in little, which is many times done with *Minium*, i.e. red Lead.

A *Mi-*

A *Minime*, a certain quantity in Muſick, containing one time up, or down, from the Latin word *Minimus*, i. e. leaſt: alſo *Minime Fryars*, are a certain Order inſtituted by *Fran. de Paul.*

A *Minion*, or *Mignon*, (*French*) one that is in high eſt credit and eſteem with a great perſon above any one beſides, but eſpecially in an amorous ſenſe; it is alſo uſed adjectively for neat, ſpruice, poliſht, or adorn'd.

Miniou, (*Lat.*) of a red, or Vermilion colour.

Miniſtery, (*Lat.*) ſervice, or charge in any imployment, but uſed more eſpecially in a ſpiritual ſenſe, for the Prieſtly Function.

Miniver, ſee *Meniver*.

The *Minor*, in a Syllogiſm, the latter part, or aſſumption.

Minoration, (*Lat.*) a diminiſhing, or making leſs.

Minority, (*Lat.*) nonage, or being under age.

Minos, a King of *Creet*, the ſon of *Jupiter*, (or, as ſome ſay, of *Xanthus*) and *Europa*: he having great wars with the *Athenians* and *Megareans*, becauſe they ſlew his ſon *Androgeus*, had *Megara* delivered to him by the treachery of *Scylla*. He entertained *Dædalus* an *Athenian* being baniſht from his Country, who being an excellent Artiſt, made that famous Labyrinth into which the *Minotaur* was put. But afterwards, for making a wooden Heifer into which *Paſiphae* the wife of *Minos* being included, received the Bull again, by which ſhe had formerly had the *Minotaur*; he was ſhut up into the Labyrinth himſelf, together with his ſon *Icarus*: but he making waxen wings for himſelf and his ſon, fled away into *Sicily*, where he was ſtifled in a Bath by the daughter of King *Crocalus*, his ſon having melted his wings by the way, and fallen into the Sea, which was thence called the *Icarian Sea*.

Minotaurus, the Monſter which *Paſiphae* the wife of *Minos* brought forth, having had carnal copulation with a Bull; it had partly the form of a man, partly of a Bull: to this monſter the *Athenians*, overcome by *Minos*, were bound by covenant to ſend yearly, ſeven of their nobleſt youths to be devoured; but in the third year, *Theſeus* the ſon of *Ægeus*, was ſent to ſlay the *Minotaur*; which having done, he eſcaped with the help of *Ariadne*, out of the Labyrinth, by a clew of thread.

Minovery, (from the *French* word *Mainovre*, i. e. handy-work) is a trelpaſs committed by a mans handy-work in the Forreſt, as an Engin to catch Deer, &c.

Minſter, a *Saxon* word, ſignifying a Monaſtery.

Mint, a certain herb ſo called, from *Minthe* the daughter of *Cocytus*, who being taken away with *Proſerpine* by *Pluto*, was changed into a plant of the ſame name: alſo the place where the Kings coyn is formed, which at preſent is at the Tower of *London*, but in ancient times it was at *Calcis*.

Minute, (*Lat.*) little, ſmall; whence *Minution*, a diminiſhing, or making little: alſo a Minute is ſubſtantively uſed for a moment, or the ſmalleſt part of time.

Miraculous, (*Lat.*) wonderful.

Miriam, (*Hebr.*) exalted, or Lady of the Sea, the daughter of *Amram*, and ſiſter of *Moſes* and *Aaron*. For *Miriam* is uſed *Maria* in the new Teſtament, being to this day a general name of women.

Mirmillions, (*Lat.*) a ſort of gladiators, or ſword-fighters.

Mirour, or *Mirrour*, (*French*) a looking-glaſs.

Miſanthropy, (*Greek*) a man-hating, a flying the company of men.

Mirach, the Girdle of *Andromeda*.

Miſaventure, in Common-Law, is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance, as by throwing a ſtone carelеſly, ſhooting an arrow, or the like.

Misbode, (old word) wrong.

Miſcellanies, (*Lat.*) a mixture of ſeveral things together, a collection of divers notions treating of different matters.

Miſcreant, (*French*) an Infidel, or unbeliever.

Miſe, a French word, ſignifying, in an action of right or property, the point whereupon the parties proceed to tryal, either by Aſſize or Battle, as Iſſue is in an action perſonal.

Miſericordia, in Common-Law, is an arbitrary puniſhment, very moderate, and rather leſs than the offence.

Miskenning, is a changing of ſpeech in Court.

Miskin, (old word) a little Bagpipe.

The *Miſne*, or *Miſen-ſail of a Ship*, is that which is between the Poop, and the Main-ſail.

Miſogamy, (*Greek*) a hating, or contempt of marriage.

Miſogyny, (*Greek*) a hating of women.

Miſpriſion, (from the French word *meſpris*) ſignifieth in Common-Law, a neglect or overſight; as a miſpriſion of Felony, &c. is a neglect, or light account had of Fellony committed

by not revealing it, when we knew it to be committed.

Miſy, a kind of yellow Copper, ſhining like Gold; found in *Ægypt*, and the Iſle of *Cyprus*, and thence brought hither.

To *Miſqueam*, (old word) to diſpleaſe.

Miſſale, (*Lat.*) a Breviary, or Maſſe-book.

Miſſeltoe, or *Miſſeldin*, (in Dutch *Miſtel*) a certain plant which grows not upon the ground, but upon other trees; of which it is reported, that Thruſhes eating the Berries of this plant, and afterwards ſitting to rooſt all night, and ſhitting upon it, cauſeth it to bear bird-lime, whence cometh the Proverb. The Thruſh ſhits her own ſorrow.

Miſſile, (*Lat.*) a dart, or arrow: alſo a term in Heraldry, being a mixture of ſeverall colours together.

Miſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſending: it is alſo taken pecularly or if a power given by the Church of *Rome*, to go into other Countries and Preach the Catholick Faith; and thoſe that are thus ſent, are called *Miſſionaries*, or fathers of the *Miſſion*.

A letter *Miſſive*, (*Lat.*) a letter which is ſent from one friend to another.

Miſter, (old word) need, want.

Miſtery (*French*) *Miſtier* Latin *Magiſterium*) a craft, trade, or occupation; but coming from *Myſterium*, it ſignifieth a ſecret or hidden buſineſs.

Mites, in Faulconry, are a kind of Vermin ſmaller than Lice, about the heads and nares of Hawks.

Mithridates, a King of *Pontus*, who ſpake 22 Languages. He rebelling againſt the *Romans* was overcome by *Sylla* near *Dardanus*, and afterwards by *Lucullus*, near *Cizicus*, and flying to *Tygranes* King of *Armenia* he renewed the War; but at length was totally overthrown by *Pompey*, and beſieged in his own Palace: where having in vain attempted to poiſon himſelf, he aſſiſted *Gallus* the Executioner (when his hand trembled) in the murdering of himſelf. He was the firſt inventour of that excellent Antidote againſt infection and poiſon, called from his own name, *Mithridate*.

Mitigation, (*Lat.*) a pacifying, or aſwaging.

Mittins, (in French *Mittains*) certain winter gloves made of cloath, or furs.

Mittimus, a Juſtice of Peace his Warrent to ſend an offender to the Goale, or Priſon.

Mytilene, an ancient City of *Lesbos*, not far from *Mythymna*, from this City the whole Iſland now takes its denomination.

Mixen, (old word) from *Meoxe* i. e. dung, or a dunghill.

Mixture, (*Lat.*) a mingling of ſeverall things together.

Mizmor, (*Span.*) a Dungeon.

M N

Mnemoſyne, a certain Nymph, who being got with child by *Jupiter*, brought forth the nine Muſes; the word ſignifies in Greek, Memory.

Mneſteus, ſee *Meneſteus*.

M O

Moab, (*Hebr.*) of the father, *Lot's* ſon by his eldeſt daughter, of whom came the *Moabites*.

Mobbi, a certain drink made of Potato-roots, much uſed in the Iſland of *Barbado's*.

Mobility, (*Lat.*) moveableneſs, inconſtancy.

Modality, (*Lat.*) a School-term, ſignifying the manner of a thing in the abſtract.

Modder, (from the Dutch word *Modde*, or *Moddekin*, i. e. a Maid, or Virgin) a young girle or wench.

Moderata Miſericordia (*Lat.*) is a Writ, and it lieth where a man is amerced in a County Court or Court Barron, more than he ought to be.

Moderation, (*Lat.*) temperance, government, diſcretion.

Moderatour, (*Lat.*) a diſcreet Governour, a decider of any Controverſie.

Modern, (*Lat*) of late time.

Modicum, (*Lat.*) a little matter, a ſmall pittance.

Modification, (*Lat.*) a qualifying, a ſetting a meaſure, or limit to any thing.

Modulation, (*Lat.*) an exact ſinging, a keeping time, and meaſure in ſinging.

Modwall, a Bird which deſtroyeth Bees.

Mognions, (*French*) Arms for the ſhoulders.

Mogontus, a certain Heathen god, worſhipped by the ancient Brittains in *Northumberland*, like as *Bellotucardus* in *Cumberland*, and *Audates* in *Eſſex*.

Moguntia, a City of *Germany*, now called *Mentz*: the Arch-Biſhop of this place, is one of the three Spirituall Electors of the Empire.

Moiles, (in Latin *Mallei*) a kind of high-ſoaled-ſhooes, worn in ancient times, by Kings and great perſons.

Mo-tie,

Moitie, (*French*) the half part of any thing.

Mokel, (*Saxon*) bigneſs.

Molar, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Mill; whence the molar-teeth are thoſe five moſt extreem teeth on either ſide of the mouth both above and beneath, which are called Grinders.

Molech, (*Helr.*) railing, an Idol of the *Ammonites*.

Molendinarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Mill.

Moleſtation, (*Lat.*) a vexing, a troubleing.

Moliminous, (*Lat.*) requiring ſtrength, force, ſtreſs, or indeavour.

Molition, (*Lat.*) a trying, endeavouring, or attempting.

Mollification, (*Lat.*) a making ſoft, or tender.

Mollitude, (*Lat.*) ſoftneſs, tenderneſs, effeminatenеſs.

Mollock, or *Meare*, (old word) dirt, dung, excrement.

Molochite, ſee *Malachite*.

Moly, a certain herb of very great vertue, mentioned by *Homer*.

Momus, a certain deity among the Ancients, reputed the god of carping and reprehenſion, he is feigned by the Poets to have been born of *Nox* and *Somnus*, and that his whole buſineſs was to reprehend and carp at all the other gods.

Mona, ſee *Angleſey*.

Monachal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Monk.

Monarchy, (*Greek*) the Government of a Common wealth by a Monarch, or one man alone.

Monas, (*Greek*) the number of one.

Monaſterial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Monaſteries *i. e.* ſolitary places where Monks live: It comes from the Greek word *Monos*, *i. e.* alone.

A *Mond*, a ball of Gold, being one of the Enſigns of an Emperor, who challengeth a kind of right to the whole world.

Monedule, (*Lat.*) a jack-daw.

Monmouth, the chief Town of *Monmouthſhire*, called in the brittiſh tongue *Mongwy*, becauſe it is ſeated at the confluence of the Rivers *Munow* and *Wye*. This Town is famous for the Birth of King *Henry* the fifth, and of *Geffry ap Arthur* Biſhop of *Aſaph*, the compiler of the ancient Britiſh Story.

Moneth, (*Sax. Monad*, Dutch *Maendt*, from *Maene*, i. e. the Moon) the ſpace of 28 daies, in which time the Moon compleateth her circle. There are four ſorts of months. Firſt, Firſt, a month of Apparition, *i. e.* the ſpace of 26 daies and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears the other three dayes, being deducted wherein it is obſcured by the Sun. Secondly, Medical or Decretorical, *i. e.* the ſpace of 26 daies and 22 hours. Thirdly of Conſecution or Progreſſion, *i. e.* the ſpace of one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, and the other being 29 daies and a half. Fourthly, of Peragration, *i. e.* the ſpace of the moons revolution from any part of the Zodiack unto the ſame again, being 27 daies and 8 hours.

Monger, or *Manger*, a Saxon word anciently uſed for a Merchant, whence Wood-monger, *&c*, i. e. a Wood-merchant.

Moniers, a word anciently uſed for Miniſters of the Mint, Coyners of money.

Monition, (*Lat.*) an admoniſhing, or giving warning.

Monkeſhood, a kind of flower, called in Latin *Conſolida Regalis*.

Monoceros, (*Greek*) a Unicorn, or beaſt having but one horn.

Monocular, (*Lat.*) having but one eye.

Monodicall, (*Greek*) belonging to Monody, *i. e.* a kind of Funeral-ſong, wherein one ſings alone.

Monogamy, (*Greek*) a ſingle marriage, a having but one wife, or one husband.

Monogram, (*Greek*) a writing, or ſentence, conſiſting of one line or verſe.

Monology, (*Greek*) a talking alone, a diſcourſe held by one man only.

Monomachy, (*Greek*) a ſingle combate, or fighting of one couple onely hand to hand.

Monophagy, (*Greek*) an eating alone or of one kind of meat.

Monopoly, (*Greek*) the ingroſſing of any ſaleable commodity by one man, that no man can gain by them but himſelf.

A *Monops*, (*Greek*) a kind of beaſt of *Paeonia*, otherwiſe called a *Bonaſus*, which voideth a kind of ſharp and fiery ordure, deadly to whomſoever it lights upon.

Monoptote, (*Greek*) a Term in Grammar, being a Noun that hath but one Caſe.

Monoſtick, (*Greek*) a ſentence conſiſting only of one ſingle verſe.

A *Monoſyllable*, (*Greek*) a word conſiſting only of one ſyllable.

Monothelites, (*Greek*) a ſort of Hereticks living in the year 640. who held that there was but one will in *Chriſt*.

Monſtrance de droit, (*French*) is a ſuit in Chancery, for the ſubject to be reſtored unto Lands and Tenements which he ſhews

to be his right, but are by office found in the poſſeſſion of another lately dead, by which Office the King is intitled to a Chattel, Freehold, or Inheritance in the ſaid Land.

Monſtraverunt, (*Lat.*) is a Writ that lyeth for Tenants in ancient Demeſne, directed to the Lord, or to the Sheriffe, commanding him not to diſtraine the Tenant to do other ſervices, than he ought to do.

Monſtroſity, (*Lat.*) monſtrouſneſs, that which is beyond the ordinary courſe of nature.

Montaniſts, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo called from their firſt Author *Montanus*; they held that the Holy Ghoſt was not given to the Apoſtles, but to themſelves.

Montanous, (*Lat.*) full of mountains, belonging to a mountain.

Montchenſy, a great ſirname in *Kent*, and *Suffolk*, ſtyled in Latin Records, *de Monte Cuniſio*.

Monteſiaſco, a ſort of rich Wine made at *Monteſiaſcone* a City in *Italy*.

Montera, (*Span.*) a kind of Cap, uſed by Hunters and Sea-men.

Monticolous, (*Lat.*) full of Monticles, *i*, *e.* little mountains, or hillocks.

Montivagous, (*Lat.*) wandring up and down the hills and mountains.

Montifichet, a name of great note, ſtyled in the Latin Records, *de Monte fixo*.

Montgomery, the chief City of *Montgomeryſhire*, ſo named from *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who built the Caſtle. It is called in Latin *Mons Gomericus*.

Monument, (*Lat.*) from the verb *Monere*, i.e. to admoniſh; a memorial of any famous perſon or action, by Sepulcher, Statue, Pillar, or the like.

Monychus, the name of one of the *Centaurs*, whoſe ſtrength was ſuch, that he could pull up the ſtrongeſt trees by the roots, and uſe them inſtead of darts.

Monyma, the wife of King *Mithridates*, who when her huſband was overthrown, attempted to have ſtrangled her ſelf by tying her Diadem to her neck; but the rope breaking, ſhe curſed her Diadem, as being neither uſeful in proſperity, nor adverſity, and delivered her ſelf up to an Eunuch to be ſlain.

Mony-wort, (*Nummularia*) an herb of *Venus*, cold, drying, and aſtringent, it is otherwiſe called *Herb-twopence*.

Moore hen, ſee *Coot*.

Moonwort, (*Lunaria*) a very ſmall Plant, but of great vertue for curing of Wounds, Fractures, Diſlocations, Bruiſes, ruptures, and Cancers of the breaſt, yea, ſome ſtick not to affirm that it will open any Lock, being put into the Keyhole, and to pull ſhoes off the Horſe feet, when ceremoniouſly gathered, and at ſome ſet time.

To *Moor a Ship*, a term in Navigation, to lay out her Anchors, as is moſt fit for the Ship to tide by in that place where ſhe is.

To *Moor acroſs*, is to lay one anchor to one ſide of the ſtream, and the other to the other, right againſt one another. To *Moor alongſt*, is to lay an anchor amidſt the ſtream, a head, and another a ſtern, when you fear driving a ſhoar. To *Moor a Proviſo*, is to have one anchor in the River, and a hawſer a ſhoar, which is mored with her head a ſhoar. Water-ſhot is to moor quartering betwixt both, neither quartring, nor alongſt the Tide.

Moorland, a part of *Staffordſhire*, ſo called from certain barren places thereabout, which have been anciently called Moors.

To *Moot*, (from the French word *Mot*, i. e. a word; or the Dutch word *ghe-moet*, i. e. a meeting together) a Term uſed in the Inns of Court, and ſignifieth to handle a Caſe in Law; and thoſe that handle theſe Caſes are called Mootmen: who after 7 or 8 years ſtudy, are choſen Utterbariſters.

Mooted, in Heraldrie, trees torn up by the roots, are ſaid to be mooted.

Moral, (*Lat.*) pertaining to manners or civility: alſo the Moral of a fable is uſed ſubſtantively, for the application of it to mens lives and manners; whence to moralize, is to give the moral ſenſe, or interpretation of any thing.

Moration, (*Lat.*) a tarrying, or ſtaying.

Moravia, a Country of *Germany*, anciently called *Marcomannia*, it is now joyned to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Morbidezza, (*Ital.*) tenderneſs, effeminacy.

Morbifical, (*Lat.*) cauſing ſickneſs, bringing diſeaſes.

Mordacity, (*Lat.*) bitingneſs, ſharpneſs: alſo bitterneſs of ſpeech, taunting terms.

Mordecai, (*Hebr.*) bitter, *Heſters* Guardian, who being advanced by King *Abaſuerus*, wrought the deliverance of his Countrymen the Jews.

Mordication, (*Lat.*) a biting, or faſtning the teeth deep into any thing.

Moreſk-work, (*French*) a kind of antick work in painting or carving, wherein there is a wild reſemblance of birds, beaſts, trees, &c. intermingled.

Morgan, a proper name of a man, ſignifying

ing in the ancient Britiſh Tongue, as much as *Sea-man*.

Morgla, (from the French words *Mort*, i. e. death, and *Glaive*, i. e. a ſword) a mortal, or deadly ſword.

Moris, a proper name; in Latin *Mauritius*, from *Maurus* a Moor. The moſt famous man of this name was St. *Morice*, a Cammander in the *Theban* Region, Martyred for the Chriſtian Faith under *Maximianus*.

Morigeration, (*Lat.*) as it were a bearing manners, an obeying, a yielding obedience.

Morion, (*Ital.*) a Steel-cap, or head-piece.

Moriſco, (*Span.*) a Moor: alſo a kind of Dance which ſeemeth to be the ſame with that which the Greeks call *Pyrricha*, we vulgarly call it the Mortice-dance, as it were, the Mooriſh Dance.

Morking, (a Term in hunting) a Deer that dies by mitchance, or ſickneſs.

Morling, or *Mortling*, the wool which is taken from the skin of a dead ſheep.

Morology, (*Greek*) fooliſh ſpeaking, talking like a fool.

Moroſity, (*Lat.*) peeviſhneſs, frowardneſs, waywardneſs.

Morphew, a kind of white ſcurfe upon the body, from the French word *Mort-feu*, i. e. Dead-fire, becauſe it looks like the white ſparks that fall from a brand extinguiſhed.

Morpheus, the miniſter of ſleep; uſed alſo metaphorically for ſleep it ſelf.

Morta, the name of one of the three Deſtinies according to the Latins. See *Parcæ*.

Mortal, (*Lat.*) deadly, bringing death.

Mort d' anceſter, is a writ that lyeth where a mans father, mother, brother, or uncle die ſeiſed of Land, and a ſtranger abateth, or intreth the Land.

Mortgage, (*French*) a pawn of Land, or goods bound for money borrowed; to be the Creditours for ever, if the money be not repaied at the time agreed on.

Mortiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing death.

Mortification, (*Lat.*) as it were a making dead, a quelling or ſubduing; but it is peculiarly uſed in Divinity for an humbling or bringing down the fleſh by faſting and prayer.

Mortification, that by which Mixts are as it were deſtroyed, and loſe the vertues of their firſt nature, to acquire others more efficacious by the help of revivification.

A *Mortiſe*, (*French*) a Term in Carpenters work, being a faſtning a piece of wood as it were by biting into another piece.

Mortmain, (*French*) ſignifying a dead hand; it is in the Common-Law an Alienation of Lands, or Tenements to any Corporation, or Fraternity; and their Succeſſors with the Licence of the King, and the Lord of the Mannour.

Mortreſs, a kind of made diſh of meat conſiſting of ſeveral ingredients.

A *Mortuarie*, (*Lat.*) a Funeral, a burying place: alſo a gift left by a man at his death to his Pariſh in recompenſe of his Tythes, not duely paid in his life-time.

Mortuum Caput, the more groſs and earthy ſubſtance that is left of any ingredient, when the moiſture is drawn out by Diſtillation.

Moſaical, Muſaique, or Muſive work, a kind of curious work in Architecture, conſiſting of ſmall inlaid pieces of ſtone, glaſs, ſundry coloured ſhells, or other materials.

Moſes, (*Hebr.*) drawn up, the ſon of *Amram*, by whom God delivered the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt*, and he by whom he gave their ancient Law.

A *Moſque*, the ſame as *Meskite*.

A *Moſtick*, a word uſed in painting, being a round ſtick about a yard long, which the Artiſt doth reſt upon when he paints.

Mot, or *Motto*, (*French* and *Italian*) an Emblem, Impreſs, or Device, as it were a ſhort ſentence compriſed in a word: alſo a certain note which Hunt-men wind on their horn.

Motet, (*French*) a verſe in Muſick, a ſtanza of a Song: alſo a ſhort poſie.

Mother-wort, *Cardiaca*, an herb influenced by *Venus*, and the ſign *Leo*, of a cleanſing and aſtringent faculty.

Mouch, (old word) to eat up.

Mougnon, (*French*) the brawny part of the Arm: alſo the braſſel, or that part of a Coat of Armour, which covereth the Arms.

Mound, *q. Munimentum*, a Fence, or Hedge.

Mounſoun, in Navigation, is a conſtant wind in the Eaſt-*India*, that bloweth three months together one way, and the next three months the contrary way.

Mounſter, a Province in *Ireland*, containing theſe following Counties, *Kerry*, *Deſmond*, *Kork*, *Waterford*, *Limmerick*, *Tipperry*.

To *Mount* a Piece, a Term in the Art of Gunnery, and Navigation, is to lay her upon her Carriages.

Mouſe-ear, (*Piloſella*) a Lunar herb of a binding, cleanſing, and conſolidating faculty.

Mountain of piety, a certain ſtock, or bank of

of money, which uſed to be raiſed out of voluntary contributions, and treaſured up to be lent upon occaſion to poor people, who were ruined by the uſury and extortion of the Jews.

Moveable-feaſts, thoſe feaſts obſerv'd among us, which happning alwais on the ſame day of the week, yet vary in the day of the month as the firſt *Sunday* in *Lent*, *Eaſter day*, *Rogation*, *Whitſunday*, &c. whereas the Immoveable Feaſts are thoſe, which varying the day of the week, fall conſtantly upon one and the ſame day of the month; as *Chriſtmas day*, *Candlemas day*, our *Lady day*, *Bartholomew day*, *Michaelmaſs day*, &c.

Mountebanck, (from the Italian word *Montimbanco*, becauſe he mounts upon ſome high bench or form) a Drug-ſeller, or one that buyes Drugs of Apothecaries, and by much boaſting of their vertues, ſells them again for choice Medicines. He is called in French *Charlatan*, for his great talking and bragging.

Mourning of the Chine, a diſeaſe in Horſes, which exulcerates the Liver, and by the filthineſs of the vapours flowing from the ſore, corrupts the heart, and cauſeth death.

A *Mow*, (from the French *Amas*, i.e. a heap) a pile, or ſtack of Corn, or Hay.

M U

Mucilaginous, or *Mucculent*, (*Lat.*) full of ſnotty, or ſlimy ſubſtance.

Mucidity, or *Mucour*, (*Lat.*) mouldineſs, hoarineſs, filthineſs.

Mucronated, (*Lat.*) ſharp-pointed.

Mudereeſes, Readers in every Jawm, Cathedral among the Turks, that teach Schollers the Common-prayer, and inſtruct them in all duties belonging to the Church, being paid for their pains out of the Revenews of their Moſcheas, or Churches. This word is derived from *Ders*, which with them ſignifies a Leſſon.

A *Mue for Hawks*, a kind of Cage, or Aviary where Hawks are kept when they change their feathers, it comes from the French word *Muer*, to change, whence that place called the *Mues* near Charing-croſs came to be ſo called; it having been anciently appointed for the keeping of the Kings Hawks.

Mufti, the chief Prieſt among the *Turks*, who is created by the Emperour himſelf.

Mugwet, ſee *Gatherbag*.

Mugwort, a kind of herb, which being carried about a man, is ſaid to take away wearineſs; it is called in Latin *Artemiſia*, from *Artemiſia* the Queen of *Caria*, or from *Artemis*, i. e. *Diana*.

Mulato, (*Span.*) one whoſe father is a Blackmore, and his mother of another Nation; or contrarily,

Mulct, (*Lat.*) a fine, penalty, or amerciament.

Muleto, (*Ital.*) a beaſt called a Moile, or great Mule; made uſe of in ſome parts for the carrying of Sumpters.

Muliebrity, (*Lat.*) womaniſhneſs, ſoftneſs, effeminacy.

Mulier, in Common-law, is a word taken contradiſtinct to baſtard, as if a man have a ſon by a woman before Marriage, and then marrying the mother of that ſon who is called a baſtard, have another ſon; this ſecond ſon is called *Mulier*, and being compared together, they have this addition, Baſtard eldeſt, and Mulier youngeſt. But the moſt proper ſignification of *Mulier*, is a woman that hath had the company of man.

Mullar, (in French *Mulleur*) the upper ſtone wherewith Painters uſe to grind their colours.

Mullet, (in Latin *Mullus*) a kind of fiſh called a Barbel: alſo a term in Heraldry, being like a ſpot falling from above, and divided into five ends: alſo in Chirurgery, it is a ſort of ſmall Inſtrument ſomewhat like pincers, to pick out any offenſive thing, out of the eye, or any other part of the body that hath but a narrow paſſage.

Mulſe, (*Lat.*) a kind of wine mingled with honey.

Multifarious, (*Lat.*) of divers ſorts, divided into many parts.

Multifidous, (*Lat.*) having divers ſlits, cleft into ſeveral parts.

Multiformity, (*Lat.*) having divers forms, or ſhapes.

Multiloquous, (*Lat.*) talking much, of many words.

Multiparous, (*Lat.*) bringing forth many young ones at one birth.

Multiplicious, (*Lat.*) manifold, conſiſting of divers waies, or things.

Multiplication, (*Lat.*) an increaſing, a making much, or many.

Multipotent, (*Lat.*) having much power, able to do much.

Multiſcious, (*Lat.*) having much ſkill or knowledge.

Multiſonant, (*Lat.*) ſounding much, making much noiſe.

Multivagant, (*Lat.*) ſtraying, or wandering much.

Multure, in Common-law, is a toll that a miller taketh for grinding of Corn.

Mumme, a kind of Dutch Beer, made originally at *Brunſwick*.

Mummery, (*French*) a perſonating of any one in a mask.

Mummy,

Mummy, (*Lat.*) a kind of pitchy ſubſtance ariſing from moiſture, which is ſweat out of dead bodies, that have been embalmed with divers ſorts of ſpices, and is called in Greek *Piſſaſphaltus*.

Muncerians, a ſort of Anabaptiſts, that made great inſurrection in *Germany*, ſo called from their Ringleader *Muncer*.

Mundane, (*Lat.*) worldly, belonging to the world.

Mundification, (*Lat.*) a making clean, purging, or purifying.

Muneration, (*Lat.*) a recompencing, or rewarding.

Municipal, (*Lat.*) injoying a freedom, or the right of a free City.

Munificence, (*Lat.*) bountifulneſs, liberality.

Muniment, (*Lat.*) a Fence, or Fortreſs: alſo a houſe of ſtrength, where Deeds, or Plate of a Colledge are kept.

Munite, (*Lat.*) fenced, made ſtrong.

Munkſeam, (a Term in Navigation) a kind of ſowing the Canvaſſes of ſails, the edge of the one over the edge of the other.

Murage, (*Lat.*) a toll to be levyed for the building, or repairing of publick walls.

Mural, (*Lat.*) belonging to a wall.

Mural-Crown, a Crown which among the ancient Romans was given to him, who firſt ſcaled the walls of an Enemie's City.

Murder, in Common-Law, is a wilful and felonious killing of any man upon premeditated malice.

Murengers, certain officers in *Weſtcheſter*, that look to the City walls.

Muricide, (*Lat.*) a mouſe-killer, a cowardly fellow.

Muriel, the Chriſtian name of divers women, from the *Greek Myron*, i. e. ſweet ointment.

Muring, a Term in Architecture, the raiſing of walls.

Murrain, (from the Greek word *Maraino*) a kind of rot, or conſuming diſeaſe among Cattel.

Murnival, (*French*) the number 4.

Murray, a Country in the North part of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Moravia*.

A *Murrey* colour, (from the Greek word *Maurus*) a dusky, blackiſh, or dun-colour.

Muſach caſſa, a certain cheſt in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, wherein Kings were wont to caſt their offerings.

Muſabib Alloh, A Talker with God; by which the *Turks* call *Moſes*.

Muſaph, a certain Book containing the Laws of the *Turks*.

Muſcadel-Wine, (*French*) a ſort of Wine, brought from the Iſland of *Candy*, having a ſweet odour like that of Musk.

Muſchamp, a name formerly of great note in *Northumberland*, ſtyled in Latin Records, *de Muſko Campo*.

Muſcheto, a kind of Inſect ſo called, ſomewhat reſembling a gnat.

Muſſack, a kind of drink, much in uſe among the *Chineſes*.

Muſcovia, a large Country of *Europe*, otherwiſe called *Ruſſia*, bordering upon *Tartary*. It is governed by the great Duke of *Muſcovy*, called alſo Emperour of *Ruſſia*.

Muſcous, (*Lat.*) moſſy, or full of moſs.

Muſculous, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or full of Muſcles, *i. e.* certain organick parts of the body, being of a fleſhy and tendinous ſubſtance, and interlac't with filaments and little Veins and Arteries; and ſerving as the inſtruments of motion to every part.

Muſen, a Term among Hunters, is when a Stag, or male Deer caſts his head.

Muſes, the nine daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemoſyne*, born in the Country of *Pieria* (whence they are called *Pierides*) and inhabiting *Helicon* a hill of *Bœotia*, they were accounted the goddeſſes of Muſick and Poetry, and the reſt of the ingenuous Arts and Sciences; their names were, *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpſichore*, *Polihymnia*, and *Urania*.

Muſet, (*French*) the places, thorough the which the Hare goeth to relief.

Muſive, ſee *Moſaical*.

Muſket, the taſſel, or male of a ſparrow-Hawk.

Muſkiune, a kind of bird, otherwiſe called a Finch; in Latin, *Fringillago*.

Muſmon, the name of a certain beaſt reſembling partly a ſheep, partly a goat.

Muſſitation, (*Lat.*) a muttring, or ſpeaking between the teeth.

Muſſulmans, or *Mulſulmans*, an Arabick word, ſignifying a people faithful in their Religion, being an attribute which the Turks and Mahumetans arrogate to themſelves.

Muſt, (*Lat.*) Wine newly preſſed from the grape.

Muſtache, or *Muſtachio*, (*French*) from the Greek word *Myſtax*, the beard of the upper-lip.

Muſtaphis, certain Prophets, or learned men among the Turks.

Muſtelline, (*Lat.*) belonging to a weaſel.

Muſtriche, a Shoomakers-laſt.

Mutability, (*Lat.*) changeableneſs, inconſtancy.

Mutation, (*Lat.*) a changing.

Mute, (*Lat.*) dumb, ſpeechleſs: alſo Mutes, uſed ſubſtantially for thoſe conſonants which have no ſound of a vowel before them: alſo certain Executioners among the *Turks* appointed to ſtrangle offenders, are called *Mutes*. Alſo, a Hawk is ſaid to mute, not to dung.

Mutilation, (*Lat.*) a maiming, or curtailing of any thing.

Q. *Mutius*, a ſtout Roman, who in the War with *Porſenna* King of the *Hetrurians*, went into the enemies Camp with an intent to have killed the King; but being taken and threatned with extraordinary puniſhments, he thruſt his right hand into the fire and burnt it off, to ſhew his contempt of torments; whence he was called *Scævola*; and telling *Porſenna*, that 300 Youths had in like manner conſpired againſt him, he was ſo terrified, that immediately he made a peace with the Romans.

Mutual, (*Lat.*) paſſing between two, interchangeable.

Muzzle-ring, in Gunnery, is the greateſt circle about the mouth of a great Gun.

MY

Myſterieſme, (*Greek*) a diſdainful gibe, or ſcoff; in Rhetorick, it is taken for a more ſecret and cloſe kind of *Sarcaſm*.

Myriad, (*Greek*) the number of ten thouſand.

Myrmidons, a certain people of *Theſſaly*, who went under the conduct of *Achilles* to the Wars of *Troy*. They were ſo called from *Myrmidon* an ancient King of *Theſſaly*, the ſon of *Jupiter*, and the Nymph *Corymoſa*; or elſe from a certain Virgin called *Myrmice*, who for contemning *Ceres*, was changed into an Ant: from which there ſpringing up a multitude of Ants, they were by the Prayers of *Æacus*, when *Theſſaly* was almoſt depopulated, changed into men.

Myrobalanes, a ſort of medicinal fruit, by ſome called *Ægyptian* Acorns, of which there are five ſorts, *Bellerick*, *Chebule*, *Citrine*, *Emblick*, and *Indian*.

Myropolift, (*Greek*) a ſeller of ointments or ſweet oiles.

Myrrha, the daughter of *Cynaras* King of *Cyprus*, who by the help of her Nurſe coming to lye with her father, was got with child by him, and brought forth *Adonis* the Paramour of *Venus*, but *Cynaras* afterwards being ſenſible of what was done, would have ſlain her with his ſword, whereupon ſhe fled into *Arabia Felix*, and was changed into a Tree of her own name, from which there diſtilleth a ſweet aromatick Gum called alſo Myrrhe.

Myrrhine, (*Lat.*) belonging to Myrrhe, made of Myrrhe.

Myrſilus, the ſon of *Myrſus*, a King of *Lydia*, called alſo *Candaules* the laſt of the race of the *Heraclida*. See *Candaules*.

Myrtilus, the ſon of *Mercury* and *Phaethuſa*; he was the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*, who being to run a race with *Pelops*, *Myrtilus* being promiſed a great reward, loolened the Axletree, ſo that the Chariot being overturned, *Oenomaus* fell out and broke his neck; but before he died, he intreated *Pelops* to revenge his death; whereupon when *Myrtilus* came to demand his reward, he was thrown into that Sea which from thence was called *Mare Myrtoum*, now *Mar de Mandria*.

Myrtle, a kind of low tree which beareth a little blackiſh leaf of a very fragrant ſcent, and groweth only in hot Countries. This tree was by the ancients accounted ſacred to *Venus*.

Myſia, a Country of *Aſia* the Leſs, anciently divided into Higher *Myſia*, and Lower *Myſia*, it containeth thoſe Countries which are now called *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Wallachia*.

Myſtagogical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Myſtagogue, *i. e.* he that interprets Divine myſteries or ceremonies: alſo, he that hath the keeping of Church-relicks, and ſhewing them to ſtrangers.

Myſteriarch, (*Greek*) a chief overſeer of ſacred myſteries.

Myſtical, (*Greek*) myſterious, ſecret, hidden.

Mythology, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe and expoſition of fables.

NA

Naam, (from the Dutch word *Memmen*, i. e. to nim, or take hold on) in Common-Law, is the taking of anothers moveable goods, which if it be by reaſonable diſtreſs proportionable to the value of the thing deſtrained for, it is called lawful *Naam*.

Naaman, (*Hebr.*) comely, fair, the ſon of *Benjamin*: alſo a *Syrian* Captain who was healed of his leproſie by *Eliſha*.

Nabal, (*Hebr.*) fool, or mad, a rich Churle whom *David* threatned to ſlay, but was pacified by the prudence of his wife *Abigail*.

Nacre,

Nacre, (*French*) mother of pearl.

Nadab, (*Hebr.*) a Prince, the ſon of *Aaron*.

Nadir, an Arabick word oft uſed in Aſtronomy, ſignifying that point of Heaven directly under our feet, and oppoſite to the Zenith.

Nænia, (*Lat.*) Funeral-ſongs, Funeral-prayers, or praſes.

Naiades, the Nymphs of Rivers and Fountains, from the Greek word *Nao*, i.e. to flow.

Naiant, (*French*) ſwimming, or floating; a Term in Heraldry.

Naif, (*French*) a Term in Jewelling, and is ſpoken of a Diamond, or other Stone, which looketh quick and natural, and hath all its properties as in water, cleanneſs, &c.

Namaz, a word uſed among the Turks ſignifying their Common prayer.

Nantwich, a Town in *Cheſhire*, famous for the pits of brine or ſalt water, which are called *Wiches*; it is named by the ancient Brittains *Hellath Wen*, i.e. the white Wich or Salt pit; and by Latin writers *Vicus Malbanus*; perhaps from one *William Malbedeng* or *Malbanc*, anciently Lord thereof.

Napperie, (*French*) Linnen for the Table.

Napææ, the Nymphs of the woods and mountains, from the Greek word *Nape*, i. e. a wood.

Napthe, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſulphureous ſubſtance, called Median oile, or Babyloniſh bitumen.

Narciſſus, a youth of great beauty, the ſon of *Cephiſus* and *Liriope*, of whom the Prophet *Tireſias* foretold, that he ſhould live ſo long as he ſhould abſtain from beholding himſelf; he being beloved of many Nymphs, and eſpecially of *Echo*, was inſenſible to all their loves, and at length coming to drink of a clear Fountain, and beholding his image in the water, he fell in love with it, and ſeeing no hopes of injoying it, he pined away for grief, and was changed into a flower of the ſame name, vulgarly called a white Daffadilly; and *Echo*, ſeeing her ſelf deſpiſed likewiſe, pined away, and was changed into a voice: Alſo the name of a Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, who when oil was wanting at Divine ſervice for the Lamps, by his prayers turned water into oil.

Narcotique, (*Greek*) of a ſtupifying and benuming quality; whence divers things which are uſed in Phyſick to that end, are called *Narcotic* Medicines.

Nares, a Term in Faulconry, the holes in the Hawks beak.

A *Narration*, or *Narrative*, (*Lat.*) a report, or diſcourſe, or relation of any thing.

Narſes, an Eunuch, who being General of the Emperour *Juſtinians* Army in *Italy*, after *Belizarius*, performed very great ſervice againſt the *Goths*; but at laſt being affronted by *Sophia* the Empreſs, he called in the *Lombards* into *Italy*.

† *Naſicornous*, a made word which ſignifieth having a horn upon the noſe; from the Latin *Naſus*, i. e. a noſe, and *Cornu*, i. e. a horn.

Natalitious, (*Lat.*) belonging to ones Nativity or Birth day.

Natation, (*Lat.*) a ſwimming.

Nathanael, (*Hebr.*) the gift of God, the ſon of *Iſhai*: alſo a pious man mentioned in the New Teſtament with the Commendation of a true *Iſraelite* without guile. Since a frequent proper name of men.

Nativity, (*Lat.*) the Birth, or firſt entrance into the world.

Nativo habendo, a Writ for the apprehending and reſtoring to his Lord his villain, claimed as his inheritance, who in Common Law is called *Nief*.

Naturaliſt, (*Lat.*) one that underſtandeth natural cauſes, a natural Philoſopher.

Naturalization, (*Lat.*) an admitting of ſtrangers into the number of natural Subjects.

Naval, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſhip, or Navy.

To *Naucifie*, (*Lat.*) to ſet at nought.

The *Nave of a wheel*, the middle, or that part, into which the Axle-tree is put.

Naufrage, (*Lat.*) ſhipwrack, loſs at Sea, ſee *Wreck*.

Navicular, (*Lat.*) belonging to ſhips.

Navigable, (*Lat.*) paſſable by ſhips.

Navigation, (*Lat.*) a ſailing: alſo, the Art of Seafaring, the knowledge of Sea-Affairs.

Navity, (*Lat.*) diligence, ſtirringneſs.

Naulage, (*French*) the fraight, or paſſage money for going over the Sea, or any River.

Naumachy, (*Greek*) a fighting at Sea, a Sea-battle.

Nauplius, the ſon of *Neptune* and *Amymone*, the daughter of *Danaus*, he was King of *Eubœa*, and father of *Palamedes*, who being by the means of *Ulyſſes* ſtoned to death; *Nauplius* in revenge made a great fire upon the mountain *Caphareus*, which the Greek Navy taking to be the light of ſome near Harbour, ſailed ſo near, that they were caſt away upon the rocks.

Nauſeous, or *Nauſeative*, (*Lat.*) going againſt

gainſt ones ſtomack, making one ready to vomit.

Nauſicae, the daughter of *Alcinous* and *Arete*: ſhe going out of the City one night with her maid-ſervants to bath her ſelf, met with *Ulyſſes* who was ſhipwrack't upon that ſhore, and almoſt naked; whom ſhe brought to her fathers Palace, gave him cloaths, and entertained him with a great deal of reſpect.

Nauſible, (*Lat.*) a Haven for ſhips.

Nautical, or *Nautic*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Mariners, or to *Ships*.

Naxos, one of the *Cyclades*, Iſlands in the *Ægean*, anciently called *Strongyle* and *Dia*; in this Iſland, *Ariadne* being left by *Theſeus*, married *Bacchus*.

Nazal, (*French*) the noſe-piece of a Helmet.

Nazarites, (*Hebr.*) a ſort of Jews who ſeparated themſelves from all others, and vowed themſelves to God for a certain time, in which they abſtained from Wine and ſuffered their hair to grow: alſo the Diſciples were called *Nazarites*, from *Nazareth* the place where Chriſt was born.

N E.

Neade, a certain kind of beaſt, whoſe bones are of a miraculous greatneſs.

Neæra, the name of a very fair Nymph, who being got with child by *Phœbus*, brought forth two daughters, *Lampetia* and *Phæthuſa*, who kept the flocks of their father the Sun in *Sicily*; many of which were killed by the companions of *Ulyſſes*, for which they were caſt away at Sea.

Neale-too, in Navigation, is when it is deep water cloſe to the ſhore.

Neapolis, the City of *Naples* ſituate in *Campania* in *Italy*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea-ſide. It was built firſt of all by the Citizens of *Cuma* and called *Parthenope*, from the name of one of the *Syrens*, who was there buried; afterwards it was deſtroyed, then rebuilt and called *Neapolis*; which in Greek ſignifieth the new-City. From this City the Kingdom of *Naples* takes its denomination, containing all thoſe Countries of *Italy* which are called *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Magna Græcia*, and part of *Latium*.

Neap-tides, thoſe ſmaller tides which happen ſeven daies after the change, and ſeven daies after the full of the Moon, whereas the greater tides which happen ſeven daies before the change and full, are called Spring-tides.

Neat, (from the Dutch *Nieten*, i. e. to but) an Oxe, Cow, or Steer.

Nebuchadnezzar, (*Hebr.*) the mourning of the Generation, a King of *Babylon*, who conquered *Ægypt*, and deſtroyed *Jeruſalem*. See his ſtory more at large in *Daniel*.

Nebule, a Term in Heraldry, bearing a repreſentation of the Clouds.

Nebulous, (*Lat.*) miſty, foggy, cloudy.

To *Neceſſitate*, (*Lat.*) to force as a thing of neceſſity.

Necromancy, (*Greek*) a divination by calling up deceaſed bodies: alſo the black Art, or any kind of Conjuration by dealing with the Devil, or evil Spirits.

Nectarean, (*Greek*) pleaſant, immortal; from *Nectar*, i.e. a certain pleaſant drink, which the Poets feign to have been the drink of the gods, and that whoſoever drunk of it would become immortal.

Nefandous, (*Lat.*) hainous, horrible, not to be mentioned.

Nefarious, (*Lat.*) very wicked, abominable.

Negative, (*Lat.*) denying, or gainſaying.

Negative pregnant, in Common-Law, is when a man being impleaded to have done a thing upon ſuch a day denies, that he did it after the manner and form declared.

Negotiation, (*Lat.*) a Merchandizing, trafficking, or managing of affairs.

Negro, (*Ital.*) a Black-more.

Nehemiah, (*Hebr.*) the reſt of the Lord, a zealous promoter of the reparation of *Jeruſalem* (after the Captivity) which he carried on the more ſucceſſully by the favour he had with King *Artaxaſt* whoſe Butler he was. It is become a frequent Chriſtian name of men.

Neif, ſee *Nativo habendo*.

Nemæa, a certain Woody Country of *Achaia*, between *Cleonæ* and *Phlius*: here it was that *Hercules* ſlew a Lion of a monſtrous bigneſs, which from the place was called the *Nemæan*-Lion; in remembrance of which exploit he inſtituted certain games, called alſo *Nemæan*-games.

Neme, (old Engliſh) ſignifying Uncle; uſed by thoſe of *Staffordſhire*.

Nemeſis, the goddeſs of reward and revenge, and the daughter of *Jupiter* and Neceſſity; ſhe was alſo called *Adraſtia* and *Ramnuſia*, and placed by the *Ægyptians* above the Moon.

Nemoral, or *Nemorous*, (*Lat.*) belonging to woods, woody, ſhaded with trees.

Nenuphar, (*Arab.*) a certain flower commonly called a Water-Lilly.

Neogamiſt, (*Greek*) one newly married.

Neophyte, (*Greek*) a plant newly ſet or planted: alſo metaphorically one newly entred into any profeſſion, or one newly converted to the Faith.

Neoterical, or *Neoterique*, (*Greek*) new, or of late time.

Neots: Saint *Neots*, a Pariſh in *Cornwal* within which is a well dedicated to *Saint Keyne* a female Saint, the reputed vertue of the water whereof is this, That whether husband or wife come firſt to drink thereof, they get the Maſtery thereby. *Cariev.* ſurvey of *Cornwal*.

Nep, (*Nepeta*) a kind of herb, otherwiſe called *Catmint*

Nepenthe, a certain herb (mentioned by *Pliny*) which being put into wine, expelleth ſadneſs. Some think it to be the ſame with *Bugloſs*.

Nephelian Crookhorn, is *Aries*.

Nephritick, (*Greek*) troubled with a diſeaſe, which cauſeth a pain in the reins of the back.

Nepotation, (*Lat.*) riotouſneſs, or luxury.

Neptune, the ſon of *Saturn* and *Ops*: in the diviſion of the world among *Saturn's* ſons, the Empire of the Sea fell to him by lot.

Nereides, the Nymphs of the Sea, the daughters of *Nereus* and *Doris*; among whom was *Amphitrite*, the wife of *Neptune*.

Domitius Nero, one of the ancient Roman Emperours, who killed his mother *Agrippina*, his wife *Octavia*, the Poet *Lucan*, and *Seneca* his Maſter.

Nerve, (*Lat.*) a ſinew, alſo by a metaphor, force, or ſtrength of body.

Nervoſity, (*Lat.*) a being full of Nerves or Sinews, *i.e.* certain organick parts of the body, which cauſe ſtrength and motion: it is alſo metaphorically taken for ſtrength or vigour.

Neſcious, or *Neſcient*, (*Lat.*) ignorant, or not knowing.

Neſh, (old word) tender.

Neſſus, one of the *Centaurs*, whom *Ixion* begat upon a Cloud, formed into the likeneſs of *Juno*: he was ſlain by *Hercules*, for attempting to raviſh his wife *Deianira*.

Neſt of Rabbets, a term uſed by Forreſters for a company of Rabbets.

Neſtor, the ſon of *Neleus* and *Chloris*: he came with 50. ſhips along with the *Grecian* Army to the wars of *Troy*, and was famous for his prudence and eloquence, and the great age he lived to.

Neſtorians, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo called from *Neſtorius* their firſt Founder; their chief Tenet was, that there were two perſons, as well as two natures in Chriſt.

Nettings, (a term in Navigation) thoſe ſmall ropes, which are ceaſed together with Rope-yarnes, in the form of a net, with Maſhes.

Nettles, an herb called in Latin *Urtica ab urendo*; becauſe it raiſeth bliſters.

Nevin, a Town in *Caernervanſhire*, where, in the year 1284. the Nobles of *England* triumphed over the *Welſh* with ſolemn Juſts and Turnaments, wherewith they celebrated the memory of King *Arthur*.

Nevoſity, (*Lat.*) fulneſs of Warts, or Moles.

Neuſtria, a region of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Weſtrich*.

Neutral, (*Lat.*) indifferent, inclining to neither ſide.

Newark, a pleaſant Town, ſeated upon the River *Trent* in *Nottinghamſhire*, it is ſo called as it were, the New-work, from a ſtately Caſtle built in King *Stephens* time, by *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*. In this Town, King *John* ended his daies.

New-caſtle, a noted Town in *Northumberland*, ſituate upon the River *Tine*, which maketh a very commodious Haven for ſhips: It derived this name from the new Caſtle built by *Robert* ſon to *William* the Conquerour. Some think it to have been that Town, which was anciently called *Gabroſentum*.

New-Colledge, a Colledge in the Univerſitie of *Oxford*, built by *William Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

New-years-gift, a gift preſented to friends, or great perſons, the firſt day of *January*; a cuſtom derived from the ancient Romans, who uſed to offer Preſents to the Emperours in the Capitol, though they were abſent. In *Italy*, it is the cuſtom for the greateſt perſons to give to the meaneſt, whereas here the meaneſt give to the greateſt.

Nexible, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be knit.

N I

Nias-Hawk, (a term in Faulconry) a Hawk newly taken out of the neſt, and not able to prey for her ſelf; alſo metaphorically taken for a Novice.

Nibble, a term in hunting, ſee Browſe.

Nicea, a City of *Bythinia*, famous for the great Synod or Council, which was kept there by the appointment of *Conſtantine* the Great, conſiſting of 318. Biſhops.

Nicia, a Chriſtian name of women, in Greek Victorius.

Nicias, an *Athenian* Captain, who together with *Demoſthenes*, being ſent againſt the *Syracuſians*, was repulſed with a very great overthrow by *Gylippus* the *Lacedæmonian*, who was ſent to aid the *Syracuſians*.

Niches, or *Nices*, a Term in Architecture, the hollow places in a wall, wherein Statues or Images are ſet.

Nicholas, (*Greek*) Victorious over the people.

Nicholaitans, a ſort of Hereticks who held it lawful to have their wives in common, ſo called from *Nicholas* of *Antioch*, who was created by the Apoſtles, one of the ſeven Deacons.

Nicomedia, a City of *Bithynia*, wherein *Conſtantine* the Great died, having in his ſickneſs been baptized by *Euſebius* Biſhop of this City, a maintainer of the *Arian* Hereſie; it was anciently built by King *Nicomedes*, and is at this day called *Nichor*.

Nichodemites a ſort of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, ſo called from their imitation of *Nicodemus*, who made profeſſion of his faith in private.

Nicopolis, (as it were the City of Victory) a City of *Epyrus*; ſo called from the great Battle at *Actium* (which is near this City) where *Auguſtus* overcame *M. Anthony* and *Cleopatra*: it is now vulgarly called *Gallipoly*.

Nicoſtrata, the mother of *Evander*, ſhe was otherwiſe called *Carmenta*.

Nicotian, a certain plant, vulgarly called Tobacco. It was called *Nicotian* from one *J. Nicot*, who firſt brought it from *France* into *Portugal*.

Nictation, (*Lat.*) a twinkling with the eyes.

Nidgeries, (*French*) trifles, fooleries.

Nidification, (*Lat.*) a building of a birds neſt.

A *Niding*, an old Engliſh word, ſignifying a baſe-hearted Fellow, a coward.

Niddeſdale, a Country in the South part of *Scotland*, q. the dale upon the River *Nid*.

Nidulation, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Nidification*.

Nief, ſee *Neif*.

Nigella, a ſort of herb otherwiſe called *Melanthium*, vulgarly *Gith*.

Nightertaile, (*Saxon*) by night.

Nightſhade, (*Selanum*) a Saturnine plant, otherwiſe called *Dwale*, and *Petty-Morrel* and (*Lat.*) *Uva Vulpis*, *Cuculus*, & *Morella*.

Nigrefaction, (*Lat.*) a making black.

Nihil dicit, in Common Law, is a failing to put in an Anſwer to the Plea of the Plaintiffe, by the day aſſigned; whereupon judgment paſſeth againſt him, as ſaying nothing.

Nihilorum Clericus, the Clerk of the *Nichils*, an officer in the Exchequer who maketh a Roll of all ſuch ſumms as are nichild by the Sheriff, upon eſtreats of the Green wax, when ſuch ſums are ſet on perſons either not found out, or found not ſolvible; which Roll he delivereth into the Treaſurers Remembrancers office.

Nil, the ſparkles that fly from metals tryed in a furnace: it is called in Greek *Pompholyx*, or *Spodium*.

Nilling, (old word) unwilling.

Nilus, a River running through the midſt of *Ægypt* and *Æthiopia*, counted the chiefeſt and the father of all other Rivers; and as ſome ſay, taketh its name from *Nilus* an ancient King of *Ægypt*. This River is famous for overflowing the Country every year, and making the ſoil fruitful, and for falling into the Sea within ſeven months, in the figure of a Greek Δ.

Nimbiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing tempeſts, or ſtormy ſhowers.

Nimbot, (*French*) a Dandi-prat, a Dwarf.

Nimious, (*Lat.*) exceſſive, over-much.

Ninus, an ancient King of the *Aſſyrians*, the ſon of *Jupiter Belus*. He very much enlarged the *Aſſyrian* Empire, overcame *Borzanes* King of the *Armenians*, *Pharus* King of the *Medes*, *Zoraſter* the King of the *Bactrians*, the firſt inventour of Magick, and *Sabarius* King of the *Sagæ*; at length he was ſecretly made away by his wife *Semiramis*, (whom he had taken from *Menon* the Preſect of *Syria*) who conſpiring againſt his life, ſucceeded him in the Kingdom.

Niobe, the daughter of *Tantalus*, and ſiſter of *Pelops*; ſhe was married to *Amphion*, and by him had ſix ſons, and ſix daughters, whom *Juno* prevailed with *Apollo* to kill with his Bow and Arrows, becauſe their mother had adventured to prefer her ſelf above the goddeſs; and *Niobe* her ſelf, while ſhe was railing againſt *Juno*, was carried by a whirlewind into *Aſia*, and there changed into a ſtone.

Niphates, a Hill parting *Armenia* the greater, from *Aſſyria*; from this Hill, the River *Tigris* ſprings.

Nippers, a ſort of Chyrurgeons Inſtrument uſed for Amputation, but more eſpe-

especially appropriated to the Fingers and Toes.

Nisens, a Tyrant of *Syracuse*; who being admonish't by the *Augurs*, that he had but a short time to live, spent the remainder of his life in excess of luxury, and revelling.

Nisi prius, a Writ judicial that lyeth where the Enquest is pannelled and returned before the Justices of the Bank; the one party, or the other, making petition to have this Writ for the ease of the Country.

Nisroch, (*Hebr.*) flight, the name of an ancient Idol amongst the *Syrians*.

Nisus, a King of the *Megarenses*, against whom war was made by *Minos*, a King of *Crete* to revenge the death of his son *Androgeus*, who was slain by the *Megarenses* and *Athenians*, conspiring together; at length *Megara* was taken by the treacherie of *Scylla*, who for the love of *Minos*, cut off her Fathers purple Lock, on which depended the fate of his life and Kingdom; whereupon *Nisus* pined away for grief, and was changed into a Hawk; and *Scylla* seeing her self despised of *Minos*, pined away also, and was changed into a Partridge.

Nitidity, or *Nitour*, (*Lat.*) cleanness, gayness, brightness.

Nitrous, (*Lat.*) full of, or savouring of *Nitre*, i. e. a kind of substance like unto Salt, somewhat spongy, and full of holes, it a little resembleth Salt-Peter, but is not the same, as some suppose it to be.

Niveous, (*Lat.*) snowy, white, like unto snow.

Nixii, certain gods among the Romans who were said to be assisting to women in Childbirth.

Nixus, one of the heavenly Constellations, resembling *Hercules* with his knee bent, and endeavouring to strike at the Dragons head; it is also called *Ingeniculum*, in Greek *Engonasin*.

NO

Noah, (*Hebr.*) ceasing, or resting, the son of *Lamech*; he built an Ark by Gods appointment, wherein he saved himself and all his Family from the Universal Deluge.

Nobilitation, (*Lat.*) an enobling, or making noble.

Noblesse, (*French*) nobility, generosity, both of blood, and of mind.

Nocent, or *Nocive*, (*Lat.*) hurtful, injurious, or doing harm.

Noctiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing night, or darkness.

Noctivagant, (*Lat.*) night-wandring, walking by night.

Nocturnal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the night time, nightly: also a Nocturnall is substantively taken for a Night-Dial.

Nocturnes, certain Prayers, or Psalms, appointed by the Church, to be read in the night-time.

Nocument, (*Lat.*) hurt, damage, or harm.

Nocuous, (*Lat.*) harmful, doing wrong.

Nodinus, a certain god among the Romans, being overseer of the knots and joynts in the stalks of Corn.

Nodous, (*Lat.*) full of knots, knobs, or joints.

Noel, (*French*) the time of Christs Nativity, vulgarly called Christmas.

Noli me tangere, a kind of Herb, whose seed spurts away as soon as it is touch't: also a disease so called, wherein the part affected, the oftner it is toucht, the worse it grows: also a term signifying the French disease.

Nomades, a certain people of *Scythia Europæa*, who are said to be descended from those that followed *Hercules* in his expedition into *Spain*.

Nomarchy, (*Greek*) a Mayroky, the government of a City, or Country.

Nombre de Dios, a Town in *Castella del oco*, a Golden *Castile*, well seated for Commerce and Trade; but the place being found somewhat less healthful, and otherwise obnoxious to enemies at Sea; the Trade, and chief Inhabitants, are since removed to *Porto bello*, or St. *Philip*: it was so called by *Didaco Niquesa*, a Spanish Adventurer, who being driven by distress of weather, and ready to be wracked, had his men get on shore here. *En Nombre de Dios*, i.e. In the name of God.

Nombreil, a Term in Heraldry, being the lower part of an Escutcheon, the honour point being the uppermost part, the Fesse the middle part; the word signifieth in French, a Navel.

Nomenclator, (from the Latin word *Nomen*, i. e. a name, and the Greek *Caleo*, i. e. to call) one that calleth things by their proper and significant names; among the Romans there were certain Officers so called, who gave unto their Lord an account of the names of all such as saluted him as they passed; they were also such, as we call the Cryers of a Court.

Nominal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a name.

Nominalia, (*Lat.*) certain festival dates among the Romans, wherein they gave names to their

their Children; for Males it was the eighth day, for Females the ninth, which was called *dies lustricus*.

Nomination, (*Lat.*) a naming: also in Common, and Canon-law, it is taken for a power that a man hath by vertue of a mannour, or otherwise, to appoint a Clark to a Patron of a Benefice by him to be presented to the Ordinary.

Nomographer, (*Greek*) a Writer of Laws.

Nomothesie, (*Greek*) a making, or publishing of Laws.

Nonability, (a Term in Law) being an exception taken against the Plaintiff, or Defendant, why he cannot commence any suit in Law.

Nonacris, a Mountain of *Arcadia*, at the foot of which is the River *Styx*, whose water is so cold, that it cannot be contained in any other vessel, but only in the hoof of a Mule.

Nona, the name of one of the three destinies among the Latins, see *Morta*.

Nonage, in Common-law, is the time of a mans, or womans, being under age: See *age*.

Nonclaim, is an exception against a man that claimeth not within the time limited by the Law.

Non compos mentis, or one that is not in his right wits, ugnifieth, in Common-law, first, an Idiot born; secondly one that by accident loseth his wits; thirdly, a Lunatick; fourthly a drunkard.

Non est culpabilis, the general answer to an action of Trespass, whereby the Defendant doth deny the fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiffe.

Non est factum, an answer to a Declaration, whereby a man denyeth that to be his deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

Non liquet, a Law-term, signifying it appears not; a Verdict given by a Jury, when a matter is to be referred to another day of Trial.

Nonpareil, (*French*) Peerless, having no fellow, or Peer: also a Term in Printing. See *Pareil*.

†*Non-principiate*, (a made word compounded of *non* and *principium*) not having a beginning.

Non-residencie, the unlawful absence of a Beneficed man from his spiritual charge.

Non sanæ memoria, an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiff, or defendant, as not being well in his wits.

Non suit, a renunciation of the suit by the Plaintiffe, or Demandant; when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready to give their Verdict.

Non-Term, the time of Vacation between Term and Term. It was wont to be called the daies of the Kings peace.

Nones of a moneth, so called, *a non sacrificando*, because during them, no sacrifices were made to any of the gods, are certain daies reckoned backward from the Ides to the Calends, or first day; in *March*, *May*, *July* and *October*, they are six daies; in other months, but four.

None of a day, the third quarter of a day, from noon, till Sun set.

To stand at a Non-plus, (*Lat.*) to be able to answer never a word, to have nothing more to say.

Nonupla, (a Term in Musick) being a very quick time, peculiar to *Jiggs*.

Noricum, a Country of *Germany*, now called *Bavaria*: it is divided from *Vindelicia*, by the River *Ænus*, from the higher *Pannonia*, by the Mountain *Cecius*.

Normal, (*Lat.*) done exactly, according to the rule, or square.

Normannia, or *Normandy*, a Countrey of *Gallia Celtica*, so called from the *Normanni*, a people anciently inhabiting *Norwegia*, who in the time of *Charles* the *Grosse*, had this Country assigned them to dwell in; it being formerly called *Neustria*: and the people were all baptized with their Duke *Rollo*, whose name was changed into *Robert*.

Northallerton, or *Northalverton*, the chief Town of *Northallerton-shire*, being a part of *York-shire*, anciently so called; near this Town, was fought that famous Pitch't-field, commonly called the battail of the *Standard*, where *Ralph* Bishop of *Durham* overthrew *David* King of *Scots*; it was so called, because the *English* receiving the first onset of the *Scots*, kept themselves close together about the standard, which resembled the *Caroccio*, so much used by the *Italians*.

Northampton, the chief Town of *Northampton-shire*; so called by contraction from *Northavandon*: near this place was fought that bloody battle, wherein King *Henry* the sixth was taken prisoner by *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*.

Nostoch, is taken by some for a certain kind of excrement, or polluted matter, like a gelly, of an obscure red colour, dropping upon the earth from some luxuriant Planet, or other Star.

Norwegia, a Country of *Europe*, formerly a Kingdom by it self; it is now called *Norwey*, and is under the Government of the *Danes*.

Norwich, the chief City of *Northfolk*, heretofore called *Northwick*, i. e. Northerly Creek, *Wick*, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, the

the Creek, or Cove of a River. It was ſet on fire by *Sweno* the *Dane*, in the time of King *Ethelred*; but it flouriſht again after Conqueſt, and the Caſtle was re-edified by *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Northfolk*. *Lewis* the French-man, won it by aſſault from King *John*.

Notarie, (*Lat.*) one that takes Notes, and makes a ſhort draught of Contracts, Obligations, and other Inſtruments; a Scribe, or Scriviner.

Note, a term in Faulconry, ſee *Pruneth*.

Notification, (*Lat.*) a making known, a giving information, or advertiſement.

Notion, (*Lat.*) underſtanding, or knowledge.

Notius, ſee *Piſces*.

Nottingham, the chief Town of *Nottingham-ſhire*: It is ſo called from a mollified pronunciation, from the *Saxon* word *Snottengaham*, i. e. a houſe of Dens, or Caves, it hath a ſtrong Caſtle, which the *Danes* held out againſt *Ethelred*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and his brother *Ælfrid*, who were ſtirred up by *Burthred*, King of the *Mercians* againſt them.

Novæ tabulæ, (*Lat.*) certain Tables among the ancient Romans, whereby old Debts, or Obligations were cancelled and made void.

Novatians, a ſort of Hereticks, who condemned ſecond marriages, and held that thoſe who had once fallen, ought not to be received into the Church, although they afterwards repented: They were ſeduced by one *Novatus*, in the year 215.

Novation, (*Lat.*) a renewing, or making new.

Novells, certain Volumes of the Civil-law, in number 168. they were ſet out by the Emperour *Juſtinian*, after the *Codex*: alſo certain little Tales, or Romances.

November, ſo called, becauſe it is the ninth month from *March*.

Novempopulana, the Country of *Gaſcoin* in *France*; whoſe chief Cities are *Bourdeaux*, and *Tolouſe*.

Novendial, (*Lat.*) continuing the ſpace of nine dayes.

Novenial, (*Lat.*) continuing the ſpace of nine years.

Novercal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Step-mother.

Novice, (*Lat. Tyro*, *Greek Neophyte*) one newly entered into Orders: alſo a young beginner in any Art, or Profeſſion.

Novity, (*Lat.*) newneſs, ſtrangeneſs.

Nowed, (*French*) tyed in a knot, a Term in Heraldry.

Noxius, (*Lat.*) guilty: alſo hurtful, or offenſive.

N U

Nubiferous, (*Lat.*) cloud-bearing, bringing or cauſing obſcurity.

Nubilous, (*Lat.*) cloudy, or tempeſtuous.

Nude-contract, in Common-Law, is a bare contract, or promiſe of any thing, without aſſigning or agreeing what another ſhall give.

Nudity, (*Lat.*) nakedneſs, barrenneſs.

Nudils, Pledgets made of Lint, or Cotton-wool, and dipped in ſome ointment; to be uſed in ſores, wounds, or diſeaſes of the womb.

Nudation, (*Lat.*) a making bare.

Nugation, (*Lat.*) a toying, or trifling.

Nuiſance, or *Nuſance*, ſee *Annoyance*.

Nullfidian, (*Lat.*) one of no faith, or honeſty.

Nullity, (*Lat.*) nothing, or the being of no effect.

Nullo, (*Arithm.*) a Cipher that ſtands for nothing.

Numa Pompilius, the ſecond King of the Romans, a *Sabine* born; he built the Temple of *Janus*, created the *Dial-Martial*, and *Quirinal Flammins*; he made the twelve *Salii*, or Prieſts of *Mars*, and the High-Prieſt, conſecrated the *Veſtal* Virgins, diſtinguiſht the daies into hallowed and unhallowed, and divided the year into twelve months: and that theſe things might gain the greater credit with the people, he feigned, that every night he had private diſcourſe with the Nymph *Ægeria*, and that what he had inſtituted, was by her appointment.

Numbles, (*French*) the entrails of a Stag, or Deer.

Numeration, (*Lat.*) a numbring.

Numerical, (*Lat.*) belonging to number: alſo a Term in Logick, as, Numerical difference is that difference, which together with the lowermoſt ſpecies, conſtitutes the *Individuum*.

Numitor, the ſon of *Procas*, King of the *Albanians*; he was driven out of his Kingdom by his younger brother *Amulius*.

Nun, (*Dutch*) a Virgin, that by holy Vow obligeth her ſelf to perpetual virginity, and eſpouſeth her ſelf to the Church. Alſo the name of *Joſhua*'s father, ſignifying in Hebrew Son, or Poſteritie.

Nuncupation, (*Lat.*) a pronouncing, or calling by name.

A *Nuncupative Will*, or Teſtament, is that which is declared by words, and not written.

Nundi-

Nundmary, (*Lat.*) belonging to Fairs, or markets; whence *Nundination*, a Trafficking, or Traffick.

Nuncio, (*Ital.*) a Meſſenger, Legat, or Ambaſſadour; it is a word more peculiarly appropriate to the Popes Legat.

Nuper obiit, the name of a Writ, which lieth for a Coheir, being deforced by her Coheir of Land, or Tenements, whereof any of their Anceſtours die ſeiſed in Fee-ſimple.

Nuptial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a marriage, or wedding.

Nurture, for Nouriture, *i. e.* a nouriſhing, a teaching of good manners.

Nutation, (*Lat.*) a nodding.

Nutrition, (*Lat.*) a nouriſhing.

NY

Nyctalops, (*Greek*) Pur-blind.

Nycteus, the ſon of *Neptune*, and *Celene* the daughter of *Atlas* he married a *Cretan* Nymph called *Amalthæa*, by whom he had *Antiope* and *Nyctimene*; the latter of which falling in love with her Father, came by the help of her nurſe to enjoy him; but being afterwards known, and flying from her Fathers wrath, ſhe was changed into an Oak.

Nymphs, ſee *Nymphal*.

Nymphal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Nymphs, which were accounted by the ancients certain rural goddeſſes: of which ſome were called the Nymphs of the woods, or *Dryades*; ſome of the mountains, or *Oreades*; ſome of the waters, or *Naiades*, &c.

Nymphet, (*French*) a little Nymph.

Nyſa, a City built by *Bacchus* in *India*, being ſituate in a very fruitful ſoyl; alſo one of the tops of the mountain *Pernaſſus*, conſecrate to *Bacchus*.

Nyſus, a King of the *Megarenſes*, whoſe City was betrayed to *Minos*, by his daughter *Scylla*: ſee *Scylla*.

OA

Oaxis, a River in *Creet*, ſo called from *Oaxis*, the ſon of *Apollo*, who lived there.

Oaxus, the ſon of *Acacallis*, daughter of *Minos*: alſo a City of *Creet*, which took its denomination from the above-mentioned *Oaxus*. In this City, *Etearchus* the Father of *Pharonyma*, who was the mother of *Battus*, reigned.

OB

Obadiah, (*Hebr.*) Servant of the Lord, the Steward or Governour of King *Ahab*'s houſe: alſo the name of a Prophet whoſe Book of Propheſies is among the reſt that is preſerved of the Old Teſtament. It is among us frequently uſed for a Chriſtian Name of men.

Obambulation, (*Lat.*) a walking abroad, about, or againſt.

Obarmation, (*Lat.*) an arming againſt.

Obduction, (*Lat.*) a covering about.

Obduration, (*Lat.*) a hardning, a growing obſtinate againſt.

Obedientia, hath been uſed in Law for a certain Rent paid in ancient time: alſo in Canon-Law, it is taken for the adminiſtration of an Office: whence *Obedientiales* are thoſe that execute an Office under their Superiours.

Obeliſk, (*Greek*) a great ſtone waxing ſmaller and ſmaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top; differing only from a Pyramid, in that it is four ſquare, and all of one ſtone: alſo a long ſtroke in writing, ſignifying that ſomething is amiſs, and better left out, than inſerted.

Obequitation, (*Lat.*) a riding about.

Oberration, (*Lat.*) a ſtraying, a wandring about.

Obeſitie, (*Lat.*) groſsneſs, or fatneſs.

Objection, (*Lat.*) a caſting againſt: alſo a laying to ones charge. In Rhetorick it is a figure of ſentence, in which we produce the words of an Opponent, that we may anſwer them. It is otherwiſe called *Oppoſition*, and in Greek *Antipophora*.

An *Obit*, (*Lat.*) a renttal, an obſequie, or funeral.

Objuration, (*Lat.*) a binding by Oath againſt any perſon, or thing.

Objurgation, (*Lat.*) a chiding, rebuking, or reproaching.

An *Oblat*, (*French*) a Souldier, who being maimed in the wars, is maintained in an *Abbey*; it is alſo taken for the maintenance it ſelf. In Rhetorick, it is the ſame figure which in Greek is called *Epitimeſis*.

Oblation, (*Lat.*) an offering; more eſpecially that which is offered by religious perſons to the Church, or to pious uſes: alſo a Toll, or Subſidy.

Oblatration, (*Lat.*) a barking, or exclaiming againſt.

Oblectation, (*Lat.*) a delighting, pleaſing, or recreating ones ſelf.

Obligation, (*Lat.*) a binding, or obliging, ones ſelf to any thing.

Oblima-

Oblimation, (*Lat.*) a plaiſtring, or dawbing over, a ſtopping up with mud.

Oblique, (*Lat.*) crooked, awry.

Oblique line, in Geometry is defined to be that which lies unequally between its two terms.

Obliquation, (*Lat.*) a crooking or bending.

Obliteration, (*Lat.*) a blotting out, a cancelling, or aboliſhing.

Oblivion, (*Lat.*) forgetfulneſs.

Oblong, (*Lat.*) a Term in Geometry, a quadrangle, or four-ſquare figure, whoſe length exceeds its breadth.

Obloquy, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking evil againſt any one, a backbiting, a ſlandering.

Obmuteſcence, (*Lat.*) a remaining ſilent, a holding ones peace.

Obnoxious, (*Lat.*) guilty, or faulty, lyable to punishment.

Obnubilation, (*Lat.*) a darkning, or obſcuring with clouds.

Obnunciation, (*Lat.*) a forebidding any thing upon fore-knowledge, or conjecture of ill ſucceſs.

Obole, (*Lat.*) a certain kind of Coyn, valuing with us about a half penny: alſo a weight of 12. or 14. grains.

Obreption, (*Lat.*) a creeping, or ſtealing upon by craft; whence obreptitious, *i. e.* ſtolen upon by crafty means.

Obrizum, q. *Ophirizum*, fine Gold, Gold of Ophir.

Obrogation, (*Lat.*) an interrupting, or hindring: alſo a gain-ſaying.

Obſcœnity, (*Lat.*) ribaldry, baudineſs, unclean ſpeech, or action.

Obſcuration, (*Lat.*) a making dark, or obſcure.

Obſecration, (*Lat.*) a beſeeching, or praying earneſtly.

Obſequious, (*Lat.*) dutiful, obedient, diligent to pleaſe.

Obſequies, (*French*) Funeral Rites, from the Latin word *Obſequium*, i. e. duty; becauſe, in accompanying the dead corps to the grave, we perform a civil duty to the perſon of the dead.

Obſeration, (*Lat.*) a locking, or ſhutting up.

Obſervant, (*Lat.*) diligently marking: alſo dutiful, reſpectful: there are alſo a ſort of *Franciſcans*, or gray Fryars inſtituted by Saint *Francis* of *Aſſiſium*, who are called Obſervants.

Obſeſſion, (*Lat.*) a beſieging, beleaguring or encompaſſing about.

Obſibilation, (*Lat.*) a hiſſing againſt.

Obſidian-ſtone, a kind of precious ſtone, ſpoken of by *Pliny* in his natural Hiſtory. *Cambden* thinketh it to be the ſame with our Canole cole.

Obſidional, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſiege, whence an Obſidional Crown, is a Crown given to him who raiſeth an extraordinary ſiege; an honour often conferred by the ancient Romans upon their Captains.

Obſillation, (*Lat.*) a ſealing up.

Obſolete, (*Lat.*) grown old, or out of uſe, or faſhion.

Obſtacle, (*Lat.*) as it were a ſtanding againſt; a let, or hindrance.

Obſtetrication, (*Lat.*) a doing the office of a Midwife.

Obſtinacy, (*Lat.*) as it were a holding againſt, ſelf-will, ſtubbornneſs.

Obſtipation, (*Lat.*) a ſtopping up.

Obſtreperous, (*Lat.*) making a loud noiſe.

Obſtrigillation, (*Lat.*) a reprehending: alſo a reſiſting, or withſtanding.

Obſtruction, (*Lat.*) a ſtopping, or ſhutting up: alſo a hindring.

Obſtupefaction, (*Lat.*) a ſtupifying, aſtoniſhing, or making abaſhed.

Obtemperation, (*Lat.*) an obeying, a yielding obedience.

Obtenebration, (*Lat.*) a making dark, or cloudy.

Obteſtation, (*Lat.*) an humble requeſting, or beſeeching, a calling God to witneſs for any thing.

Obtrectation, (*Lat.*) a calumniating, depraving, or backbiting.

Obtrition, (*Lat.*) a bruiſing, or wearing away againſt any thing.

Obturation, (*Lat.*) a ſtopping, ſhutting, or cloſing up.

Obtuſe, (*Lat.*) blunt, having a dull point or edge: alſo heavie, or dull-witted. In Geometry, an Obtuſe Angle is, when two lines do include more than a Square, and make a blunt Angle.

Obvallation, (*Lat.*) an invironing, or encompaſſing with a trench.

Obvarication, (*Lat.*) a hindring any in their paſſage.

Obverted, (*Lat.*) turned againſt, or about.

Obvious, (*Lat*) meeting in the way, or coming toward.

Obumbration, (*Lat.*) an obſcuring, or ſhadowing over.

Obuncous, (*Lat.*) crooked.

Obvolation, (*Lat.*) a flying againſt.

Obvolution, (*Lat.*) a rowling againſt, or to and fro.

O C

O ccecation, (*Lat.*) a blinding.

Occidental, (*Lat.*) belonging to the occident, *i. e.* the going down of the Sun, or the Weſt-part of the World: alſo when a Planet ſetteth after the Sun, and is ſeen above the Horizon after him.

Occiduous, (*Lat.*) ſetting, falling, or going down.

Occipital, (*Lat.*) belonging to the hinder part of the head, which is called *Occiput*.

Occiſion, (*Lat.*) a ſlaughtering, or killing.

Occluſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhutting up.

Occulcation, (*Lat.*) a ſpurning, or treading upon.

Occult, (*Lat.*) hidden, ſecret, privy; whence occultation, a hiding, or keeping ſecret.

Occupation, (*Lat.*) in uſing: alſo buſineſs or employment: alſo a Myſtery or Art.

To *Occur*, (*Lat.*) to happen: alſo to meet with.

Oceanine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Ocean, *i.e.* the broad and main Sea which compaſſeth the World, and hath ſeveral denominations, according to the ſeveral Regions to which it is annext. Among the Poets, the ſon of *Cœlus* and *Veſta* is called *Oceanus*, who marrying with *Tethys*, was thought to be the father of all the Rivers and Fountains.

Ochlocraſie, (*Lat.*) ſuch a government, wherein the common people or multitude beat ſway.

Ockham, a Term in Navigation, being tow, or flax, or old ropes untwiſted, and employed about a ſhip.

Ochus, the ſirname of *Artaxerxes*, the ſon of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, by his daughter *Anceſtis*; he ſubdued *Ægypt*, overcame *Tennes* King of *Phœnicia*, *Hermias* the *Acarnenſian* Tyrant, *Euagoras* King of *Cyprus*, took *Sidon* by help of *Mentor*; he buried his ſiſter and Mother-in-Law alive: cauſed his Uncle, with a hundred of his Children, and Grand-children, to be ſlain; but at laſt was poyſoned by his Phyſitian *Bagoas*.

Ocnus, ſee *Manto*.

Octangular, (*Lat.*) having 8. angles, or corners, a term in Geometry.

Octave, (*Lat.*) a muſical proportion called an Eighth: alſo the eighth day next after ſome principal Feaſt of the year.

Octavo, a book is ſaid to be in Octavo, when it conſiſteth of ſheets doubled into eight leaves apiece.

Octennial, (*Lat.*) comprehending the ſpace of eight years.

October, ſo called, becauſe it is the eighth month from *March*.

Octohedrical, (a term in Geometry) having eight ſides.

Octonary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the number eight.

Octogon, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure conſiſting of eight angles.

Ocular, (*Lat.*) belonging to the eyes.

Oculate, (*Lat.*) full of holes, like eyes: alſo quick-ſighted.

Oculus Beli, is a ſemi-tranſparent Gem, the body white, and black in the midſt, like the ſight of the eye, being encompaſſed with an Iris, ſo that it reſembles an eye.

Oculus Chriſti, a certain herb very good for the eyes, otherwiſe called wild Clary.

Oculus Tauri, a Conſtellation in 24. degrees, 39. minutes of *Gemini*.

Ocypete, the name of one of the three Harpyes, ſo called from the ſwiftneſs of her flight.

Ocyroe, the daughter of *Chiron*, and the Nymph *Chariclo*; ſhe being a great Propheteſs, foretold that *Æſculapius* ſhould be the beſt of Phyſitians, and that ſhe her ſelf ſhould be changed into a Mare, which things happened accordingly.

O D

Oda Baſhaws, Heads of the Companies of *Agiam oglans*, though they themſelves are at firſt *Agiam oglans*, for the moſt part.

Ode, (*Greek*) a Song, or Lyrick Poem.

Odelet, (*Dimin.*) a ſhort Ode.

Odoacer, a King of the *Heruli*, and *Thuringians*, who having poſſeſt himſelf of *Ticinum*, *Ravenna*, and *Rome*, and utterly defeated *Auguſtulus*, the laſt of thoſe that uſurped the title of Roman Emperour; he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed King of *Italy* and *Placentia*.

Odontick, (*Greek*) belonging to the Teeth.

Odoriferous, (*Lat.*) ſweet-ſmelling, bearing perfumes, or odours.

Odour, (*Lat.*) a ſcent, or ſmell.

O E

Oeconomical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Oeconomy*, i. e. the ordering, or governing of a houſhold, or family.

Oecumenical, (*Greek*) belonging to the whole world, univerſal.

Oedaſtine, (*Greek*) skilful in weights and meaſures.

Oedematous, (*Greek*) belonging to an *Oedemy*,

Oedemy, i. e. a tumour, or ſwelling in the body riſing from from the abundance of flegme.

Oedipus, the ſon of *Laius*, King of *Thebes*, and *Jocaſta* the daughter of *Creon*; he was brought by *Phorbas* to *Polybius* King of *Corinth*, and bred up by the Queen, as her own ſon: when he came to age, he unfolded the riddle of *Sphinx*, ſlew his father, and married his mother. See *Creon* and *Jocaſta*.

Oenomaus, ſee *Pelops*.

Oenopoliſt, (*Greek*) one that ſells wine, a Vintner.

Oeſophagus, (*Greek*) the mouth of the ſtomack, the gullet.

OF

Offertory, (*Lat.*) a part of the Maſs: alſo a place where offerings are kept.

An *Official*, (*Lat.*) is uſed in the Canon Law, for him to whom any Biſhop doth commit the charge of his ſpiritual juriſdiction.

Officine, (*Lat.*) a Shop, or Work-houſe.

Officious, (*Lat.*) dutiful, or ſerviceable.

Offing, in Navigation, is the open Sea, from the ſhore, or the midſt of any great ſtream.

Ofton, a Town in *Suffolk*; ſo named from *Offa* King of the *Merciens*, as it were *Offa*'s Town.

Offuſcation, (*Lat.*) a ſhadowing, a making dark or dusky.

OG

Og, (*Hebr.*) Roaſted bread, or a Mock, a great Giant, and King of *Baſhan*, who was vanquiſh'd and put to death by the *Iſraelites*.

Ogdaſtick, (*Greek*) an Epigram, or a Stanza conſiſting of eight verſes.

Ogive, or *Ogee*, (*French*) a wreath, circlet, or round band in Architecture.

Ogreſſes, certain round figures in Heraldry reſembling Pellets, alwaies of a black colour.

Ogyges, an ancient King of *Bœotia* who built the City of *Thebes*, in his time hapned a very great flood called the *Ogygian* flood, bigger than that of *Deucalion*, but leſs than *Noah*'s Flood.

OI

Oiſterloit, a certain herb otherwiſe called Snake-weed, in Latin *Biſtorta*.

OK

Oker, a colour uſed in Painting, whereof are ſeveral kinds; *Oker de lace*, or yellow *Oker*, burnt *Oker*, and brown *Oker*.

Okum, a term in Navigation; old ropes torn in pieces like match, or hurds of flax, uſed in Calking of ſhips.

OL

Oleaginous, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Olive-tree.

Oleander, a certain ſhrub called Roſe-bay in Greek *Rododendron*, or *Rododaphne*.

Oleity, (*Lat.*) the time of gathering Olives: alſo oilyneſs.

Oleron, an Iſland in the *Aquitanic* Bay, famous for its ancient Laws and Cuſtoms.

Olfactory, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſenſe of Smelling.

Olicana, the ancient name of a Town in *York-ſhire*, re-edified by *Virius Lupus*, then Propretor in *Brittain*, and is thought to have been the ſame with that, which is now called *Ilkely*.

Olidous, (*Lat.*) rank-ſmelling, having a ſtrong ſavour.

Olgarchy, (*Greek*) the Government of a Common-wealth by a few.

Olivaſter, (*Lat.*) of an olive colour: alſo a wild Olive-tree.

Oliver, the proper name of a man, derived from the peace-bringing Olive, as *Daphnis* from the Laurel.

Oliviferous, (*Lat.*) Olive-bearing, bringing forth Olives.

Olivitie, ſee *Oleity*.

Olla podrida, (*Span.*) a hotchpot, or diſh of meat, conſiſting of ſeveral ingredients, being ſomewhat like that which the French call a *Biſque*.

Olofernes, the General of *Nebuchadonozar's* Army, who was ſlain by *Judith*.

Olympia, a City of *Greece*; near unto which were ſolemnized the great Games inſtituted by *Hercules* in honour of *Jupiter*; they were from the name of this City called the *Olympian*-Games, and were celebrated every fifth year, which ſpace was obſerved as an Epoch of time by the Greeks, and called an *Olympiad*.

Olympias, the Chriſtian name of divers women, ſo called from *Olympus*.

Olympus, a hill in that of *Theſſaly*, that lyeth againſt *Macedon*; the top of this hill toucheth the clouds, and therefore it hath been taken by the Poets for Heaven, or the ſeat of the gods.

Olynthus, a City of *Thrace*, which *Philip* of *Macedon*, won from the *Athenians* by corrupting the ſouldiers with money.

Olyſippo, the chief City of *Portugal*, vulgarly called *Lisbon*.

O M

Ombrage, (*French*) a ſhadow: alſo a colour or pretence.

Omega, (*Greek*) the laſt letter in the Greek Alphabet: It is alſo uſed Metaphorically for the end of any thing.

Omelet, (*French*) a pan-cake, or froiſe.

Omentum, the Caul, or Suet wherein the bowels are wrapt in.

Omer, a certain meaſure among the Hebrews.

Ominous, (*Lat.*) portending good or ill luck: but moſt commonly it is taken in the worſt ſenſe.

Omiſſion, (*Lat.*) a neglecting, or letting a thing paſs. In Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with that which in Greek is called *Antiphraſis*.

Omnifarious, (*Lat.*) divers, ſundry, of all ſorts.

Omniparent, (*Lat.*) bearing, or bringing forth all things.

Omnipotent, (*Lat.*) al-mighty, al-powerful.

Omnipreſent, (*Lat.*) preſent in all places.

Omniſcious, or *Omniſcient*, (*Lat.*) knowing all things.

Omnivagant, (*Lat.*) wandring every where, or in all places.

Omnivorous, (*Lat.*) eating or devouring all kind of things.

Omology, (*Greek*) agreeableneſs, or proportion: alſo a confeſſion.

Omoplata, (*Greek*) the Muſcles of the ſhoulder-blade.

Omphacy, (*Greek*) unripe, though properly it ſignifies the juice of grapes.

Omphale, a Queen of *Lydia*, by whom *Hercules* was highly rewarded, for killing a great Serpent upon the River *Sangaris*; and afterwards he falling in love with her and deſiring to be entertained in her ſervice, ſhe compelled him to ſit and ſpin, while ſhe leaving her diſtaff, put on his Arms a Lions-skin: others ſay that he was ſold to her by *Mercury*, at the command of *Jupiter*, for having ſlain *Iphitus* the ſon of *Eurytus*.

Omri, (*Hebr.*) a rebellious or bitter people, the Name of one of the Uſurpers of the Kingdome of *Iſrael*.

O N

Onagre, (*Lat.*) a wild Aſs: alſo a certain Engin uſed by the ancients, out of which they uſed to ſhoot great ſtones.

One-berry, ſee *Herb Paris*.

One-blade, (*Monophyllon*, or *Unifolium*) an Herb good eſpecially in wounds of the Nerves.

Onerary, (*Lat.*) ſerving for burthen, or cartiage.

Oneration, (*Lat.*) a loading, or burthening.

Onomancy, (*Lat.*) a divination by names: alſo a repeating of many names, by the Art of memory.

Onomatopy, (*Greek*) the feigning of a name from any kind of ſound; as *Bombarda*, *i. e.* a Gun, from the ſounding of bom.

Onpreſs, (old word) downward.

Onyx, a certain precious Stone ſo called from the Greek word ὄνυξ, i. e. a nail of a mans hand; becauſe it is of a whitiſh colour, reſembling the colour of a mans naile. Some ſay it is the congealed juyce of a Tree called *Onycha*; it is alſo called, a *Chalcedonie*.

O P

Opacous, (*Lat.*) ſhady, obſcure, darkned.

Opal, (*Greek*) a precious ſtone of divers colours, yellowiſh, green, and purple.

Opening of Gates, is, when a Planet applies it ſelf to another, who ruleth the figure oppoſite to his houſe; or when one Planet ſeparates from another, and applies immediately to one that hath dominion by houſe, in the ſign oppoſite to theſe ruled by the Planet with whom it was joyned, either by body, or aſpect.

Opera, a kind of Dramatick Poem, in uſe among the *Italians*, performed by voyces and inſtrumental Muſick in a recitative ſtyle, and adorned with Scenes by Perſpective.

Operation, (*Lat.*) a working, or labouring.

Operculated, cloſe covered, a Term in Chymiſtry.

Operiment, (*Lat.*) a covering.

Operoſity, (*Lat.*) buſie work, great pain, or travel.

Ophthalmy, (*Greek*) a certain diſeaſe of the eye, riſing from an inflammation of the uttermoſt skin of the eye, called *Adnata*.

Ophiogenes, (*Greek*) generated of Serpents.

Ophites,

Ophites, (*Gr.*) a kind of Marble, variegated like a Serpent.

Ophir, a place mentioned in Holy Scripture as a place from whence Gold was brought, and therefore by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame with that which we now call *Peru*.

Ophiuchus, a conſtellation in *Saggittary*.

Ophiuſa, an Iſland in the *Balearick* Sea; ſo called from the abundance of Serpents which are in it.

An *Opiate*, (*Lat.*) a confection of *Opium*, i. e. the uſe of black Poppy; which is uſed to cauſe ſleep, or aſſwage exceſſive pain.

Opiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing aid, help, or ſuccour.

Opifice, (*Lat.*) workmanſhip.

Opimous, (*Lat.*) fat, or groſs: alſo rich, or plentiful.

Opination, (*Lat.*) a thinking, or ſuppoſing.

Opiniatrecy, (*French*) opiniativeneſs, obſtinacy, a wilfull perſiſting in any opinion.

Opiſthograph, (*Greek*) a book or paper written upon on the backſide.

Opitulation, (*Lat.*) a helping, or aiding.

Opobalſame, (*Greek*) the gum, or liquor, that diſtilleth from the Balm-tree.

Opopanax, (*Greek*) the Sap, or liquour of a Plant called *Panax*, which grows in hot Countries.

Oppication, (*Lat.*) a covering over with pitch.

Oppignoration, (*Lat.*) a pawning, or laying in pledge.

Oppilation, (*Lat.*) an obſtruction, or ſtoppage in the inward parts.

Oppletion, (*Lat.*) a filling up.

An *Opponent*, (*Lat.*) a withſtander, or contradicter; one that maintaineth a contrary argument in the Schools, to what is generally held.

Opportune, (*Lat.*) fit, ſeaſonable, convenient; whence opportunity, due time, or ſeaſon.

Oppoſite, (*Lat.*) contrary, or over againſt: alſo Oppoſites ſubſtantively uſed, ſignifie in Logick, things relatively oppoſed, as maſter and ſervant; or privatively, as light and darkneſs; or contraries, as knowledge and ignorance.

Oppoſition, (*Lat.*) a contrary ſetting againſt, alſo a reſiſting. In Aſtrology, it is when two Planets are in houſes oppoſite to one another: it is 180. *d.* diſtance, or ſix ſigns, and is thus Charactered, o--o. In Rhetorick, it is a figure of Sentence, the ſame with *Objection*, (ſee *Objection*.

Opprobrious, (*Lat.*) reproachful, upbraiding or reviling.

Oppugnation, (*Lat.*) a fighting againſt, an aſſaulting, or laying ſiege unto: alſo a violent oppoſing.

Ops, the daughter of *Cælus* and *Veſta*, the wife and ſiſter of *Saturn*.

Opſimathie, (*Greek*) a learning late.

Opſonation, (*Lat.*) a catering, a purveying, or buying of meat.

Optation, (*Lat.*) a wiſhing, deſiring, or looking for.

Ophthalmie, (*Greek*) a certain diſeaſe in the eye, occaſioned by the inflammation of the adnate Tunicle.

Optick, (*Greek*) belonging to the ſight: alſo ſubſtantively uſed for that *Science*, whereby the reaſon of the ſight is known.

Optimacie, (*Lat.*) a governing of the Common wealth, by the Nobler ſort of perſons.

Option, (*Lat.*) Election, choice, wiſh, or deſire.

Opulencie, (*Lat.*) riches, wealth, plenty.

Opuſcle, (*Lat.*) a little work, or labour.

OR

Or, (*French*) a Term in Heraldry, expreſſing the colour of Gold.

Orache, or *Orage*, a certain Pot-herb of an inſipid taſte, called in Latin *Atriplex*.

Oracle, (*Lat.*) an Anſwer or Counſel given by God, a foretelling of things to come by Divine revelation, a Saying whoſe truth is unqueſtionable; Oracles were anciently very frequent among the Gentiles, but they all ceaſt immediately after the coming of Chriſt.

Oral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the mouth, face, or viſage.

Oration, (*Latin*) a praying: alſo a ſpeech.

Oratory, (*Lat.*) eloquence: alſo a Chappel, or place dedicated to prayer.

Oratorians, an Order of Fryars; ſo called from the Oratory of Saint *Hierom* in *Rome*, where they uſed to pray: they were inſtituted by Saint *Philip Nereus*, a *Florentine*.

Orbation, (*Lat.*) a bereaving, depriving, or making deſolate.

Orbe, a body contained under one round Superficies; thoſe *Orbs* that belong to the celeſtial Firmament, are either with, or without Stars; that without Stars is the *Primum Mobile*, the other are all ſtellified, either with fixed Stars, or Planets.

Orbicu-

Orbicular, (*Lat.*) round, in fashion of a Ball, or Globe.

Orbity, (*Lat.*) the lack of Parents, or Children; generally, any want.

Orbona, a certain goddess among the ancient Romans, to whom Parents or Children, used to pray against Orbity.

Orcades, certain Islands in the *Brittish* Ocean thirty in number, vulgarly called the Isles of *Orkney*.

An *Orch*, or *Orck*, a monstrous fish, vulgarly called a whirl-pool: also, a But for Wine, or Figs.

Orchall, see *Corck*.

Orcamus, see *Leucothoe*.

Orchanet, (*Arab. Alcanet*) a certain Herb, called in *Spanish Bugloss*, or wild *Bugloss*; in Greek, *Anchusa*.

Orchel, or *Orchal*, a certain stone like Allum, wherewith Dyers use to colour red; in some old Statutes it seemeth to be the same thing with Cork.

Orchestre, (*Greek*) that part of the Scene in a Theater, where the *Chorus* useth to dance; it is also sometimes taken for the place where the Musitians sit.

Orchis, an herb otherwise called *Satyrion*, or *Dogs-stones*.

Orcus, a River of *Thessaly*, flowing out of the Lake *Styx*, whose waters are so thick, that they swim like Oyl upon the top of the River *Penem*, into which it flowes; it is oft-times taken by the Poets for Hell.

Ordeal, (a Saxon word signifying judgment) a kind of purgation practised in ancient times, whereby the party purged was judged free from Crime, it is called in Common-Law *purgatio vulgaris*. Of this purgation, there are several kinds: as *Camp fight*, wherein he that overcame in single combat, was judged to have the right on his side. *Free-Ordeal*, i. e. a passing blind-fold with bare feet, over red hot Plow-shares; and *Water-Ordeal*, i. e. a putting ones arms up to the elbows in seething water.

Order, (a Term in Military Discipline) being the distance of ranks or files; the order in files being three foot; the open order six foot: the order in ranks is six foot, the open order twelve foot.

Ordinary, (*Lat.*) in Civil-law, signifieth any Judge that hath authority to take knowledge of causes in his own right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by deputation; in Common-law, it is usually taken for him that hath ordinary Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical: also in Heraldry, *Ordinaries* are those charges that by a certain property do belong to that Art, and are of ordinary use therein; they are also called proper charges.

Oreades, (*Greek*) Nymphs of the Mountains.

Oreb, (*Hebr.*) a Crow, or Peasant, a Prince of the *Midianites*, who was slain upon the rock *Oreb*.

Oredelph, Ore lying under ground: also a liberty whereby a man claims the Ore found in his own ground.

Oreford, a Town in *Suffolk*, where, in the reign of King *Henry* the second, a certain hairy Creature, perfectly resembling a man in all parts and proportions, was taken out of the Sea by Fisher-men in a Net; who after he had been kept a while, secretly slipt away into the Sea, and was never seen after; this *Ralph Cogeshall*, an old writer recordeth.

Orestes, the son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*: he was preserved from *Ægisthus*, by his sister *Electra*, and sent to *Strophius*, King of the *Phocenses*, where he remained twelve years; after which returning disguised to *Argos*, he slew *Ægisthus* (who had murthered his father *Agamemnon*,) together with his mother *Clytemnestra*, with whom *Ægisthus* had lived in adultery. He also with the help of *Macareus* the Priest slew *Pyrrhus*, in the Temple of *Apollo*, because he had taken away *Hermione*, the daughter of *Menelaus*, who had been first espoused to him; for which crimes, being stricken with madness, he was cured at the Altar of *Diana*, being brought thither by *Pylades*, who was so faithful a friend to him, that when *Thoas* King of *Taurica*, had designed to sacrifice *Orestes*, he affirmed himself to be *Orestes*, that he might die for his friend; but *Orestes*, slaying *Thoas*, freed both himself and *Pylades*, with the help of his sister *Iphigeneia*, who had been made the over-seer of those sacrifices; at last he was bitten by a Viper in *Arcadia*, at a place called *Orestion*, of which wound he died; and his body being digged up, was found to be seven Cubits in length.

Orewood, a kind of Sea-weed.

Orfgild, a restitution made by the Hundred or County, of any wrong done by one that was in *Plegio*.

Orfraies, (*French*) a certain stifled Cloath of Gold, much worn heretofore in *England*, both by the Clergy, and Kings themselves.

Orgal, the Lees of Wine dried, used by Dyers.

Organical, (*Greek*) belonging to, or consisting of *Organs*, i. e. Instruments: also the substantial parts, or Members of the body.

Organie, a kind of Herb growing much upon the Mountains, called in Latin *Origanum*.

Orgeu, a word used in some old Statutes signifying the greater sort of North-Sea fish.

Orgies,

Orgies, (*Lat.*) certain Feasts and Revels; instituted by *Orpheus* to the honour of *Bacchus*.

Orial-Colledge, so called, *quasi Aule Royal* as some think; others say, from *Uriel*; others from *Aureolus*: a Colledge in *Oxford* built by King *Edward* the second.

Oriental, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Orient, *i.e.* the East, or that part of the world where the Sun riseth.

Orifice, (*Lat.*) the mouth, or utmost brim of any thing, the outward hole of a wound.

Oriflambe, (*French*) the great and holy Standard of *France*? having on the top a Purple Flag, or Ensign, born at first only in the wars against Infidels.

Original, (*Lat*) a beginning, or fountain: also a stock, or pedigree: also a first draught.

†*Orismada*, (*Pers.*) the name of a *Persian* god, which was the fire, which they worshipped as a Deity.

Orisons, (*French*) prayers.

Orion, the name of a great Hunter, who vaunting himself to be of that strength of body, that there was no wild beast that he could not kill, the earth brought forth a Scorpion; which stinging him to death, he was placed together with the Scorpion among the heavenly Constellations; some say he was the son of *Oenopion* King of *Sicily*, and that lying with his sister *Candiope*, he had his eyes put out by his Father; others deliver him to have been born a very strange way. Of which see more in *Hircus*.

Orythia, the daughter of *Erectheus*, King of *Athens*, she was ravish't away by *Boreas*, who fell in love with her, and brought forth *Zethus* and *Calais*; who going with the *Argonauts* to *Colchos*, put the *Harpies* to flight.

Orle, a Term in Blazon; being an ordinary compoſed of a three-fold line doubled, admitting a transparency of the field through the innermost space.

Orlop, a Term in Navigation, signifying the second and lower Deck of a Ship.

Ormus, a famous City of *Persia*, being most pleasantly situated in an Island, and abounding with shells, which breed the fairest and cleerest Pearls that are. It was taken by the Lieutenant-General to the King of *Portugal*, in the year 1506.

Ornature, (*Lat.*) a setting forth, trimming, or adorning.

Ornomancy, (*Greek*) a kind of Divination by Birds.

Orontes, a River of *Celosyria*, which rising out of the hill *Libanus*, runs under ground till come to *Apamia*, and falleth into the Sea, near *Seleucia*.

Orphanism, (*Lat.*) the state of an Orphane, *i.e.* a fatherless Child.

Orpheus, a famous Poet and Musitian of *Thrace*, the son of *Calliope* and *Apollo*. He took so heavily the loss of his wife *Euridice*, (of which see *Euridice*) that he utterly abandoned the company of women, for which he was torn in pieces by the *Manades* at the Feast of *Bacchus*, and his several members being cast down the River *Hebrus*, were gathered up by the Muses and buried, and his Harp translated up to Heaven.

Orpiment, a certain drug found deep in the earth, being a kind of arsenick or Ratsbane, and is called in Latin *Auripigmentum*, from its golden colour.

Orpine, a kind of herb called in Greek *Telephion*, from *Telephus* the first discoverer of it.

Orque, (*Lat.*) a hulk, or huge Ship: also the same as *Orch*.

Orrice, a certain flower called in Greek *Iris*, because it resembleth a Rain-bow in diversity of Colours; it is vulgarly called a flower de lice.

Orsilochus, the son of *Idomeneus*, who following his father to the Wars of *Troy*, was at the taking of *Troy* slain by *Ulysses*.

Ortelli, a word used in the Forrest Laws, signifying the claws of a dogs foot.

Orthodox, or *Orthodoxal*, (*Greek*) of a true and right opinion, of a sound Faith.

Orthogonal, (*Greek*) having eeven, or right angles.

Orthography, (*Greek*) the manner of right and true Writing: also in Architecture, or Fortification, it is taken for the upright erection of any work, as it appears when it is finisht.

Orthopnaa, (*Gr.*) shortness of breath.

Ortygia, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, called also *Delos*, sacred to *Apollo*; and into which the Poets feign *Asteria* the sister of *Latona*, to have been changed after she had been turned into a Quail, called in Greek *Ortyx*.

Orval, a certain herb otherwise called Clary, or Clear-eye.

An Oryx, or Orinx, (*Greek*) a kind of wild Goat in *Africa*.

O S

Osbert, a proper name among the *Saxons*, signifying, Light of the Family.

Osborn,

Osborn, another proper name signifying, in *Saxon*, House-child.

Oscillation, (*Lat.*) a hanging, or tottering motion, a swinging upon a rope whose ends are tied to several beams.

Oscines (*Lat.*) those kind of birds by whose feeding, or voices, the *Augures* used to foretel things to come.

Oscitation, or *Oscitancy*, (*Lat.*) a yawning, or gaping: also idleness.

Osculation, (*Lat.*) a kissing, or imbracing.

Osiris, the son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe* the daughter of *Phoroneus*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Argos*: but after a while leaving that Kingdom to his brother *Ægialeus*, he went and subdued *Ægypt*, and married the daughter of *Inachus*, called *Io*, or *Isis*, who first taught the *Ægyptians* Letters, and sundry Arts and Sciences; he was at length slain by *Typhon* his brother, and after his death was worshipped by the *Ægyptians* in the shape of an Oxe.

St. *Osith*, a Town in *Essex* so called, (it was anciently named *Chic*) from *Osith* a Virgin of a Royal Family, who having consecrated her self to the service of God, was here slain by Danish Pirates.

Osmund, the proper name of a man, signifying in the Saxon tongue, House-peace.

Osprey, a kind of Eagle called in Latin *Ossifraga*, in Greek *Perenopterus*.

Ossicle, (*Lat.*) a little bone.

Ossifrage, (*Lat.*) a kind of Eagle which breaketh bones with her beak, the same as *Osprey*.

Ostensional, (*Lat.*) a souldier attending the Prince in publick Shews.

Ostent, (*Lat.*) a wonder, a monster, or strange thing.

Ostentation, (*Lat.*) a boasting, vain-glory.

Ostiary, (*Lat.*) one that keeps the hoasts in a Church, a door-keeper, or keeper.

Ostomachy, (*Greek*) a playing at bones.

Ostracism, (*Greek*) a kind of punishment among the *Athenians*, which was a banishing for ten years by delivering shells to the condemned persons, wherein their names were written.

Oswestre, in British *Croix Oswalds*, a Town in *Shropshire*, so called (for it was anciently named *Mesterfield*) from *Oswald* King of *Northumberland*, whom *Penda* the Pagan King of the *Mercians*, after he had slain him in a bloudy battle, tore to pieces in a barbarous manner.

Oswald, a proper name of a man signifying in Dutch House-ruler, or Steward; and equivalent to the French *le Dispenser*.

OT

Otacousticon, (*Gr.*) an Instrument to improve the sense of hearing.

Otalgia, (*Greek*) a violent disease being a pain the ears.

Othes, in Latin *Otho*, or *Eudo*, the proper name of a man; from the Saxon word *Hud*, i. e. Keeper.

Othryades, a certain *Lacedemonian*, who in a combat of 300. *Lacedemonians*, to 300. *Argives*, being the only man of his party left alive; put to flight those two which were the only men left alive of the *Argives*, and writing on his shield these words, *I have overcome*; he slew himself, as being ashamed to return to *Sparta*; all the rest of his company being slain.

Otooracks, *Milites emeriti*, old Janizaries, no longer fit for Wars; the word is derived from *Otooracks*, which signifieth to sit down.

Otraque, a certain drink which is made of a Nut, growing among the *Molucca's*.

Ottadini, the ancient name of a people inhabiting that part of *Brittain*, which is now called *Northumberland*.

Otter, the name of an amphibious creature, that lives both in the water and upon the land, being a beast of Chase.

Otterbourn, a Town in *Northumberland*, near which was fought a famous battle between the *English* and *Scots*, in which *William Douglas*, the Leader of the *Scottish* Army was slain; and Sir *Henry Percy*, called *Hotspur*, Commander of the *English*, having lost 1500. of his men, was taken prisoner himself.

Otus and *Ephialtes*, the sons of *Neptune*, by *Iphimedeia* the wife of *Aloeus*, they were of those Gyants that made war with Heaven, throwing huge rocks and hills against the gods and were at last shot to death by *Apollo*: they were reported to have grown the length of nine Acres, in nine years.

OU

Oval, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or in the shape of an egge.

Ovation, (*Lat.*) a kind of petty Triumph for a victory obtained with the slaughter of a few men only. It is so called from the souldiers following their Commander shouting and singing, *O*, *O*; or from *Ovis*, i. e. a sheep which used to be sacrificed by him, whereas in a greater Triumph, the General sacrificed a Bull, and his souldiers following, cryed out *Io*, *Io*, *Triumphe*: also *Ovation*, from *Ovum*, i. e. an egge, signifying the season, wherein hens lay eggs.

Over-

Overblowes, a Term in Navigation, it overblowes, when they can bear no Topsails.

Overgrown-Sea, is when the surges and billows are at the highest.

Overmasted, a ship is said to be over-masted, when she will lie too much down by a wind, and labour too much a Hull, and that is called a *Taunt-mast*.

Overset, in Navigation, is when you bear too much saile, and so that you bring the ships Keel upwards. To overthrow a ship on shoar, so that she falls on one side.

An *Ouch*, a Collar of Gold, a Jewel, or Tablet; it is called a Brooch.

Ouiary, (*Lat.*) a flock of sheep.

Oviparous animals, (*Lat.*) those Creatures that bring forth egs or spawn.

Ounce, a certain weight, being the twelfth part of a pound *Troy*-weight; but in a pound *Aver du pois*, it is the sixteenth part: also, a kind of spotted beast called a Lynx.

Ounding, (old word) rising like waves.

Ourage, (*French*) work, or labour.

Ouster le main, (*French*) is a writ directed to the Escheator to deliver possession out of the Kings hands, to the party that sues.

Outborow, see *Inborow*.

Outfangthest, see *Infangthest*.

Outlawry, (in Latin *Utlagaria*) the loss or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a subject of the Kings protection, and the Realm.

Outparters, a sort of thieves about *Riddesdale*, that ride about to fetch in such cattel, or other things as they can light on.

O W

Owelty of services, an equality, when the tenant pataail oweth as much to the Mesen, as the Mesen doth to the Lord Paramount.

Owen (in Latin *Audoenus*) the proper name of a man, being the same with the Latin *Eugenius*, as appeareth by several Records.

O X

Oxford, the chief City of *Oxford-shire*, which some say hath been anciently called *Caer Vortigern*, and *Caer Vember*, as being thought to have been built by *Vortigern* and *Memprix*; but the *Saxons* called it *Oxenford* (corresponding to the *Bosphorus* among the Greeks) from a Foard of Oxen. *Leland* deriveth it from the River *Ouse*, and supposeth it may have formerly been called *Ouseford*. It is chiefly famous for its University, which *Cambden* calleth, Our most noble *Athens*, the Muses seat, the Sun, the Eye, and the Soul of *England*. This University was begun, as most Authors agree, in the year of our Lord, 806. three Colledges being built by the learned *Alfred*, who then reigned.

Oxgang of land, see *Bovata terræ*.

Oxygon, (*Greek*) a term in Geometry, being a Triangle having three acute Angles.

Oxymel, (*Greek*) a certain kind of potion made of honey, vinegar, and water boyled together, being good to attenuate gross phlegmatick humours.

Oxymoron, (*Greek*) Subtilly foolish, a figure in Rhetorick, in which to any word is added an Epithete of a quite contrary signification; as *Concordia Discors*.

Oxyrrhodium, (*Greek*) Oyle of Roses, and Vinegar mixt together.

O Y

Oyer and Terminer, (*French*) signifieth in Common Law, a Commission granted to certain men for the hearing and determining of one or more causes.

O Z

Ozene, (*Greek*) a kind of disease, or putrified stinking sore in the Nostrils.

P A

Pabular, or *Pabulatory*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Forrage, Provender, or Fodder for Cattel.

Pacal, a tree in *India* so called.

Pacation, (*Lat.*) a stilling or appeasing.

Pace, a measure of two foot and a half, or the distance from the toes of the fore-foot, to the heels of the hinder foot: but a Geometrical pace consisteth of five foot, a thousand of which paces make up a mile.

Pachynum, a Promontory of *Sicily*, lying toward the *Peloponnesus*.

Paciferous, (*Lat.*) bringing peace.

Pacification, (*Lat.*) a making peace, an asswaging, or appeasing.

Paction, or *Pact*, (*Lat.*) a bargain, covenant, or agreement, also a truce in War.

Pactitious, (*Lat.*) done by bargain, or upon condition.

Pactolus, a River of *Lydia* rising out of the hill *Tmolus*, the gravel whereof hath been said to be of a golden colour, ever since *Midas* washt himself in the streams.

Paddock, (from the Dutch word *Padde*) a toad.

Padelion, a kind of Plant otherwise called

led great Sanicle, in Latin, *Pes leonis.*

Padua, a famous City and Univerſity of *Italy*, now under the juriſdiction of the *Venetian*: It was anciently built by *Antenor* the *Trojan*, and called *Antenorea.*

Paduentage, (*French*) common of paſture in one or more Pariſhes.

Padus, a famous River of *Italy*, riſing out of the Hill *Veſulus*, it is now called *Po.*

Pæan, (*Greek*) a certain Hymn which the ancient Greeks uſed to ſing to *Apollo.*

Pædagogue, (*Greek*) a Schoolmaſter, a bringer up of youth in learning.

Pæonia, a part of *Macedon*, was formerly ſo called from *Pæon* the ſon of *Endymion.*

Paganical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Country Villages, (whence Paganals, *i. e.* Wakes, Country-Hollidayes, Plow mens Feaſts) alſo belonging to a Pagan, *i. e.* a Paynim, Heathen, or Gentile.

Paganiſm, Heatheniſm, Gentiliſm: alſo the manner or faſhion of the Country.

Paginal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Page, *i.e.* the ſide of a leaf in a book.

Pagod, a kind of Idol.

Paigles, a ſort of flower, otherwiſe called Oxlips.

Paillardiſe, (*French*) Lechery, Whoredom.

Pain fort & dure, ſignifying in Common-Law, an eſpecial puniſhment for thoſe that being arraigned of felony, refuſe to put themſelves upon the ordinary trial of God and the Country, and thereby are mute and dumb.

Paiſage, (*French*) the deſcription of any part of the Country in painting, or drawing. See *Landskip.*

Palamedes, the ſon of *Nauplius* King of *Eubœa*, he was the occaſion of *Ulyſſes* being forced againſt his will to go to the *Trojan* Wars; but was himſelf by a forged accuſation of *Ulyſſes*, ſtoned to death by the *Græcian* Army. He is ſaid to have been the firſt that accommodated the year to the courſe of the Sun; he is alſo ſaid to have found out the uſe of weights and meaſures, and to have added to the Greek tongue theſe four letters, θ, ξ. χ. φ.

Palate, (*Lat.*) the roof of the mouth being the uppermoſt hollow part, wherein the ſenſe of taſting lies.

Palatinate, the Countrey or chief Seat of a Count Palatine, or Paladine, *i. e.* a Supreme officer in a Soveraign Princes Palace; but it is more eſpecially taken for one of the Electors of the Roman Empire called the Palſgrave, or Prince Palatine of the *Rhene:* alſo certain Knights of this Iſland, in ancient times called Knights of the round Table, were called *Paladines*: alſo Palatine ſignifieth adjectively, belonging to a Princes Palace.

Palatins, or *Palaſſins* is a pretious ſtone more red, and fiery than the Carbuncle, ſo called becauſe it is the Matrix, or the Palace, where the true Carbuncle or Ruby is begotten.

Palæmon, the ſon of *Athamas* and *Ino*, called alſo *Melicerta*. See *Ino.*

Pale, a Term in Heraldry: being an Ordinary conſiſting of two lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the Eſcutcheon.

Pales, the goddeſs of ſhepherds to whom certain Feaſts were conſecrated, called *Palilia.*

Paleſtine, a Country of *Syria*, thought by ſome to have been that Country called *Phœnicia*, whereof *Cadmus* was King; it containeth *Judea*, *Samaria*, and *Galilea.*

Paleſtrical, or *Palæſtrical*, (*Greek*) belonging to wreſtling.

Palfray, (*French*) a horſe of ſtate for a Princeſſe, or great Lady.

Palici, or *Paliſci*, two twins, the ſons of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Thaleia*, whom he ravisht by the River *Simethius*; when ſhe was with child, ſhe wiſhed that the earth would open, and hide her from the wrath of *Juno*; whereupon the earth immediately opened, and received her within its bowels; and as ſoon as ſhe was delivered, it opened again, and let out the two twins into the World.

Palilogia, (*Greek*) an iterating of the ſame, which is often uſed as a Rhetorical figure: as *Tu ne Antoni*, &c.

Palindrome, (*Greek*) a certain verſe, or ſentence; which being read forward, or backward, the words and ſenſe are the ſame: as,

Sator arepo tenet opera rotas.

Palingeneſie, (*Gr.*) Regeneration, or Newbirth.

Palinode, or *Palinody*, (*Greek*) a recantation, or unſaying what one had ſpoken or written before.

Palinurus, a Promontory of *Lucania*, ſo called from *Palinurus* the Pilot of *Æneas*, who ſleeping, fell into the Sea; and being taken up, and rifled by the inhabitants of this place, had a Grove conſecrated and a Cenotaph built unto him, to appeaſe his ghoſt.

Paliſado, (*Span.*) a defence made with Stakes, poſts, piles, &c, to keep out an enemy.

Pall, (*Lat.*) a certain robe, or long garment; which hath usually been worn by persons eminent, either in Learning, or in Warre.

Palladium, a certain Image of *Pallas*, which was kept by the *Trojans* in a Tower that was built on purpose: but this Image being stollen out of the Temple by *Ulysses* and *Diomede*, the City was soon after taken by the Greeks; it was at last brought to *Rome*, and placed in the Temple of *Vesta*.

Pallas, the same as *Minerva*.

A *Pallat*, a word used in Painting, being a thin piece of wood, which a Painter makes use of, to place his colours upon.

Pallemaille, (*French*) a certain Game, wherein a round bowl of Box, is with a Mallet struck through a hoop of Iron, into which, he that can strike it at the fewest blows, wins.

Pallet, a Term in Heraldry, being the moity, or one half of the Pale. See *Pale*.

Palletoque, or *Pallecoat*, (*French*) a Cassock, or short cloak with sleeves, such as Pages wear.

Palliardize, see *Pailliardize*.

Palliation, (*Lat.*) a cloaking, hiding, or concealing.

Pallid, (*Lat.*) pale, whitish, bleak.

Pallification, (*Lat.*) a term in Architecture, it signifies the piling of the groundwork, or the strengthening of the groundwork with piles of timber driven into the ground, when they build upon a moist or marshy soil.

Palmar, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Palm, *i. e.* the inward part of the hand, called the Palm of the hand: also a measure containing the breadth of four fingers, a handbreadth.

Palm-tree, (*Lat.*) a certain tree bearing the fruit called Dates: it is reported to be both male and female, the male bearing blossoms only, the female both blossoms and fruit. The Leaves shoot upward, though oppressed with never so much weight. Whence the Palm, is metaphorically used for Victory, Praise, and Commendations.

Palm-Sunday, the Sunday before Easter; so called, because on that day the people went to meet our Saviour with Palms, and Olive-branches in their hands, when he rode solemnly into *Jerusalem*.

Palmer, a certain instrument, wherewith School-boys are struck on the palms of their hands; otherwise called a Ferular: also a kind of Caterpillar, or worm, with many feet. also a poor Pilgrim, that travels up and down to visit Holy places, with branches of Palm in his hand.

Palmestry, the same as Chiromancy.

Palmeto-tree, a certain tree in the Isle *Mauritius*, of whose juyce they make a very pleasant sort of wine.

Palmiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Palms, Victorious.

Palmipedous Birds, (*Lat.*) those, that are whole-footed, or have plain and flat feet, as water-fowl.

† *Palpation*, (*Lat.*) a gentle handling, or feeling: also a flattering, or fair speaking.

Palpitation, (*Lat.*) a panting, or trembling, or moving up and down.

Paltsgrave, a Dutch word, signifying a Count of a Palace, being more especially the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhene*.

Paludament, (*Lat.*) a certain Military garment, which used to be worn by none but chief Captains: also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

Palumbine, (*Latin*) belonging to a Ring-Dove, otherwise called a Wood-Culver.

Pamphylia, a Countrey of *Asia* the less, wherein are two famous Rivers, *Eurimedon*, and *Melas*.

Pampination, (*Lat.*) a lopping off of superfluous branches from a Vine; from *Pampinus*, a Vine-branch.

Pan, the Son of *Demogorgon*; he was worshipped in *Arcadia*, as the God of Shepherds: being smitten by *Cupid*, he fell in love with the Nymph *Syrinx*, who passing over the River *Ladon*, was turned into a Reed; which *Pan* beholding, made him a Pipe with the same Reed, whence he is said to have first found out the use of the Pipe, and Oaten Reed.

Panado, (*Span.*) a certain kinde of meat, made of crums of bread boyled in water.

Pancart, (*French*) a paper containing the particular rates of Tolls, or rates due to the King, or Common-wealth.

Panch, (in Navigation) is broad Clours wound with thrums and linnen together, to save things from Galling.

Panchaia, a Countrey of *Arabia*, where Frankincense grows in great abundance.

Panchymagogon, (*Greek*) Universal Purges, that purge all humours.

Pancraticall, (*Greek*) expert in all kind of Games, and exercises of activity.

Pancreas, (*Greek*) the Sweet bread.

A *Pander*, one that procureth the hire of a Strumpet, a Bawd, or Pimp.

Pandects, (*Lat.*) Books that handle all ſubjects, or all the part of the ſubject, whereof they treat; there is alſo a Volume of the Civil-Law, ſo called.

Pandiculation, (*Lat.*) a gaping, and ſtretching out of the whole body.

Pandion, the ſon of *Erectheus*, and King of *Athens*, whoſe daughter *Progne* was married to *Tereus* King of *Thrace*, by whom her ſiſter *Philomela* was ravith'd.

Pandora, by the Poets, feigned the firſt of all women, made by *Vulcan* at the command of *Jupiter*, and endowed with ſeveral gifts, by all the gods and goddeſſes; ſhe was eſpouſed to *Epimetheus*, to whom ſhee was ſent with a box ſhut, which he unadviſedly opening, filled the world with all manner of diſeaſes and calamities.

Pandure, (*Lat.*) a kind of Muſical Inſtrument, called alſo a Rebeck.

Panegyrick, (*Greek*) a ſolemn convention of people, at ſome publick ſolemnity: alſo an Oration in the praiſe of ſome great perſon.

Panel, (from the French word *Panne*, i. e. a skin) it ſignifieth in Common-law, a Schedule, or Roll, containing the names of ſuch Jurors, as the Sheriffe provideth to paſs upon any tryal.

Pangonie, (*Greek*) a kind of precious ſtone; ſo called from its multitude of Angles.

A *Panguts*, (as it were all guts) a droſſel, a gor-belly, an unweildy fellow.

Panick, or *Painick*, (*Lat.*) a certain kind of Grain like unto Millet: alſo *Panick* fear, a ſudden fear, or diſtraction; from god *Pan*, who was the firſt that coming on a ſudden upon his enemies with much noiſe and tumult, caſt a mighty terror and amazement into them.

Panifice, (*Lat.*) a making of bread.

Pannade, (*French*) the curvetting, or prauncing of a luſty horſe.

Pannage, (in French *Paſnage*) the money taken by *Agiſtor*, for feeding of Hogges with the Maſt of the Kings Forreſt.

Pannel, in Faulconry, is the Pipe next to the Fundament of the Hawk, there ſhe digeſteth her meat from her body.

† *Pannicle*, (*Lat.*) a little piece of Cloath: alſo the fleſhly *Pannicle*, a Term in Anatomy, being the membrane, or skin, which lies next under the fat of the Paunch.

Pannier, (*French*) a Doſſer, or Basket to put bread in.

Pannonia, ſee *Hungaria*.

Panomphaan, an Epithete of *Jupiter*, it comes from the Greek word *Pan*, i. e. all, and *Omphe*, i. e. a voyce, becauſe he was worſhipped in all Languages.

Panoply, (*Greek*) compleat Armour, or Harneſs.

Panſie, (*Facæa*, *Herba Trinitatis*, *Herba Tricolor*) a kind of flower, vulgarly called Heartseaſe.

Panſophie, (*Greek*) wiſdom, or knowledge in all things.

Pantagrueliſt, (*French*) a merry drunkard, or good fellow.

Pantarb, a precious ſtone, called in *Spaniſh*, *Pantarva*; in *Engliſh*, the ſtone of the Sun.

Panters, toiles to take Deer with.

Pantheologie, (*Greek*) the whole ſum of Divinity.

Pantheon, (*Greek*) an ancient Temple in *Rome*, dedicated to all the Heathen gods; and ſince, by Pope *Boniface* the fourth, to the Virgin *Mary*, and all the Saints.

Panther, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſpotted beaſt, the Leopard, or Libard, being the Male; the Panther, the Female.

Pantomime, (*Gr.*) a Player, one that can act all parts, and counterfeit all kind of perſons.

Panurgie, (*Greek*) craft, or skill in all kind of matters.

Papal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Pope, who is called *Papa*, being a contraction of the two words, *Pater Patriæ*.

Papaverous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Cheſtoul or Poppy.

Papelardiſe, (*French*) hypocriſie, or diſſembling.

Paphus, the ſon of *Pigmalion*, the ſon of *Cilix* and *Eburnea*; for *Pigmalion* being an excellent graver, came into the Iſland of *Cyprus*, made the Statue of a woman ſo admirable, that he fell in love with it, and prayed to *Venus* that he might have a wife as like as might be to the Statue he had made; which prayer was granted, and he coming home one time, found the Statue enlivened; with whom having lain, he begat *Paphus*, who became King of *Cyprus*, and built a City which he called by his own name, and dedicated it to *Venus*, who was thence called the *Paphian* Queen.

Papian Law, ſee *Popæan Law*.

Papuloſity, (*Lat.*) a fulneſs of bliſters, or pimples, called in Latin *Puſtulæ*.

Papyrius Curſor, a famous Roman Captain, who in the War againſt the *Samnites* was made Dictator, and gave a total overthrow to the Enemy, after they had beat the Romans at a place called *Furcæ Caudinæ*.

Parabien, (*Span.*) a congratulation, or bidding of joy.

Parable, (*Greek*) a Declaration, or Expoſition of one thing by another, which is like a ſimilitude, or compariſon.

Parabola, (*Greek*) a Similitude of a thing: In Rhetorick it is a ſimilitudinary ſpeech whereby one thing is uttered, and another ſignified; as in this Example; *As Cedars beaten with continual ſtorms, ſo great men flouriſh.* Alſo in Geometry, it is one of thoſe crooked lines which proceed from the cutting of a Cone, or *Cylinder*, the other two being *Ellipſis*, and *Hyperbole*.

Paracelſian, a Phyſitian, that in curing of diſeaſes, followeth the Method of *Paracelſus*.

Paraclete, (*Greek*) a Comforter; the holy Ghoſt is ſometimes ſo called in Scripture.

Parackmaſtical, (*Lat.*) diminiſhing, or declining by little and little, from the violence of a hot fit in a feaver.

Parade, (*French*) a term in Military Diſcipline, being an appearance of Souldiers at a ſet time to receive Orders: alſo, any great preparation, or appearance.

Paradiaſtole, (*Greek*) a Diſtinction. In Rhetorick, a dilating, or inlarging of a matter by Interpretation; as *Vir bonus oppugnari poteſt, pecunia non expugnari.*

Paradigme, (*Greek*) a patern, or example.

Paradiſe, (*Greek*) a place of pleaſure.

Paradox, (*Greek*) a thing which ſeemeth ſtrange and abſurd, and is contrary to common opinion. In Rhetorick, it is ſomething which is caſt in by the by, contrary to the opinion or expectation of the Auditor, and is otherwiſe called *Hypomone*.

Paradoxologie, (*Greek*) a ſpeaking by *Paradoxes*.

Paradrome, (*Greek*) a Walk, or Gallery, that hath no ſhelter over head.

Paranetical, (*Greek*) apt to perſwade, or admoniſh.

Parage, (old word) parentage.

Paragogical, (*Greek*) belonging to the figure *Paragoge*; which is an adding of a letter or ſyllable, at the end of a word; as *Veſtirier*, for *Veſtiri*.

Paragon, (*French*) a Compeer, an equal: Alſo a Peerleſs Dame, one without compare.

A *Paragraph*, (*Greek*) a full head, or title in any kind of writing; as much as is comprehended in one Section: it is alſo called a Pilkrow.

Paralipomenon, (*Greek*) a title commonly given to ſuch books, as briefly contain thoſe things which are either omitted, or imperfectly handled in others; in the Old Teſtament there are two books ſo called.

Paralipſis, (*Greek*) An over-paſſing in Rhetorick; in Rhetorick it is a kind of Irome, wherein that thing ſeems to be let paſs, which notwithſtanding is intended to be largely touch't upon with theſe words, *Taceo Mitto*, &c.

Parallax, the difference between the true place, or apparent place of a Comet, Eclipſe, or Planet, by reaſon we behold it from the Superficies, not from the Centre.

Parallels, (*Greek*) a Term in Geometry, lines running at an equal diſtance one from the other, and never meeting; in Aſtronomy they are certain imaginary Circles in the Globe, for the better Calculation of the degrees of Northern, or Southern Latitude.

Parallel, (*Greek*) to compare.

Parallelogram, (*Greek*) a certain Geometrical figure, wherein on each ſide the lines run parallel one to another.

Paralogiſm, (*Greek*) a fallacious, or deceitful way of arguing, wherein from two extreams, a falſe concluſion is brought out; as *William* is a living creature, a *Jackdaw* is a living creature, therefore *William* is a *Jackdaw*.

Paralytick, (*Greek*) ſick of a *Paralyſie*, or palſie, being a diſeaſe which cauſeth a reſolution, or looſening of the ſinews.

Paraments, robes of State; alſo *Parament* or *Parement*, is a Term in hunting, ſignifying the red fleſh between the skin and body of the Deer.

Lord *Paramount*, in Common-Law, is the higheſt Lord of the Fee; as he that holdeth of a ſuperiour Lord, yet hath a Tenant under him; is called Lord of the Meſne; but the loweſt Tenant is called Tenant paravail.

Paramour, a Lover, or Sweet-heart.

Paranymph, (*Greek*) he, or ſhe, that is joyned with the Bride-groom, or Bride, to ſee all things well ordered at a Wedding: alſo one that maketh a Speech in commendation of thoſe that are to commence Doctors.

Parapegmata, (*Greek*) a kind of Aſtronomical inſtrument; by which name the Aſtrologers call their Tables wherein they write their Art.

Parapet, (*French*) a Term in Fortification, a Wall, or Battlement of a Wall, Breſt-work, to defend from the enemies ſhot.

Paraph, (*Greek*) a ſubſignature, or flouriſhing mark, ſet under one's name in ſigning a Letter or Deed: alſo a mark in the Margent of a book.

Parphonalia,

Parphonalia, *Paraphernalia*, a word in the Civil-law, ſignifying thoſe goods which a wife bringeth her husband over and above her dowr, as Jewels, Apparel, Plate, &c.

Paraphraſe, (*Greek*) an Expoſition, which altereth the words, yet holdeth the ſenſe of the thing expounded.

Paraſang, a certain meaſure of ground, containing thirty ſtades, or furlongs.

Paraſelenii, the ſame that *Parelii*, and thoſe happen to the Sun, and theſe to the Moon.

Paraſite, (*Greek*) a ſmell feaſt, a flatterer, a belly-friend.

Paratheſis, (*Greek*) a putting to. It is a Grammatical Figure of Conſtruction, in which two or more Subſtantives are put together in the ſame caſe, as *Urbs Roma*, the *City Rome*. Is is called in Latine *Appoſition*.

Paravail, ſee *Paramount*.

Parayba, a Prælecture in *Braſil*, ſo called from the chief Town of the Province, upon the bank of the River *Domingo*, and at the bottom of a Bay, or Arm of the Sea, by which ſhips of good burthen come up cloſe to the Town: It's inhabited by *Portugheſes*, a walled Town; and likewiſe fortified with a Caſtle upon *Cape delo*, near adjoyning to it.

Parazon, a wood-knife.

Parbreak, (old word) vomit.

A *Parbunkle*, (a Term in Navigation) a rope ſealed together at both ends; and ſo put double about the Cask, to hoiſe it in by.

Parcæ, the three Deſtinies, *Clotho*, *Lacheſis*, and *Atropos*.

Parcenarie, in Common-Law, is a holding of Land, by two, or more, *pro indiviſo*, or by joynt-tenants; otherwiſe called Copartners.

Parciloquy, (*Lat.*) thrift, ſparingneſs, frugality.

Parco-fracto, (*Lat.*) is a Writ that lies againſt one that breaks a Pound, and takes away the beaſts lawfully impounded.

Pard, (*Lat.*) a certain beaſt, called a Libard.

Parechaſis, (*Greek*) a digreſſion; in Rhetorick it is a wandring in diſcourſe from the intended matter.

Parecheſis, (*Greek*) a reſembling of one thing to another. It is a figure much uſed in Rhetorick, and call'd in Latin *Alluſion*.

Paregmenon, (*Greek*) a Derivative; in Rhetorick, it is a Figure in which are words conjoyned, which are derived one of another, as *Diſcreet*, *Diſcretion*.

Parelcon, (*Greek*) Protraction, a Figure wherein a word or ſyllable is added to the end of another, as *Numnam*, *Etiamnum*.

Pareil, the name of one of the ſorts of Characters, or Letters uſed by printers; the reſt being *Non pareil*, *Brevier*, *Long-primer*, and *Pica*.

Parenchyma, (*Greek*) a Term in Anatomy, it is the ſubſtance of the Liver, Spleen and Lights, ſo called, becauſe ſuppoſed to proceed from thick and fœculent blood.

Parelii, Mock-ſuns appearing on each ſide of the Sun, occaſioned by a thick Cloud gathered together toward the ſide of the Sun, which the broken beams of the Sun being gathered, the very ſame of the Sun is repreſented to us therein.

Parental, (*Lat*) belonging to parents, or anceſtours.

Parentation, (*Lat.*) a celebrating of Funerals.

Parentheſis, (*Greek*) the interrupting of a ſentence, by interpoſing a clauſe; which being removed, the ſenſe would nevertheleſs remain intire.

Parenticide, (*Lat.*) a killing of ones Parents.

Parergie, ſee *Lantskip*.

Parget, a term uſed in Architecture, it ſignifies the plaſter of a wall; ſo *Pargeting* is uſed.

Parian Marble, ſee *Paros*.

Parilian, or *palilian* feaſts, ſee *pales*.

Paris, the Son of *Priamus*, and *Hecuba*, he was alſo called *Alexander*, whom his mother cauſed to be nurſed up privately on the Mountain *Ida* by the ſhepherds, where, coming to age, he fell in Love with the Nymph *Oenone*, and lying with her, had two children by her; afterwards, there growing a contention between the three goddeſſes, *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus*; they agreed to ſubmit themſelves to the judgement of *Paris*; *Juno* proffering him a Kingdome, *Pallas* wiſdome, and *Venus* the handſomeſt of women: whereupon he gave his judgement for *Venus*. Soon after he was returned home, he was ſent into *Greece* as an Ambaſſadour to demand *Heſione*, and being entertained by *Menelaus*, he fell in love with *Helena* his wife; and *Menelaus* being abſent about ſome affairs, he ſoon won her to his deſires, and carried her away with him by ſtealth, whereupon there immediately grew a violent war between the *Greeks* and the *Trojans*; wherein after nine years ſiege *Troy* was taken, and *Paris* (having ſhot *Achilles* in the heel with his Bow and Arrows in the Temple of *Apollo*, whither he had led him under pretence of marrying him to his ſiſter *Polyxena*) was himſelf ſlain by *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*.

Pariſh, or *parochial Church*, is that which is inſtituted for the ſaying of Divine Service to the people, dwelling within a certain compaſſe of ground near unto it; the other Churches being either Cathedral, that is, where the Biſhop hath his Chair or Seat, and con-

conventual consisting of Dean and Chapter, or of regular Clerks, professing some order of Religion.

Parisyllabical Nouns, (a term in Grammar) those Nouns which consist of equal syllables, or those Nouns that have not more syllables in one Case, than in another.

Parity, (*Lat.*) equality, or evenness.

Park, an Inclosure, or place fenced about for the keeping of Deer, or any other sort of wild beasts; it seems to be derived from the Latine word *parcus*, which *Varro* useth in the same sense.

Parliament, (*Ital. q. parlar la mente*) the Chief Assembly and Council of a Kingdom met together to make or correct Laws, and to debate matters touching the Commonwealth: in this Kingdom, it used to consist of the King and the three Estates of the Realm, *i. e.* the Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

Parmacety, a precious and very excellent confection, so called from *Parma* a City of *Italy* between *Placentia* and *Cremonia*, or because it is made of the Seed of the *Whale*, which is called *Sperma Ceti*.

Parmesan, an inhabitant of *Parma*: also, a sort of cheese so called, because it is made in that City.

Parnassus, a Mountain of *Phocis* in *Greece*, sacred to *Apollo* and the Muses, who are thence called *Parnassides*. It hath two tops, whereof one is called *Tithorea*, the other *Hyampeus*.

A *Parnel*, a pretty woman-lover.

Parochial, see *parish*.

Paræmia, (*Greek*) a proverbial speech in Rhetorick, it is the continuation of a Trope in a speech wherein a respit is had to the common use, as *Aethiopem* or *lateremve lavare*.

A Lease *Parole*, in Common-Law, is a Lease made only by word of mouth: also, when a Prisoner of War hath liberty given him upon his word to returne at such a time, he is said to go upon his *Parole*, which in French signifieth a word, or saying.

Paronomasia, (*Gr.*) a likeness of words; or in Rhetorick a Figure in which by the change of a letter or syllable several things are alluded unto, as bolder in a *buttery* than in a *Battery*; this is called in Latine, *Agnomination*.

Paros, an Island of the *Ægean*-Sea, one of the *Cyclades*, it is so called from *Paros* the son of *Jason*; in this Island there is an excellent sort of Marble called *Parian* Marble.

Paroxysm, (*Greek*) the access, or fit in an Ague, or Feaver.

Parrels, a Term in Navigation, those things made of trunckes, ribs, and ropes, which go about the Mast, and are at both ends made fast to the yard.

Parrhasius, a famous Painter, the first that painted by the life, he drew the Picture of a Linnen-Table cloth so admirably, that *Zeuxis*, looking on it, bid him take away the cloth, that he might see the picture underneath it.

Parrhesia, (*Greek*) Liberty in speaking; in Rhetorick, it is a figure, in which we speak boldly, and freely, in things displeasing, and obnoxious to envy.

Parricide, (*Lat.*) from *Parricida*, a murtherer of his Father, or Mother also, any hainous murtherer: but from *Parricidium* it signifieth the act it self.

Parsimony, (*Lat.*) sparingness, frugality, good husbandry.

Parsling, in Navigation, is most used upon the Decks, and half Decks, which is to take a List of Canvas, as long as the Seam, you would parcel, being first well calked, then pour that pitch upon it, and it will keep out the water from passing the seam.

Parsly, (*Apium Hortense*) a Mercuriall herb, hot and dry, in the second degree.

Parsly-Hedge, an herb called in Latin *Caucalis*.

Parsly-pert, or *Break-stone*, (*Percepierre Anglorum*, or *Catulum frangens*,) a singular good herb, to Provoke urin, and expel gravel, or stone of the Kidney.

Parsnip, (*Lat.*) *Pastinaca* a plant whose root is sufficiently known as being frequently eaten for a very nourishing sort of food. There are also two other sorts of *Parsnips*, the *Water parsley*, called in Latin *sium*, and the *Cow-parsely*, called in Latin *Sphondylium*.

Parson imparsone, a Term in Law, and signifies one that is in possession of a Church appropriate, or Presentative.

Partage, (*French*) a partition, sharing, or dividing.

Parthenian, (*Greek*) belonging to Virgins or Virginity.

Parthenope, the name of one of the *Syrens* that endeavoured to ensnare *Ulisses*, and his companions; also, the ancient name of a famous City of *Italy*, now called *Naples*.

Parthia, a Country of *Asia*, whose inhabitants were anciently a very Warlike people; it is now called *Arach*.

Partiality, (*Lat.*) an enclining more to one part than to the other.

Participation, (*Lat.*) a being partaker,

ker, a giving, or taking part with any one.

Participle, (*Lat.*) one of the parts of ſpeech in Grammar, ſo called becauſe it partakes both of the Noun, and of the Verb.

Particle, (*Lat.*) a parcel, or ſmall part, or portion.

Partile aſpect, when two planets are both in the ſame number of degrees, and minutes, either by conjunction, or aſpect.

Partition, (*Lat.*) a parting, ſharing, or dividing.

Partiſan, (*French*) a partaker, or partner alſo, a leading-ſtaff, or javelin.

Partlet, a word uſed in ſome old Satutes ſignifying the looſe collar of a dublet to be ſet on, or taken off by it ſelf without the bodies: alſo a womans necker chief.

Partners, thoſe Timbers which are bolted to the beams, and do compaſs the ſhoot in the Maſt at the deck.

Parturient, (*Lat.*) travelling, or being about to bring forth.

Parvity (*Lat.*) littleneſs, ſmallneſs.

Pas a pas, (*French*) leiſurely.

Paſcage, (*French*) gazing, or feeding of Cattel.

Paſchal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Paſche*, *i.e.* the Jewiſh Paſſeover: alſo the feaſt of Eaſter.

Paſcuous, (*Lat.*) belonging to paſturage or feeding of Cattel.

Paſiphae, ſee *Minos*.

Paſquil, or *Peſquin*, a certain ſtatue, or image in *Rome*, whereon all Satyricall invectives, were wont to be fixt, and father'd as the Author; whence it is commonly uſed for any ſlanderous libell, or defamatory book.

Paſſade, (*French*) an Alms or benevolence given to a paſſenger, alſo a poſture in the management of a horſe.

Paſſant, (*French*) going, or paſſing by, a Term in Heraldry.

A *Paſſardo*, a rope wherewith we hale down the ſheet-blocks of the main and fore ſails, when they are haled after the clew of the main ſail, to the cubbridge head of the main maſt.

Paſſflower, a certain kind of flower, otherwiſe called Pulſatil.

Paſſenger, a kind of ſmall trained hawk called in French *Pellerin*.

Paſſeport, (*French q. paſſer le port*) a licence made by any that hath authority for the ſafe paſſage of any man from one place to another; a Paſſe or ſafe Conduct.

Paſſibility, (*Lat.*) an aptneſs, or ableneſs to ſuffer.

Paſſion, (*Lat.*) ſuffering: alſo an affection of the mind: alſo in Poems, and Romances, it is more peculiarly taken for the paſſion of love. *Artam.*

Paſſive, (*Lat.*) ſuffering, or bearing.

Paſtill, (*Lat.*) a lump of any kind of paſte made up into a little long Roll: alſo Woad.

Paſtern, the Huckle-bone of any beaſts foot, alſo a ſhacke for a Horſe.

Paſtilication, (*Lat.*) a making any thing into the form of a pill, or round ball.

Paſtination, (*Lat.*) a digging, or delving of ground.

Paſton, a Town-let in *Northfolk*, giving ſirname and reſidence to an Honourable Family of this Country.

Paſture, (*Lat.*) a feeding.

Paſtophories, (*Greek*) the moſt honourable Order of Prieſts among the *Ægyptians*.

Paſtoral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſhepherd, or rural life, whence a Paſtoral Song.

Paſvolant, (*French*) one that is foiſted by a Captain into his Company on a Muſter-day, when it is taken for a hireling or baſe fellow.

Pataque, (*French*) a Neopolitan coin, worth a hundred quadrins.

Patart, a Dutch coin, five whereof amount to ſix pence.

Patee, a term in Heraldry, as a Croſſe *Patee*, i.e. a Croſſe, whoſe ends are broad, and opened.

Patefaction, (*Lat.*) a making open: alſo a diſcovering, or making manifeſt.

Patelena, ſee *Matura*.

Patelin, (*French*) a flatterer, a cogger, or deceiver.

Paten, a kind of wooden ſhooe, from the Greek word *Pateo*, i.e. to tread under foot: alſo, a little flat Saucer uſed by the Prieſts, with the Chalice, at Maſſe.

Letters *Patents*, ſee *Letters*.

Patency, (*Lat.*) being uncovered, a lying open.

Paterguardian, a title given to the chief of the Franciſcan Friars in their Monaſteries.

Paternal, (*Lat.*) fatherly, belonging to a Father.

Pathetical, (*Greek*) apt to perſwade, or move the affections.

Pathology, (*Greek*) that part of phyſick which treats of the cauſes, and differences of diſeaſes.

Pathopep (*Greek*) an *expreſſion of a paſſion* in Rhetorick it is a figure by which the mind

Patibulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Gallows,

Patin, (*Lat.*) a kind of Platter, Charger, or Baſon.

Patonce, a Term in Heraldry, as a croſſe *Patonce*, i. e. whoſe ends are both broad, and as it were three ways hooked.

Patration, (*Lat.*) a doing any thing, a finiſhing any work.

Patriarchate, (*Lat.*) the eſtate, dignity, or chief ſeat of a Patriarch, *i. e.* the firſt Father of a Family, or Nation.

Patricians, (*Lat.*) thoſe men among the Romans, who were accounted of the moſt noble, as being deſcended of Senatours.

Patrick, the proper name of a man, from the Latin word *Patricius*, a Peer, Statesman.

Patricide ſee *Parricide*.

Patrimonial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Patrimony, *i. e.* an inheritance or eſtate left by a father to his children.

Patrocination, (*Lat.*) a defending the quarrell, or maintaining the right of any one.

Patroclus the ſon of *Menætius*, and *Sthenele*; he having ſlain *Cleonymus* the ſon of *Amphidamas*, fled to *Phia* where he was entertained by *Peleus*; and together with *Achilles* educated by the *Centaure Chiron*: afterwards he went to the Warres of *Troy* with *Achilles*, with whom he had contracted an inviolable friendſhip, and when *Achilles* having made a defection from the *Grecian* Army, could by no means be won to fight with *Hector*, he at laſt was prevailed with to ſend *Patroclus* in his ſtead, and with his own Armour, in which fight *Patroclus* being ſlain, *Achilles* then whom no other reſpect could move, would fight to revenge the death of his friend; and having new arms made for him by *Vulcan*, he fought with *Hector*, and ſlew him.

Patronal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Patron, *i. e.* an Advocate, Defender, or Pleader: alſo in Civill Law, a Patron is taken for him that hath manumitted a ſervant, and thereby challengeth of him certain reverence and duty during his life; and in the Canon Law for him that hath the gift of a Benefice.

Patronymicks, (*Greek*) thoſe names which men derive from their Fathers or Anceſtors, with ſome little addition, as *Æneades* from *Æneas*.

Patulication, (*Lat.*) a being opened, or made wide.

Pauciloqui, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking few words, little talk.

Paucity, (*Lat.*) fewneſs, a being of a little or ſmall number.

Paudiſhaw, a title of the Grand Signiors, ſignifying an Expeller of Princes; but ſome fetch the derivation from *Pawd* and *Sbook*, which is an Expeller of injuries, or injuſtice among the Turks it is uſed for Emperours and the ſame Title they beſtow on the Emperour of *Germany*, calling him *Nemſe Paudiſhaw*.

Pavefaction, (*Lat.*) a terrifying, or making afraid.

A *Paveſe*, or *Pavice*, (*Ital.*) a large ſhield which covereth the whole body.

Pavidity, (*Lat.*) timerouſneſs, fearfulneſs.

Pavilion, (*French*) a Tent, or Tabernacle of State.

Pavin, (*Span.*) a kind of Dance ſo called.

Paul, (*Hebr.*) *wonderful*, or *reſt*: the name of an eminent Apoſtle, who after Chriſts Aſcenſion, was converted to the faith, and appointed to preach to the Gentiles; and ſince a frequent Chriſtian name of men: alſo a Term in Navigation, which is a ſhort piece of Iron faſtened to the Deck, reſting upon the whelps, and keeps the capſtern from recoiling.

Paulin, a diminutive from *Paul*.

Paunage, ſee *Pannage*.

Pavoiſade, or *Pavezado*, (French and Spaniſh) a Target defence in Gallies, wherein the ſlaves are defended from the ſmall ſhot of the enemy.

Pavonine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pea-cock, or Pea-hen.

Pauſade, (*French*) a pauſing, or reſting.

Pauſanias, the ſon of *Cleombrotus*; he was a famous *Lacedemonian* Captain, and won many victories in the wars againſt the *Athenians*: alſo, a *Macedonian* youth who ſlew *Philip* of *Macedon*, becauſe having received a rape, and complaining of it to *Phillip*, he could receive no redreſſe.

Payn, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Paganus*, a Villager.

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Pean, the ſame as *Erminois*, a term in Heraldry; ſee *Erminois*.

Pearch, a Rod, or Pole, wherewith Land is meaſured, fourty whereof in length, and four in breadth, make an Acre, it containeth ſixteen foot and a half.

Pearls, a ſort of Gemmes which are bred in ſome kind of ſhell-fiſhes.

Peaſe (*Piſum*) a ſort of peaſe of a moſt pleaſing ſavour, and at the firſt coming accounted a great rarity. That ſort called *Peaſe Everlaſting*, hath a very fine flower or bloſſome, and is called in *Latin Lathyrus*, the wood or *Heath-Peaſe*, *Aſtragalus*.

Peccadillo, (*Spaniſh*,) a little Crime, or fault, mind is moved to ſome vehement affection, as Love, Hatred, Pitty, Anger, &c.

Peccant, (*Lat.*) ſinning, committing a crime.

Pectination, (*Lat.*) a kembing, alſo, a raking together of Corn.

Pectoral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the breaſt: alſo uſed ſubſtantively for a breſt plate, petrell, or ſtomacher.

Peculiarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to beaſts, or cattel.

Peculation, (*Lat.*) a robbing of the prince, or Common-wealth.

The Court of *Peculiars*, a certain Court in the Biſhop's time, which deale in certain pariſhes, exempt from the Biſhops Juriſdiction in ſome Dioceſſes, and were peculiarly belonging to the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*.

Peculiation (*Lat.*) a taking away a mans goods.

Pecuniary, (*Lat.*) belonging to money.

Pedage, (*Lat.*) money given for paſſing by foot or horſe through any Country.

Pedal, (*Lat.*) containing a foot in meaſure.

Pedaneous, (*Lat.*) going on foot.

Pedantiſm, (*French*) the office of an ordinary School-maſter or Pedant.

Pedation, (*Lat.*) a propping or ſetting up of Vines.

Pedature, (*Lat.*) an aſſignment of ſo many foot to workmen, in digging, or building.

Pederaſty, or *Paderaſty*, (*Greek*) buggery, or luſting after boyes.

Pedeſtal, (*French*) a term in Architecture, the baſis or foot of a Pillar.

Pedeſtrial, (*Lat.*) going on foot, belonging to the foot.

Pedicle, (*Lat.*) a little foot: alſo the ſtalk of any fruit or flower.

Pedobaptiſm, or *Pædobaptiſm*, (*Greek*) Infan-baptiſm, the baptizing of Children.

Pedotribe, or *Pædotribe*, (*Greek*) one that inſtructs children how to exerciſe their bodies.

Peere, (*French*) a Fortreſſe made againſt the force of the Sea: alſo *Peers* q. *Pares*, i. e. equalls, are the Nobles, or chief Lords in Parliament: this denomination is thought to be derived from the 12 Peers of *France* inſtituted by *Charles* the great or *Lewis* the younger: alſo in Common Law, thoſe that are impannelled upon Enqueſt, are called Peers.

Pegaſean, (*Lat.*) ſwift, from *Pegaſus*, the winged horſe of *Perſeus*.

Pejeration, (*Lat.*) a forſwearing.

Pejoration, (*Lat.*) a making worſe.

Pettrel, or *Poitral*, (*French*) the breſt-leather of a horſe.

Pelagians, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo called from *Pelagius* their firſt founder; they denied originall ſin, and had many other erroneous tenets.

Pelaſgi, an ancient people of *Greece*, ſo called from *Pelaſgus* the ſon of *Jupiter*, and *Lariſſa*; they inhabited a part of the *Peloponneſus* called *Peloſgia*.

Pelf, or *Pill* of a fowle, in Faulconry, is the refuſe and broken remains left after the Hawk is relieved.

Pelias, the ſon of *Neptune* and *Tyro*, the daughter of *Salmoneus*; he was the brother of *Æſon* King of *Theſſaly*, and meditating the ruine of his brothers ſon, he ſent him to *Cholcos*, for the Golden Fleece: he was at laſt ſlain by his daughters at the inſtigation of *Medea*.

Pelion, a mountain in *Theſſaly*, which the *Titans*, when they made War againſt the gods, heaped upon *Oſſa* a neighbouring mountain; the top of this mountain is thick ſet with Pine-trees, and hangeth over the *Pelaſgian* Gulph.

Pellican, a certain bird that pecking her own breſt, draweth blood thence to feed her young ones.

Pelliculation, (*Lat.*) a deceiving with fair words.

Pellicle, (*Lat.*) a little skin or thin rind.

Pelletory of Spain, (*Pyrethrum*) a Mercuriall Plant, hot and moiſt, and a great purger of the Brain.

Pellitory of the Wall, (*Parietaria Herba muralis*) an Herb reputed cold and moiſt, but Influenc't by the ſame Planet as the former.

Pellucid, (*Lat.*) clear, bright, ſhining through.

Pel-mel, (*French*) confuſedly, one with another.

Pelopæa, the daughter of *Thyeſtes*, who being got with child by her father, brought forth *Ægiſthus*.

Peloponneſus, a Country of *Greece*, lying upon the *Adriatick*-Sea, it was anciently called *Pelaſgia*, now, *Morea*.

Pelops, the ſon of *Tantalus*, King of *Phrygia*, by *Taygete*; he, when his father had invited the gods to a Feaſt, was killed and ſet before them to eat; from the eating of which, when all the gods abſtained, only *Ceres* eat up his ſhoulder, for which *Jupiter* reſtoring him to life again, made him an Ivory ſhoulder. He being to run with *Oenomaus* King of *Elis*, was to marry his daughter *Hippodamia* on condition he won the race, which he did by corrupting *Myrtilus* the Chariot-driver of *Oenomeus*; See *Myrtilius*.

Pelota, the ball of the foot, from the French *Pelote*, i. e. a ball.

. Clerk of the *Pells*, an officer of the Exchequer, who enters every tellers bill in a parchment

parchment roll called *pellis receptorum*, i. e. the skin or roll of receipts, and makes another roll of payments called *Pellis exitus*.

Pelt, in Faulconry, is the dead body of any fowle dismembered.

Peltiferous, (*Lat.*) a Target-bearer, he that carrieth a Pelt, which is a kind of Target made of skins.

Pelt-wooll, wool pulled of the pelt, or skin of a dead sheep.

Pelure, rich Fur.

Pelusium, one of the seven mouths of Nile, now called *Damiata*.

Pembrooke, the chief Town of *Pembrokeshire*, in British called *Penbro*, i. e. a Cape or Head of the Sea, *Pen* signifying in the British tongue, a Head. *It* hath a little Castle (built by *Arnulph*, of *Montgomery*, brother to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*) which *Girald* his Constable valiantly holding out with a small Garrison, against the force of all *South-Wales* laying siege to it, thereby purchased to himself much honour, and raised his family to a great height, from which the *Giraldines* and *Fitzgiralds in Ireland* are descended.

Penarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to victuals, or provision.

Penates, (*Lat.*) houshold-gods.

Pencills, certain small instruments, made of Bears, Ermin's, or Hogs-hairs put into quils of several sizes, which Painters use to paint with all.

A *Pendent*, a Jewel, *q. Pendent*, i. e. hanging down: also, *Pendants* in a Ship, are short ropes made fast at one end, either to the head of the Mast, or to a yard, or the clew of a sail.

Pendiloches, (*French*) a Term in Jewelling, the lowest part of Jewels that dangle and hang down.

Pendulous, (*Lat.*) hanging down in a rope, clammy.

Pendulum watch, a Watch newly invented by *Monsieur Christian Hugens* of *Zulichem*, a *German*, in which by a *Pendulum* or Regulator, the time is more exactly proportioned than ever hitherto; and these kind of Watches are since fitted to go at Sea by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kincardin*, both fellows of the Royal Society.

Penelope, the daughter of *Icarius* and the wife of *Ulisses*: she being carefull to preserve her chastity in her husbands absence, being importuned by many suiters, who having been put off a great while, were at last resolved to ravish her; she desired only so much time, till she had made an end of what was upon her distaff, which when she had obtained, she ravelled over night what she had spun in the day time, by which means she put them off till her husband returned home.

Penetrable, (*Lat.*) to be pierced, or bored through.

Peneus, a River of *Thessaly*, upon whose bank *Daphne* was turned into a Laurel-tree; near unto which is a most pleasant valley, called the *Penean* vally.

Peninsule, (*Lat.*) a tract of Land, which is almost an Island, only joyned to the continent by a narrow neck of Land, called an Isthmus.

Penitential, (*Lat.*) sorrowfull, penitent: also moving to repentance.

Penitentiary, (*Lat.*) a Priest that imposeth upon an offender what penance he thinks fit, also a Place in *Rome* where Priests sit and hear the confessions of those that come unto them to that end.

Pennigerous, (*Lat.*) bearing feathers, winged, feathered.

Pennant, see *Pendant*.

Pennocrucium, the ancient name of a Town in *Staffordshire*; called from thence at this day *Pencridge*.

Pennyroyal (*Pulegium*) an Herb of *Venus*, of a warming or digesting quality, it is otherwise called *Organy*, and by some *Puddinggrasse*.

Penny or *Navelwort*, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Catyledon*, the *Wall Pennywort*, is called *Umbilicus Veneris*.

Penon, (*French*) a flagg, or banner in war: also a streamer in a ship: also a Term in Heraldry.

Penoncels, little *Penons*.

Pensans, (*i. e.* the Cape, or head of Saints, or as some interpret it, the head of sands) near which is that famous Rock, called *Main-Amber*, or *Marine-Amber*, which being equally counterpoised upon a lesser Rock, may be stirred by the push of a finger, but cannot be removed out of its place by a multitude of men.

Pensitation, or *Pensiculation*, (*Lat.*) a diligent considering, weighing or pondering.

Pension, (*Lat.*) a stipend or ordinary payment.

Pensive, (*French*) sad, heavy, sorrowfull.

Pentahedrical, (*Greek*) consisting of five sides.

Pentaglottical, (*Gr.*) skilfull in five tongues, having severall languages.

Pentagonal, (*Greek*) having five angles, or corners.

Pentameter, (*Greek*) a verſe conſiſting of five feet.

Pentaſium, the name of a certain Lake, (whoſe water as *Solinus* reports) is deadly to ſerpents, and wholſome for men.

Pentaſticks, (*Greek*) *Stanza's* conſiſting of five verſes: alſo Porches having five rows of Pillars.

Pentateuch, (*Greek*) the five Books of *Moſes*: alſo, any Volumn conſiſting of five Books.

Pentecontarch, (*Greek*) a Captain that hath the command of fifty men.

Pentecoſt (*Greek*) the feaſt of Whitſuntide; ſo called, becauſe it is the fiftieth day from Chriſts reſurrection.

Penthſilia, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who coming to help the *Trojans*, was ſlain by *Achilles*.

Penthews, the ſon of *Echion*, and *Agave*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, he was torn in pieces by his mother and ſiſter for deſpiſing the rites of *Bacchus*.

Penurie, (*Lat.*) want, need, poverty.

Pepin, a King of the *Franes*, and father of *Charles* the Great; he reduced the Lombards to the obedience of the Church, for which he had the title of moſt Chriſtian King, beſtowed upon him and his ſucceſſours by Pope *Zachary*.

Peple, (*Lat.*) a hood, or kerchief: alſo a kind of an embroidered veſture.

Pepper wort, *Lepidium* (*Piperitis*) a herb of Mars, of a ſharp, and cleanſing quality.

Peptick, (*Greek*) concoctive, or digeſtive

Peracter, a Mathematicall inſtrument, the ſame as a Circumferentor.

Peraction, (*Lat*) a performing or finiſhing a buſineſs.

Peragration, (*Lat.*) a Travelling or wandring about.

Perambulation, (*Lat.*) a walking through, or about.

Peranguſt, (*Lat.*) very narrow.

Percepier, a certain herb, growing in ſome parts of *Somerſetſhire*; it hath ſmall flowers of a greeniſh hew, and is good to provoke Urine.

Perceptible (*Lat.*) perceiveable, or to be apprehended.

The *Perch-ſtone*, a white ſtone found in the head of a Pearch.

Percival, a proper name from *Percheval*, a Town in *Normandy*.

Percolation, (*Lat.*) a ſtraining through: it is a Term proper to Chymiſtry: ſee in *Colation*.

Percontation, or *Percunctation*, (*Lat.*) a diligent ſearching, enquiring, or demanding.

Percullis, ſee *Purſuivant* at Arms.

Percuſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſtriking, or hitting.

Perdiccas, a ſtout *Macedonian*, one of the Commanders of *Alexander* the Great.

Perdition, (*Lat.*) deſtruction, utter loſs.

Perdix, the Nephew of *Dædalus*, he found out the uſe of the Saw; for which being envied of his Unkle, and by him caſt down from a high Tower, he was changed into a Patridge.

Perduction, (*Lat.*) a leading through.

Perdues, a Term in Military diſcipline, certain choſen Companies are put upon the moſt deſperate ſervices; from the French word *Perdue*, i.e. loſt.

Perduellion, or *Perduelliſm*, (*Lat*) an open act of Hoſtility.

Perduration, (*Lat.*) a laſting very long.

Peregrine, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Peregrinus* i. e. out-landiſh: alſo, a Hawk of the kind of Falcons.

Peregrination, (*Lat.*) a going on Pilgrimage, a Travelling into far Countreys; in Aſtronomy it is an eſſential debility, as when a Planet is in a ſign, wherein he is altogether a ſtranger, by being neither in his Houſe, Exaltation, Trine, Term, or Face: and therefore then he is very weak.

Peremptory, (*Lat.*) abſolute, without exception, or excuſe, from *Perimere*, i. e. utterly to take away.

Perendination, (*Lat.*) a putting off for a day.

Perennity, (*Lat.*) continuance, long laſtingneſs.

Pererration, (*Lat.*) a wandring up and down.

Perfidie, (*Lat.*) treachery, falſneſs, breach of faith or truſt.

Perforation, (*Lat.*) a boring, or piercing through.

Perfretation, (*Lat.*) a wading through.

Perfriction, or *Perfriction*, (*Lat.*) a rubbing, or chafing throughly.

Perfunctory, (*Lat.*) careleſſely, or negligently done.

Pergamus a City of *Natolia*, where Parchment, or Vellum, was invented; which is thence called *Pergamena*.

Periander, a Tyrant of *Corinth*, the ſon of *Cypſelus*; he was accounted one of the ſeven wiſe-men of *Greece*.

Pericardie, (*Greek*) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is enwrapped.

Periclitation, (*Lat.*) an adventuring, hazarding, or endangering.

Pericrany, (*Greek*) the hairy ſcalp, or skin that covereth the skull.

Perigee, (*Greek*) that point of heaven, wherein

wherein the Sun, or any other ſtar is neareſt the Center of the earth.

Perillus, ſee *Phalaris*.

Perimeter, (*Greek*) the outmoſt line of any ſolid body, alſo a verſe that hath a ſyllable above the juſt meaſure.

Perinde valere, (*Lat.*) a Term in the Eccleſiaſtical Law, and ſignifies a Diſpenſation granted to a Clerk, who being incapable of a Benefice, or other Eccleſiaſticall function, is *de facto* admitted to it.

Perioch, (*Greek*) an argument, containing briefly the ſum of an enſuing diſcourſe.

Periodical, (*Greek*) belonging to a period, *i. e.* a certain Term of time, from one remarkable revolution to another, in any ſtate, or empire, by which it is computed how the years paſs away: alſo, in Grammar the end of a perfect ſentence.

Perioici, or *Periœci*, thoſe that dwell in the ſame Climate.

Peripateticks, (from the Greek word *Peripatein*, i. e. to walk) the Diſciples, and followers of *Ariſtotle*, who was wont to teach walking.

Peryphelium, (*Greek*) that point of the heaven, wherein the earth, or any other Planet is neareſt to the Sun.

Peripherie, (*Greek*) as it were a carrying about; the circumference, or round crooking line of a circle.

Periphraſtical, (*Greek*) ſpoken by a *Periphraſe* i. e. circumlocution, or expreſſing a thing, or perſon, by many words, as when we ſay the *Firſt Founder* of the *Roman Empire* meaning *Julius Cæſar*.

Peripneumonical, (*Greek*) ſick of a *Peripneumony*, i. e. a diſeaſe which cauſeth an inflammation of the Lungs, and ſhortneſs of breath.

Periſcians, (*Greek*) thoſe that dwell where the ſhadows are caſt round about them.

Periſſologie, (*Greek*) a redundancy, or ſuperfluity of ſpeech.

Periſtaltic, (*Greek*) a motion whereby the Guts preſs themſelves together above the Excrements, and ſo ſqueeze them out.

Periſtaltick, (*Greek*) having the power to ſtrain, or preſs together.

Perit, a certain meaſure, being the 20th. part of a Droit, a Droit the 24th. part of a Mite, a Mite the 20th. part of a Grain, a Grain the 24th. part of a penny-weight and a penny-weight the 20th. part of an Ounce: 24 blanks make a *Perit*.

Peritoneum, the Cawl, which is extended over the bowels, and veſſels that lye between the Diaphragma and the Thighs.

Perjuration, ſee *Pejeration*.

Periwinkle, (*Vinca pervinca Clematis Daphnoides*) a plant appropriated to *Venus*, hot almoſt in the ſecond degree and ſomewhat dry, and aſtringent.

Perkin, a proper name, as it were *Peterkin* i.e. little *Peter* the particle *kin*, being in the *Saxon* Language, a note of diminution.

Permagies, a ſort of *Turkiſh* boat.

Permanent (*Lat.*) durable, very laſting.

Permeation, (*Lat.*) a going, or paſſing through.

Permiſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſuffering, or giving leave.

Permiſtion, (*Lat.*) a mingling well together.

Permutation, (*Lat.*) an exchanging one with with another.

Peruel, the Chriſtian name of divers women from *Petronilla*, pretty ſtone.

Pernicious, (*Lat.*) hurtful, deſtructive, dangerous.

Pernicity, (*Lat.*) ſwiftneſs.

Pernoctation, (*Lat.*) a tarrying all night.

Pernour of profits, (*French*) a taker of profits, a Term in common Law.

Peroration, (*Lat.*) the concluſion or laſt part of an Oration.

Pero, the ſiſter of *Neſtor*, and *Periclimenes*, and the daughter of *Neleus*, and *Chloris*, ſhe was married to *Bryas* the ſon of *Amythaon*, and *Aglaia*, after he had brought *Neleus* the Oxen, which *Hercules* took from *Diomedes*.

Perpenders, or Perpent ſtones, ſtones fitted to the thickneſs of a wall.

Perpendicle, (*Lat.*) a Plumb-line, whence *Perpendicular*, *i. e.* falling directly down, and inclining neither way.

Perpenna, a famous *Roman* overthrown by *Pompey*; he ſlew *Sertorius* at a Banquet.

Perpenſion or *Perpenſation*, (*Lat.*) a diligent weighing, conſidering, or examining.

Perpeſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſuffering, or enduring.

Perpetration, (*Lat.*) a committing, acting or atchieving any thing.

Perpetuation, (*Lat.*) a making a thing continue, or abide everlaſtingly.

Perplexity, (*Lat.*) doubtfulneſs, incertainty: alſo, trouble, or anguiſh of mind.

Perplication, (*Lat.*) a folding, to and fro.

Perquiſites, (*Lat.*) thoſe profits that accrew to a Lord of a Mannour, over and above his yearly Rents, by vertue of his Court Baron.

Perquiſition, (*Lat.*) a diligent ſearching, or inquiring.

Perre wright, (old word) imbroidered with precious ſtones.

Perſcrutation, (*Lat.*) a ſearching throughly, or into the depth of any thing.

Perſe, sky-colour.

Perſecution, (*Lat.*) a following after any one to do them harm.

Perſeverance, (*Lat.*) conſtancy, firmneſs, ſtedfaſtneſs in any thing.

Perſeus, the ſon of *Jupiter*, and *Danae*: ſee *Danae*, and *Andromeda*.

Perſia, a famous Country in the Eaſtern part of the World; ſo called from *Perſes*, the ſon of *Perſeus* and *Andromeda*. Its famous City *Perſepolis* was deſtroyed by *Alexander*, at the requeſt of *Lais*.

Perſonable, a Term in Law, inabled to hold plea in Court; as, he was made perſonable by Parliament; that is, he was made able to ſtand in Court.

Perſonality, (a Law-term) an abſtract of perſonal, as the action is in the perſonalty; that is brought againſt the right perſon, againſt whom in Law it lieth.

To *Perſonate*, (*Lat.*) to ſound very loud: alſo, to repreſent the perſon of another.

Perſpective, (*Lat.*) the art of advantaging the ſight by the contrivance of glaſſes, being a branch of Opticks.

Perſpicacity, (*Lat.*) quickneſs of ſight, or apprehenſion.

Perſpicil, (*Lat.*) a kind of mirrour, or looking-glaſſe, wherein the form of any thing is clearly repreſented.

Perſpicuity, (*Lat.*) clearneſs, eaſineſs to be ſeen through.

Perſpiration, (*Lat*) a breathing through.

Perterebration, (*Lat.*) a boring through with a wimble.

Perthia, or *Perth*, a large, and plentiful Countrey, in the North part of *Scotland*.

Pertinacy, or *Pertinacity*, (*Lat.*) obſtinateneſs, ſtiffneſs in opinion.

Pertinent, (*Lat.*) pertaining, or belonging unto.

Pertingent, (*Lat.*) joining or reaching near unto.

Ælius Pertinax, a Roman Emperour; ſo called, becauſe he obſtinately refuſed the Empire when it was offered him: he was ſlain in his Palace by the *Prætorian* Souldiers, at the inſtigation of *Didius Julianus*, who ſucceeded him.

Pertingent, lines in Heraldry: *vide* Entire.

Pertranſient, lines in Heraldry: *vide* Entire.

Perue, a great province in *America*, or the *Weſt-Indies*, having in it a famous City of the ſame name.

Per quæ ſervitia, (*Lat.*) is a writ judiciall, and lies for the Conuſee of a Mannor or Seigniory, to compell him that is Tenant of the Land, at the time of the fine leavied, to attourn to him.

Perturbation, (*Lat.*) a diſquieting, or troubling.

Pervade, (*Lat.*) to go through, or into.

Pervagation, (*Lat.*) a ſtraying, or wandring through, or up and down.

Perverſity, (*Lat.*) frowardneſs, croſſneſs, over-thwartneſs.

To *Pervert*, (*Lat.*) to corrupt, or overthrow or turn upſide down.

Perveſtigation, (*Lat.*) a finding out by diligent ſeeking.

Pervicacy, (*Lat.*) obſtinacy, or ſtubbornneſs.

Pervigilation, (*Lat.*) a watching all night.

Pervincle, ſee *Periwinkle*.

Perviſe, (a rail, or barr:) alſo a conference among young pleaders, and Students in the Law; it was ſo called in ancient time, and ſeemeth to be the ſame with that which we now call mooting.

Pervious, (*Latin.*) eaſie to be paſſed through.

Peſame, (*Spaniſh*) a word often uſed by Travellers, and to give one the *peſame*, is to condole with any one for his loſs, or ſorrow.

Peſſary, (*Lat.*) a kind of Suppoſitory made of ſoft wool.

Peſſundation, (*Lat.*) a putting to the worſt, a caſting under foot.

Peſtiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing peſtilence, and deſtruction, unwholſome.

Petaliſm, (*Greek*) a manner of baniſhment among the *Syracuſians*, which was inflicted by writing the offenders name upon an Olive leaf.

Petard, (*French*) a kind of Engine like a Mortar, wherewith ſtrong gates are burſt open in war.

Petarrade, (*French*) a Gun-ſhot of farting, a yerking out of a horſe behind, commonly accompanied with farting.

Petauriſt, (*Gr.*) a tumbler, or dancer on the Ropes.

Peter, the name of a man, of one of the twelve Apoſtles, and Diſciples of Jeſus Chriſt; and ſince a frequent Chriſtian name of men, it comes from the Greek word *Petra*, a Rock.

Peter-pence, a tribute given by *Inas* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, being in pilgrimage at *Rome*, in the year 720. which was a penny for every houſe; it was alſo called, the fee of *Rome*.

Peters Poſt, that famous Delph, or Quarry of

of ſtone in *York-ſhire*, out of which the ſtones that built St. *Peters Church* in *York* were hewed, by the liberal grant of the *Vavaſours*.

Clerks of the *Petit bag*, three Officers of Chancery, who record the return of all Inquiſitions out of every Shire, all Liveries granted in the Court of Wards make all Patents of Cuſtomes, Gaugers, Controllers, &c. each Record being put in a Petic, a little leather bag; whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the *Petit bag*.

Petit Cape, is a writ, that lies when any Action reall is brought, and the Tenant appears, and afterwards makes default.

Petitory, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Petition *i. e.* a requeſt or entreaty made by an inferiour, to a ſuperiour.

Petit ſerjeantry, (*French*) a Term in Law to hold by *Petit ſergeantry*, is when a man holds Land, or Tenements of the King, yielding to him a knife, buckler, arrow, bow without ſtring, or other like ſervice.

Petrary the ſame as *Mangonel*.

Petreius, a famous Roman Captain, who was *Cæſars* Legat in *Gallia*; but afterwards, taking part with *Pompey*, he was overthrown in *Mauritania*, together with King *Juba*, whereupon they conſented mutually together, to kill one another.

Petrification, (*Lat.*) a making ſtony, a turning to ſtone.

Petrobuſians, a ſort of Hereticks that denied the keeping of feaſts.

Petrol, a ſort of marle, or chalky clay; ſome take it for a kind of *Bitumen*, or *Naphta*.

Petronel, a kind of Harquebuſe, or Horſe mans piece; ſo called, becauſe it is to aim at a Horſes-breſt.

Petropolis, a Town in *Northampton-ſhire*, commonly called *Peterborow*, from a Monaſtery dedicated to Saint *Peter*, begun by *Penda* a Chriſtian King of the *Mercians*, and finiſht by his brother *Wolpher*, to expiate the crime of murdering his two ſons, *Wolphald*, and *Ruſin*. This Town was anciently called *Medeſwelhampſted*, or *Medeſhamſted*, from *Medeſwell*, a deep Whirl-pool.

Pettifogger, a ſilly advocate, Attorney, or Lawyer; *fogen* ſignifying in Dutch, to comply, or inſinuate,

Pettiſergeantry, ſee *Petit ſerjeantry*.

Petty-Tally, in Navigation is a competent proportion of edible, and potable commodities in a ſhip according to the number of the ſhips company.

Petulancy, (*Lat.*) ſaucineſſe, impudence, wantonneſſe.

Pevity, (*Lat.*) the roughneſs of the web.

P H

Phædra, the daughter of *Minos* King of *Crete*, and the wife of *Theſeus*; ſhe contrived the deſtruction of her ſon in Law *Hyppolitus*, becauſe he would not yield to her allurements; See *Hyppolitus*.

Phæmone, a Virgin who invented Heroick Verſes, and who was the firſt Prieſteſſe of *Apollo* at *Delphos*.

Phænomena, (*Greek*) Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Aire, or Heavens.

Phaeton, the ſon of *Sol*, and *Clymene*; he, when *Epaphus* the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Iſis*, had objected to him that he was not the Son of *Phœbus*, requeſted of his father that he might have the guidance of his Chariot for one days; which being granted, he ſet the Heavens all of a flame, for which *Jupiter* ſtruck him down with his thunder into the River *Padus*, or *Po*.

Phaetontiades, the ſiſters of *Phaeton*. ſee *Heliades*.

† *Phagedænick*, (*Greek*) troubled with pimples, puſhes, or breakings out in the body.

Phalanx, (*Greek*) a Military ſquadron; conſiſting of 8000 men, moſt in uſe among the *Macedonians*; ſome think it was firſt invented by *Phalanx*, and from him ſo called; he was the brother of *Arachne*, and was inſtructed in Military diſcipline by *Pallas*, and taught his ſiſter the uſe of the needle, but afterwards lying with his ſiſter, they were both turned into Vipers by *Pallas*.

Phalaris, a Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, who cauſed *Perillus*, a rare Artificer to make a brazen Bull, wherein he tormented many by putting them into the belly of the Bull, after it had been heated with a vehement fire; and among many others, *Perillus* the Author of it was ſerved in the ſame manner.

Phalerated, (*Lat.*) dreſſed, or adorned with Trappings.

Phalencian-verſe, a verſe conſiſting of eleven ſyllables, or five feet, *viz.* a *ſpondee*, *Dactyle*, and three *Trochees*.

Phanatick, (*Lat.*) ſee *Fanatick*.

Phantaſie, (*Greek*) a repreſentation of things to the phancy, or imagination, a conceiving of things in the mind.

Phantaſm, (*Greek*) the ſame: alſo a falſe imagination or apparition, a viſion of Night-ghoſts.

Phao, a Lesbyan youth, who receiving from *Venus* an alabaſter box of ointment, became therewith ſo beautifull, that the chief Dames of *Mitylene*, eſpecially *Sappho* fell in love with him.

Pharao, (*Heb.*) a making bare or uncovering, a general name or Title anciently of the Kings of *Ægypt*, as *Cæsar* to the *Roman* Emperours.

Phare, (*Greek*) a watch-Tower, or high place by the Sea coast, wherein lights continually shin to light Sea-men to their Haven, so called from *Pharos*, an Island in the *Canopick* mouth of *Nile*, where such a Tower was built by *Gnidius*, the Architect.

Pharetriferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a quiver of arrows.

Pharisaism, hypocrisie, the profession and opinion of the Pharisees, who were a Sect of the Jews; so called from the Hebrew word *Phareſh*, i. e. to separate, because they were Interpreters of the Law, and separatists from the rest of the Jewish Church, pretending more holiness than the rest of the people.

Pharmaceutick, (*Greek*) belonging to Medicines or Drugs; also that part of Physick which treateth of Medicins.

Pharnaces, the son of *Methridates* King of *Pontus*, who coming with a great Army into *Cappadocia*, was overthrown by *Cæsar*.

Pharsalus, a Town of *Thessaly*, seated upon the banks of the River *Enipeus*, near unto which are those famous fields where the great battell was fought between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*; and between *Augustus*, *Brutus*, and *Cassius*.

Phasm, (*Greek*) a surprising vision, or dazzling appearance of light.

Phegeus, the father of *Alphesibœa*; he purged *Alcmæon* of his crime, when he had slain his mother by his fathers command, and gave him his daughter *Alphesibœa* in Marriage.

Pheon, the head of a dart, a term in Heraldry.

Pheron, the son of *Sesostris* King of *Ægypt*; he being strook blind for shooting a dart into the stream of *Nilus*, was advised by the Oracle, to wash his eyes in the urine of a Woman that had known but one man; which having done, he recovered his sight.

Phial, (*Lat*) a pot or glasse with a wide mouth: also a certain measure.

Phigethlon, (*Greek*) an Inflammation.

Philadelphia, a City of *Misia*, in *Asia* the Lesse: also the proper name of a woman, signifying in Greek brotherly, or sisterly love.

Philanthropy, (*Greek*) humanity the love of mankind.

Philargyry, (*Greek*) the love of silver, coveteousnesse.

Philauty, (*Greek*) self love.

Philbert, the proper name of a woman, signifying in the German tongue, Bright and Famous.

Philpolis, a City of *Macedon*; near which, are the *Philippick* fields, where *Augustus* and *M. Antony*, got the great victory over *Brutus* and *Cassius*.

Philippus, the name of many famous men, especially the father of *Alexander* the Great; also the name of one of the Apostles, and others mentioned in the new Testement, and since a frequent Christian name of men. The word signifieth in Greek, a lover of horses; there is also a coin of gold so called, worth three shillings Sterling.

Phillis, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Greek, Lovely.

Philoctetes, the son of *Pœas*, and the companion of *Hercules*, to him *Hercules* dying, left his bow and arrows dipt in the *Lernæan* poison: and because the *Delphian* Oracle admonished, that there was need of the arrows of *Hercules*, he was brought to the wars of *Troy*, where he received an almost irrecoverable wound by letting fall one of his arrows upon his foot; whereupon being ashamed to return lame into his Country, he went into *Calabria* in *Italy*; where he built *Petelia*, at length by the help of *Machaon* he was cured.

Philology, (*Greek*) the love of learning, or study.

Philomela, the daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*: her sister *Progne*, was married to *Tereus* King of *Thrace* (son of *Mars* by the Nymph *Bistonis*) who having ravisht *Philomela*, and cut out her tongue, that she might not declare her sufferings to any one, she wrought the story of them with her needle, and sent it to her sister *Progne*, who in revenge caused her son *Itys* to be killed at the Feast of *Bacchus*, and to be set before *Tereus*, who following *Progne*, with his sword drawn, was changed into a Moor-cock, *Itys* into a Pheasant, *Progne* into a Swallow, and *Philomela* into a Nightingale.

† *Philomusus*, (*Greek*) a lover of the Muses.

Philonomia, the daughter of *Nyctinus*, and *Arcadia*; she, as she went a hunting one day with *Diana*, was got with child by *Mars*; and after she had brought forth twins, she cast them into the River *Erymathus*; who being a little after found by the Shepherd *Tyliphus*, sucking a She-Woolf, they were brought up by *Tyliphus*; and being called *Lycastus* and *Parrhasius*, succeeded in the Kingdom of *Arcadia*.

Philosophical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Philosopher, or Philosophy; *i. e.* the love and

and ſtudy of wiſdom, knowledge of natural cauſes.

Philotimy, (*Greek*) the love of honour.

Philtre, (*Greek*) a potion, powder, or any kind of Medicine, procuring Love.

Philyra, the daughter of *Oceanus*, with whom *Saturn* lying in the ſhape of a horſe, begat the Centaur *Chiron*, who being wounded with one of the arrows of *Hercules*, that had been dipt in *Lernæan* poiſon wiſhed to die, but being immortall, was placed among the heavenly Signs, and called *Sagittarius*.

Phinehas, (*Hebr.*) a bold countenance, a Prieſt of the *Jews*, and ſon of *Eleazar* the Prieſt; he ſhewed his zeal in ſlaying *Zimri*, and *Cosbi*, committing Fornication before the people of *Iſrael*.

Phineus, the ſon of *Agenor*, or as others ſay, of *Phœnix* and *Caſſiopæa*; he was King of *Thrace*, and had by his firſt wife *Cleopatra*, *Orythus* and *Crambus*, whoſe eyes he put out at the perſwaſion of his ſecond wife *Harpalice*, the ſiſter of *Zethes* and *Calais*, for which he was ſtrucken blind himſelf, and the *Harpyes* were ſent againſt him, who continually defiled his meat as it came to his table; but at laſt they were driven by *Zethes* and *Calais* into the *Strophades* Iſlands, and *Phineus* himſelf was killed by *Hercules*, after he underſtood that the children were blinded without cauſe.

Phlebotomy, (*Greek*) a cutting off a vein, a letting blood.

Phlegmatick, (*Greek*) full of phlegm, or fleam. *i. e.* one of the four humours of the body, being cold and moiſt.

Phlegmon, (*Greek*) a hot and red ſwelling of the body, cauſed by an inflammation of the blood.

Phlegræan fields, certain fields of *Theſſaly*, where the Gyants fought againſt the gods.

Phlegias, ſon of *Mars*, and King of the *Lapitheans* in *Theſſaly*, he was the Father of *Ixion*, and the Nymph *Coronis*, who being raviſht by *Apollo* *Phlegyas* in revenge burnt his Temple; for which being caſt into Hell, he remained in continual fear of the falling of a great ſtone which hung over his head.

Phœbus, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born at the ſame birth with *Diana*, he is alſo called *Apollo* and *Sol*.

Phœnix, (*Greek*) an *Arabian* Bird, of which it is reported that there is but one of them in the World at a time, and that having lived 500. years, it builds a neſt of combuſtible ſpices; which taking fire from the Sun, ſhe fans it with her wings, and burns her ſelf therein, out of whoſe aſhes there ſprings up a new Phœnix; It is alſo an ancient name of ſeverall famous men.

Phorbas, the ſon of *Priamus*, and *Epitheſia*, the daughter of *Staſippus* King of *Mygdonia*; he was, after many great atchievements performed in the *Trojan* War, ſlain by *Menelaus*.

Phoreys, the ſon of *Neptune* and the Nymph *Theſea*, and Father of *Meduſa*, he was King of *Corſica*, and *Sardinia*, and being overthrown by *Atlas* in a Sea-fight, was turned into a Deity of the Sea.

Phoſphor, (*Greek*) as it were a bringer of light, the morning-Star.

Phraſe, (*Greek*) a certain peculiar manner and form of ſpeech.

Phrenetick, (*Greek*) poſſeſſed with a Phrenſie, *i. e.* a certain kind of madneſs, ariſing from an inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Phrygia, a Country of *Aſia* the Leſſe, bounding upon *Caria*, *Lydia*, and *Bithynia*; it is divided into the Greater *Phrygia*, and the Leſſer.

Phryxus, the ſon of *Athamas* and *Nephele*, and the brother of *Helle*. See *Ino* and *Helle*.

Phtiſick, (*Greek*) a kind of Conſumption accompanied with a Cough and ulceration of the body.

Phylarch, (*Greek*) the Governour, or chief Ruler of any Tribe or Family.

Phylacteries, (*Greek*) Scrolles of Parchment, having the Ten Commandements written upon them, which the Phariſees were wont to wear about their necks and arms: alſo preſervatives againſt poyſon or witchcraft: alſo places to keep things ſafe in.

Phyllis, the daughter of *Lycurgus* King of *Thrace*, ſhe hanged her ſelf for the love of *Demophoon*, who ſhe thought had neglected her, and was turned into an Almond-tree.

Phyſick, (*Greek*) naturall Philoſophy: alſo the Art of curing by Medicines.

Phyſiognomy, (*Greek*) an Art which teacheth to know the diſpoſitions of men by looking on their countenances. It is vulgarly called *Phiſnomy*.

Phyſiology, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe of natural things, a handling of natural cauſes.

P I

Piacular, (*Lat.*) able to obſerve or clear a man from ſome hainous ſin or offence.

Pia mater, (*Lat.*) a film or skin, which encompaſſeth the brain.

Piation, or *Piacle*, (*Lat.*) a ſatisfaction

for ſin, a purging by ſacrifice or interceſſion.

Piazza, (*Ital.*) a great open place, or broad ſtreet, or Market place.

Pica, the longing diſeaſe in women with Child.

Picardy, a Province of that part of *France* called *Gallia Belgica*, whoſe chief City is *Amiens*.

Piccage, a Term in Law, money paid in a Fair for breaking up the ground, to ſet up a ſtanding, or Booth.

Picenum, or *Picentum*, a Region of *Italy* between the *Apennine* hills, and the *Adriatick* Sea, vulgarly called *Marca Anconitana*.

Pickadill, (from the Dutch word *Pickedillekens*) the Hem about the skirt of a garment: alſo, the extremity or utmoſt part of any thing: alſo an Ordinary at Saint *James*'s ſo called.

To *Pickear*, (French *Picquer*) when particular perſons fight between two Armies, before the main Battle is begun.

Picle, or *Pitle*, (from the Italian word *Piccolo*, i. e. little) an incloſure, or ſmall cloſe, a Term in Law.

Pie-ponders Court, (from the French word *pied*, i. e. a foot, and *pouldreux*, i. e. duſty) a Court held in Fairs for the redreſs of all diſorders committed within them.

Pierced, a term in Heraldry, as a croſſe pierced *i. e.* bored in the middle.

Pieria, a Countrey in the Confines of *Macedonia*, by the Rivers *Axius*, and *Haliacmon*.

Pierpoint, a ſirname of great note and antiquity, ſtyled in Latin Records, *De Petra Ponte*.

Piger Henricus, A Chymicall Inſtrument for diſtilling ſo called for its exceeding ſlowneſs.

Pight, (old word) propped, ſtrutted.

Pigment, (*Lat.*) a kind of painting, wherewith women colour their faces; it is alſo uſed metaporically for deceit, guile.

Pignoration, (*Lat.*) a gaging, or laying to pawn.

Pignitis, a certain kind of Minerall, commonly called Black chalk.

Pigritude, (*Lat.*) lazineſs, ſlothfulneſs.

Pilaſter, (*French*) a little Pillar: alſo an Inflammation of the Uvula.

Pilchard, or *Pilcher*, a kind of fiſh, called in Latin *Sarda*, in Greek *Trichis*.

Pile, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary conſiſting of a two-fold line, formed after the manner of a wedge.

Pilwort, a ſort of Herb called in Latin *Chelidonium Minus*.

Pilgrim, (from the Ital. *Peligrino*) one that travelleth out of devotion through ſtrange Countries, to viſit holy places.

Pilgrow, ſee *Paragraph*.

Pill, a Term in Faulconry, ſee *Pelf*.

Pillaw, a kind of meat made of Rice, uſed among the *Turks*.

Pillow, in Navigation, is that piece of timber that the Bolt-ſpiet reſteth upon.

Piloſity, (*Lat.*) hairineſs, roughneſſe.

Pilotage, the office of a Pilot, or Steerſman of a ſhip, called in Dutch a *Lootſman*.

Pilumnus, the ſon of *Jupiter*, and King of *Daunia*; he married *Dane* the Daughter of *Acriſius*, and mother of *Perſeus*.

Pimparnel, a kind of little flower, called in Latin *Pimpinella*, and *Anagallis*.

Pimpompet, a kind of antick dance, wherein three hit each other on the bum, with one of their feet.

Pimplea, a mountain in *Macedon*, near which was the *Pimplean* Fountain, and Den ſacred to the Muſes, from whence they were called *Pimpleiades*.

Pingres, or *Pingles*, (*French*) a kind of play, wherein they uſe Ivory balls.

Pinguedinous, (*Lat.*) fat, or groſſe.

Piniferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Pine-trees.

Pinipinichi, A milchy juyce drawn out of certain trees in *India*; ſomewhat thick and clammy, vehemently purging cholerick humours.

Pink, a kind of yellow colour uſed in painting; alſo a ſort of ſweet ſmelling flower called in Greek *Cariophyllus*.

Pinnace, a kind of ſmall ſhip, ſo called, *q.* *Pinnata*, i. e. winged; or from *Pinus*, i. e. a Pine-tree, of which it is commonly made.

Pinnigerous, (*Lat.*) finned like a fiſh, bearing fins.

Pinne, a diſeaſe in the foot of a Hawk, occaſioned by a moiſt watriſh humour.

Pioners, certain underminers, and caſters up of trenches in an Army; from a certain People of *Myſia*, called *Piones*, who uſed to dig them houſes in Rocks.

Pionie, (*Pæonia*) a ſolar Plant bearing a very fair flower.

Pipation, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſhrill crying, or weeping.

Pipe, a meaſure of wine, or oyle, containing 26 Gallons, or half a Tun.

Clerk of the *Pipe*, an Officer of the Exchequer; who having all accounts and debts due unto the King, drawn out of the Remembrancers office, chargeth them down into the great Roll.

Piquant,

Piquant, (*French*) ſharp, biting, or quick, taſted.

Pique, (*French*) a quarrell, or diſtaſt.

Piqueron, (*French*) a Javeling, or Dart.

Piquy, a Term in Printing: ſee *Pareil*.

Piratical, belonging to a Pirate, *i.e.* a Robber on the Sea; ſo called from the Greek word *Peiran*, i. e. to paſſe the Seas.

Pirene: ſee *Pyrene*.

Pirithous, the ſon of *Ixion*; he was joyned with *Theſeus* in a perpetual league of friendſhip, and aſſiſted him againſt the Centaurs, that would have raviſht away *Hippodamia*; at laſt they going together to Hell to fetch away *Proſerpina*, *Pirithous* was ſlain by *Cerberus*, and *Theſeus* being taken priſoner by *Dis*, was freed by *Hercules*.

Piſcaria, in common-law, is a liberty of fiſhing in another mans waters.

Piſcation, (*Lat.*) a fiſhing.

Piſcinal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a fiſh-pond.

Piſces, the twelfth and laſt figure of the Zodiack, the one is Northerly, the other Southerly, and is called *Notios*.

Piſiſtratus, a King of the *Orchomenians*, who for two much favouring of the people, was ſlain in the Senate-houſe by a Faction of the Nobility; his ſon *Teleſimachus* being chief of the conſpiracy: Alſo the name of a famous Tyrant of *Athens*, the ſon of *Hippocrates*; he was a man of ſingular eloquence, and a great favourer of the Arts and Sciences.

Paſſaſphalt, (*Greek*) a kind of mineral, conſiſting of pitch, and the lime Bitumen, incorporated together.

Piſtachoes, or Piſtack Nuts, a kind of ſmall Nuts growing in *Ægypt*, and *Syria*, being often uſed in Phyſick.

Piſtolado, (*Ital.*) a ſhot or wound given with a Piſtoll.

Piſtrine, (*Lat.*) a grinding houſe, or mill: alſo a Bake-houſe.

Pittacus, a Philoſopher of *Mytylene*, and one of the ſeven wiſe men of *Greece*: who in a War between the *Athenians* and *Mitylenians*, overcame *Phrynon*, Captain of the enemies, by intangling him in a Net; from whence aroſe the faction of the *Retiarii*, and the *Myrmilions*.

Pituitous, (*Lat.*) flegmatick, full of wateriſh humours.

P L

Placability, (*Lat.*) eaſineſs to be pacified, or appeaſed.

Placard, (*French*) a Licence, whereby a man is permitted to maintain unlawfull Games: alſo a Decree or Mandate of a Prince: alſo any Table hung up, wherein Laws, or Orders are written.

Placence, ſee *Greenwich*.

Placidity, (*Lat.*) gentleneſs, mildneſs, quietneſs.

Placit, (*Lat.*) an Opinion or Decree.

Plagiary, (*Lat.*) he that ſteals people out of one Country, and ſels them in another: alſo a ſtealer of other mens works, or writings.

The *Plain* Table, a certain Mathematicall Inſtrument, uſed for the ſurveying of Land.

Plaint, (in Common-law) is the propounding of any action reall, or perſonall, in writing; whence Plaintiff, ſee *Demandant*.

Plan, (*Lat.*) a great compaſſe or circle.

Planetarie, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Planet, *i.e.* a wandring Star; whereof there are ſeven in number, which take their names from the chief heathen Deities, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, *Luna*.

Planiloquy, (*Lat*), plain, and free ſpeech.

Planimetry, (*Greek*) a meaſuring of Plains, as Lands, Boards, *&c.*

Planiſphere, (*Lat.*) an Aſtrolabe, or plain Sphere.

Plantain, a ſort of Plant of a cooling and drying nature, called in Latin *Plantago*, there is alſo another ſort called Buckshorn Plantain, or *Cornu cervinum*.

Plantation, (*Lat.*) a planting, or ſetting.

Plaſtick, (*Greek*) the art of making, or forming the figure of any thing out of earth.

Platenine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Platane*, or Plane-tree.

Platonick, belonging to, or affirmed by *Plato*, (whence *Platonick* love, or *Platonick* year, *i. e.* the ſpace of 36000 years) he was the chief of the *Academick* Philoſophers, he was at firſt called *Ariſtocles*, a great wreſtler and much given to painting; afterwards became a hearer of *Socrates*, then he ſayled into *Italy*, to hear *Pythagoras*, and took many things out of the books of *Philolaus Crotoniates*; next he went into *Ægypt* to hear the *Gymnoſophiſts*, and as ſome ſay, read the books of *Moſes*; he was called Divine *Plato*, and was eſteemed the moſt famous Philoſopher of the World, his chief opinion being, that the abſtract *Idea's*, or Images of all vertues, and of all forms, had a peculiar ſubſtance by themſelves.

A *Plandite*, (*Lat.*) a clapping of hands

for joy, a ſign of rejoycing, it being a ſubſtantive made of a verb.

Plauſible, (*Lat.*) acceptable, received with praiſe, favour and joy.

Plea, a Term in Law, that which either party alledgeth for himſelf in Court.

Plebeian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the common people: alſo mean, vulgar, inferiour.

Plebiſcite, (*Lat.*) a Decree, Statute, or Law, made by the Common people.

Pledge, (*French*) a ſurety; whence to pledge one in drinking is to be ſurety, or to engage that he ſhall receive no harm while he is drinking. Which cuſtom was firſt occaſioned, as ſome ſay, by reaſon of the practice of the *Danes* heretofore in this Kingdom, who uſed frequently to ſtab the Natives as they were drinking.

Pleget, a long plaiſter of leather, or Linnen Cloath.

Pleiades, the ſeven daughters of *Atlas*, and the Nymph *Pleione*; whoſe names were *Electra*, *Alcynoe*, *Celæno*, *Taygete*, *Aſterope*, *Maia*, and *Merope*: they were placed by *Jupiter* among the ſtars, and called by the Latins *Virgiliæ*.

Plenarie, (*French*) full, intire.

Plena rtie, a word uſed in Common-law, ſignifying a Benefice ſupplied.

Plenilunarie, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Plenilune*, or full Moon,

Plenipotentiaries, Ambaſſadours that are inveſted with full power and authority to conclude with that State to whom they are ſent, about thoſe things contained in their Commiſſions.

Plenitude, or *Plenity*, (*Lat.*) fulneſs.

Pleonaſm, (*Greek*) a certain Rhetorical figure, wherein ſome ſuperfluous word added emphatically in a ſentence to ſignifie the earneſtneſs of the ſpeaker, as *I ſaw it with theſe eyes*: alſo in Grammer it is the adding of a letter or Syllable either to the beginning of a word and is then called *Proſthеſis*, or to the middle, and is then called *Epenthеſis*, or to the end and is then called *Paragoge*.

Plethorick, (*Greek*) troubled with a *Plethora*, i. e. an abounding, or being too full of humours.

Pleura, (*Greek*) is a white membrane thin and hard, ſo named from the ribs under which it is placed: hence is derived the word Pleuriſie.

Pleuriſie, (*Greek*) an inflammation of the ſaid skin of the Ribs, cauſed by too great an abundance of blood.

Pliant, (*French*) flexible, eaſie to be bent.

Plicature, (*Lat.*) a plaiting or folding.

Plimouth, a famous Port-Town in *Cornwell*, ſo called, as it were the mouth of the River *Plime*, in this place the Fable goeth, that *Corinæus* threw down the Gyant *Gogmagog* from a ſteep Rock. It was anciently called *Sutton*, and was divided into two parts: *Sutton Prior*, as belonging to the Priors, and *Sutton Vautort* belonging to the *Vautorts*, ſtiled in old Records, *de Valle Torta*.

Plinth, (*Greek*) the lowermoſt part of the foot of a Pillar, being in the form of a Tile, or ſquare Brick.

Piſthenes, the ſon of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*: he dying young, recommended his two ſons, *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, to the care of his brother *Atreus*, whence they were called *Atreides*.

Ploce, (*Greek*) a binding together, a Rhetorical figure of Eloquution, in which a word is by way of Emphaſis ſo repeated, that it denotes not only the thing ſignified but alſo the quality of the thing, as *in that great victory* Cæſar *was* Cæſar, (*i. e.*) a ſerene Conquerour.

Plonkets, a word uſed in ſome old ſtatutes, ſignifying woollen cloath.

Plottons, in Military Diſcipline, are certain diviſions of men conſiſting of eight in front.

Plowmans Spinknard, a ſort of plant called in Latin *Baccharis*.

Plumage, (*French*) a bunch of feathers: Alſo a Term in Hawking for the feathers, under a Hawk's wing.

Plumbegin, (*Lat.*) Silver mingled with Lead ſtone, or Oar.

Plumbeous, (*Lat.*) Leaden, of the colour of Lead: alſo blunt, or dull.

Plume, in Faulconry is the general colour or mixture of the feathers of a Hawk, which ſheweth her conſtitution.

A *Plume-ſtriker*, a paraſite or flatterer; ſo called from pulling hairs, or feathers off from other mens Cloakes.

Plumigerous, (*Lat.*) bearing feathers, having feathers on.

Pluming, in Faulconry is when a Hawk ſeiſeth a foul and pulleth the feathers from the body of her.

Plunder, (*Dutch*) to rob, or take away by violence in time of War.

Plurality, (*Latin.*) a being more than one.

Pluries, the name of a Writ that goeth out the third time; if the Original *Capias*, and the *Sicut alias* ſpeed not.

Plutarch, a famous Philoſopher of *Cheronea*, who lived in the time of the Emperours *Trajan*, and *Adrian*, and wrote many excellent

books;

books; he was in ſuch high eſteem with *Adrian*, that he was ſent with Conſular power into *Illyria*.

Pluto, the ſon of *Saturn* and *Ops*, to whom in the diviſion of the World, between him and his two brothers, *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, there fell the infernall Empire by lot.

Pluvial, or *Pluvious*, (*Lat.*) rainy, full of rain, or watry clouds.

P N

Pneumatical, (*Greek*) belonging to wind or ſpirits.

P O

Pocellation, (*Lat.*) the waiting on a great mans cup.

Poculent, (*Lat.*) that may be drunk.

Podagrical, (*Lat.*) having the Gout in the feet.

Podalirius, and *Machaon*, the ſons of *Æſculapius*, they were Phyſitians in the *Grecian* Army that went againſt the *Trojans*.

Podarge, the ſwifteſt of Mares, that fed in a place called *Vernum Pratum*, on whom *Zephyrus* begat the Horſes of *Achilles*.

Podeſtate, (*Ital.*) or chief Magiſtrate of a City.

Podimetry, (*Greek*) a meaſuring by the foot.

Poſie, or *Poetry*, (*Greek*) the art of making a poem, *i. e.* any kind of ſubject conſiſting of a Rythm, or Verſes.

Points, in Heraldry are certain places in the Eſcutcheon, diverſly named according to their ſeveral Poſitions.

A *Poinard*, or *Ponado*, (*French*) a dagger, or ſhort ſword.

Point-blank, punctually, abſolutely, from the French word, *pointt*, a prick, and *blanck* white.

To *Poiſon a piece*; ſee to Cloy a Piece.

Polar, or *Polary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Poles, *i. e.* the ends of the axel-tree, about which Aſtronomers imagin the heavens to be moved. The North-pole is called the Arctick Pole, the South Pole the Antarctick; whence the Polar-circles are two little circles near the Poles of the World, deſcribed by the Poles of the Zodiack.

Polemical, (*Greek*) Military, belonging to War.

Policy of Aſſurance, a giving to ſome or other a certain rate or proportion to ſecure the ſafe arrivall of a ſhip, and ſo much Wares, at a place agreed on.

Political, (*Greek*) belonging to policy, or the government of the Common-wealth.

Politure, (*Latin.*) a poliſhing, or trimming.

Pollard, a Cheven, or Cod-fiſh: alſo a Stag, or Male-Deer, having muſen'd, or caſt his head, alſo a ſort of Bran that hath ſome Meal amongſt it, alſo in Agriculture, or Husbandry *Trees* which have been top't are called *Pollards*.

Pollicar, (*Lat.*) containing the meaſure of an inch, which is the breadth of a thumb, or toe.

Pollicitation, (*Lat.*) a promiſing.

Pollinarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made into fine flower.

Polincture, (*Lat.*) the embalming of dead bodies.

Poltron, (*French*) a Knave or Raſcall: alſo a Coward or Lazy Fellow.

Polychreſton, (*Greek*) a medicine of much uſe; or often uſed.

Polycrates, a Tyrant of *Samos*, being a man of very great wealth, and of that fortune, that having let fall into the Sea a Ring of great value, it was found the next day in the belly of a fiſh; but in his latter end, he was taken by *Orontes*, the *Perſian*, and crucified.

Polydamus, the ſon of *Antenor* and *Theano* the ſiſter of *Hecuba*; he married *Lycaſte*, the daughter of *Priamus* by a Concubine, and is ſaid together with his Father *Antenor* and *Æneas*, to have betrayed the City *Troy* to the Greeks. Alſo the ſon of *Panthous* the Maſter of *Hector*, he was a man of great ſtrength.

Polydorus, ſee *Polymneſter*.

Polygamy, (*Greek*) the having more wives than one.

Polygony, (*Greek*) the having many angles or corners: alſo an herb, called knot-graſſe.

Polyhymnia, or *Polymneia*, the name of one of the firſt Inventors of Hiſtory.

Polymneſter, a Tyrant of *Thrace*, who when *Priamus*, fearing the *Trojan* War, had committed his youngeſt ſon *Polydorus* to his tuition with a great ſum of Gold; for greedineſs of the money, killed the child.

Polymorphean, (*Greek*) having many ſhapes, or forms.

Polynices, the brother of *Eteocles*, and ſon of *Oedipus* King of *Thebes*, by his mother *Jocaſta*.

Polyphagian, (*Greek*) one that eats much, a great feeder.

Polyphemus, the ſon of *Neptune* by the Nymph *Theoſa* the daughter of *Phorcbus*; he was one of the *Cyclops*, and falling in love with the Nymph *Galatea*, ſlew the youth *Acis*, whom ſhe preferred before him; he devoured four of the companions of *Ulyſſes*, when they were caſt upon that ſhore; and would have ſerved

the reſt in like manner, but that *Ulyſſes* made him drunk with black wine, and put out that one eye which he had in the midſt of his forehead.

Polypodie, a ſort of Plant, vulgarly ſo called from the Greek *Polypodium*.

Polyptote, (a Term in Grammer) a Noun that is declined with many Caſes: alſo in Rhetorick *Polyptoton*, is a figure in which ſeveral caſes of the ſame Noun or Tenſes of the ſame Verb are uſed in the conjoined clauſes, as

Cedere juſſit aquam, juſſa receſſit aqua.

Polypus, a kind of fiſh, that hath a great many feet, called alſo Pourcontrel: alſo a tumour, or ſwelling in the noſe.

Polyſyllabical, (*Greek*) having many ſyllables.

Polyſyndeton, (*Greek*) a certain figure, wherein a ſentence is joyned with many Conjunction copulatives, as

Fataque, fortunasque, virum moreſque, manuſque.

Polyxena, (*Greek* the daughter of *Priamus*) whom *Pyrrhus* the ſon of *Achilles* ſlew upon his Fathers Tomb, and ſent her to the infernal ſhades to his Father; who for her ſake had been ſlain by *Paris*; it ſignifieth hoſpitable.

Pomander, (in Dutch *Pomamber*, as it were an Apple of an Amber) a little round ball made of ſeveral fragrant perfumes to ſmell to, or hang about the wriſt.

Pomarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to Pomary, *i. e.* an Orchard, or place ſet for Apple trees.

Pomegranate, a kind of round fruit, ſo called, becauſe it is full of grains; or becauſe it groweth chiefly in *Granata*, a Region of *Spain*.

Pomelegryſe, (old word) Dapplegray.

Pome-paradice, a fruit called a *John-apple*; In Greek *Melimelum*, as it were a Honey-apple.

Pomeridian, the ſame as *Poſt-meridian*.

Pomey, in Heraldry always green, is eſteemed an apple conſecrated to *Venus*.

Pomiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing apples, or other kind of round fruit.

Pomatum, (*Lat.*) A drink made of Apples.

Pomade, (*French*) a kind of ſweet ointment: alſo a trick in vaulting.

Pomœry, (*Lat.*) a certain ſpace about the walls of a City, or Town.

Pomfret, or *Pontfract*, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, ſo called (for in the *Saxon* time it was named *Kirby*) from a wooden bridge over *Are*, broken by the confluence of a great multitude of people, that accompanied *William* Arch-Biſhop of *York*, King *Stephen's* Nephew, when he returned from *Rome*. This place hath been ſtained with the blood-ſhed of many great men; here *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, was beheaded by King *Edward* the ſecond; King *Richard* the ſecond was here made away by the appointment of King *Henry* the fourth. Alſo *Anthony*, Earl *Rivers*, and Sir *Richard Grey* were here beheaded by King *Richard* the third.

Pomona, the goddeſſe of Orchards, with whom *Vertumnus* falling in love, courted her in ſeverall ſhaps; at laſt in the form of an old women; he ſpake ſo effectually for *Vertumnus* that he prevailed; and returning to his own ſhape, he married her.

Cneus Pompeius, ſir-named the Great; which title was given him by the Army of *Sylla*, for Triumphing over *Iarbas* a King of *Africa*, then joyning with *Metellus*, he overcame *Sertorius* in *Spain*; next, he was choſen Emperour in the *Piratick* War, which he finiſht in three moneths; afterwards he triumphed over *Mithridates*, and reſtored *Tigranes* to the Crown of *Armenia*: Laſtly, he quelled the *Iberians*, *Albans*, and *Jews*, taking priſoner their King *Ariſtobulus*; at length in the Civill War between him and *Julius Cæſar*, he was overcome at the Battle of *Pharſalia*, and flying into *Ægypt* was ſlain by *Aquila*, through the treachery of *Ptolemy* the young King.

Pompetts, Printers Balls, wherewith they put the Ink upon the Letters.

Pompous, (*Lat.*) full of Pomp, ſtately.

Pomum Adami, is the protuberance of the fourth part of the Larynx, a Term among Phyſitians and Anatomiſts.

Ponderoſity, (*Lat.*) weightineſſe, heavineſſe.

Poundweed, a ſort of Plant called in Greek *Potamogiton*.

Pone, a Writ whereby a cauſe depending in the County-Court, is removed to the Common Bank.

Pontage, a contribution toward the re-edifying of bridges, or keeping them in repair.

Pontes, a Town in *Buckingham-ſhire*, ſo called from the four Bridges, over the four Chanels, into which the River *Cole* is divided. This Town is now called *Colebrook*.

Ponfract, ſee *Pomfret*.

Pontick, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Pontus*, i. e. the Sea between *Meotis* and *Tenedos*; as alſo the Country joyning to the Sea, containing *Armenia*, and *Cappadocia*.

Pontifical, or *Pontificial*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pontiff or Pontifex, *i. e.* a Biſhop or Prælate; who being clad in his Epiſcopal veſtments,

ments, or those ornaments with which he performeth Divine Service on Festivall dayes: as also, those who have on their richest apparell, are commonly said to be in their *Pontificalibus*.

The *Pool-evil*, a disease in Horses, is a swelling growing like a Fistula, between the ears and the nape of the neck.

Popelin, (*French*) a little finicall darling.

Popination, (*Lat.*) excessive eating, or drinking: also a haunting *Popinas*, i. e. Taverns, or Victualling houses.

Popingey, a kind of Parret: also an Herb so called, from being of the colour of that bird, being a kind of greenish colour, this herb is called in Latin *Symphonia*.

Poplemans, a sort of Hobgoblins, so called from *Popleman*, a cruell Tyrant, anciently of *Polonia*.

Poplet, (old word) a young wench.

Poplitick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ham, or leg.

Poppæan Law, a certain Law among the Romans against single life.

Poppy (*Lat. Papaver*) a sort of Plant bearing a flower of a deep red colour of very great efficacy to provoke Sleep, besides the common Poppy, there are two other sorts, *viz.* Sparling Poppy called *Behen*, and the Bastard wild Poppy called *Argemone*.

Populæon, (*Greek*) an Unguent made of *Poplar*.

Populace, (*French*) the vulgar, or meaner sort of People.

Popularity, (*Lat.*) familiarity with the common people.

Population, (*Lat.*) a wasting, destroying, or unpeopling of any place.

Populiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Poplar Trees.

Populosity, (*Lat.*) abundance or fulness of people.

Porcelane, the cream, or flowering on the top of a certain chalky earth in *China* steeped in water, of which they make *China* dishes.

Porcine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Hog.

Porculation, (*Lat.*) a fatning of Hogs, or Swine.

Porcupine, a kind of beast called in Latin, *Histrix*, which casteth out of her body certain sharp bristles, like darts against the Dogs when they hunt her.

Porosity, (*Lat.*) fulnesse of Pores, *i.e.* certain little holes in the skin, through which sweat and vapours do exhale out of the body.

Porpaise, a kind of fish of a duskish colour, called in Greek *Phocæna*.

Porpheritick, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Porpheric*, i. e. a fine reddish marble, streaked with divers colours, whence the *Porphyry* Chair of St. *John Lateran* at *Rome*, wherein the Pope is inaugurated.

Porrection, (*Lat.*) a stretching out.

Port, a Term in Navigation, is to put the Helme to Larboard, and the Ship will go to the Starboard, for the ship ever goes contrary to the Helme.

Portable, (*Lat.*) to be carried or born.

Porto bello, or Saint *Philip* a strong Town in *America*, so called from the good Haven adjoyning to it; 'tis the Staple of Trade betwixt *Panama* and *Spain*: the Haven is fortified with two strong Castles; notwithstanding which, it was both surprised and pillaged by the English under the Command of Captain *Parker*, about the year 1601. and *Pedro Melendez* the Governour, taken prisoner.

Portcullis, (*French*) the Falling Gate of a City, which is made to slip down, to keep out the enemy.

Portegue, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing three pound ten shillings.

Portemote, (from Port, *i. e.* a Haven, and the Dutch word *Gemetan*, i. e. to meet) a Court kept in Havens, or Port-Towns.

Portentous, (*Lat.*) prodigious, portending, or betokening some ill to come.

Portglaive, (*French*) a Sword-bearer.

Portgreve, a Prefect, or chief Governour of a Port-Town: In antient times the Chief Magistrate of *London*, was so called.

Portguidon, (*French*) the Cornet, or Ensign-bearer, to a Troop of horse, or men at Arms.

Portmanteau, (*French*) a kind of Cloakbagge.

Portman, a name commonly given to the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

Portpain, (*French*) a kind of Towel used at Court, wherein they carry their bread to serve for the Table.

Portsale, a sale of fish, presently upon return into the Haven; also a publick sale like that of the ancient Romans, who used *Per præconem sub hasta vendere*.

Posade, (*French*) a respite or breathing: also a lighting down of Birds.

Pose see *Catarre*.

Position, (*Lat.*) a putting, also a Term in Logick, a foundation upon which argument is built.

Possession, (*Lat.*) an absolute injoyment of any thing; in Common-law, it is taken for Lands and Inheritance, or for the actual injoyment of them.

Possibility, (*Lat.*) likelihood.

Postea, (*Lat.*) a Term in Law, it is the Record

Record of the proceedings upon a Tryall by Writ of *Nisi prius*, so called because it begins with these words, *Postea Die & loco &c.*

Posteriority, (*Lat.*) a being after, or behind: also in Common-law, a man holding Tenements of two Lords, is said to hold of the first by Priority, of the last by *Posteriority*.

Posthume, (*Lat.*) a Child, born after the death of the Father: also Posthume-works are writings publish't after the death of the Author.

Postick, (*Lat.*) being behind or on the back-side.

Postil, a compendious Exposition, containing more than hath been observed before, from the Latin *post illud*, i. e. after that.

Postillon, (*French*) a Posts guide, or forerunner: also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-horses, when their are six.

Postliminie, (*Lat.*) the return of one, who was thought to be dead.

Postmeridian, (*Lat.*) done in the afternoon.

Postnate, (*Lat.*) the same as Posthume.

To *Postpone*, (*Lat.*) to set behind, to esteem lesse than another.

Postposure, (*Lat.*) a seting behind.

Postvene, (*Lat.*) to come after.

Postventional, Full Moon, that Full Moon which comes after any grand moveable Feast or *Planetarie* Aspect.

Postulation, (*Lat.*) a requiring; or demanding.

Potable, (*Lat.*) fit to drink.

Potatoes, a sort of *Indian* fruit, whose root is of great vertue.

Potent, or *Potential*, (*Lat.*) powerfull, able, indued with might.

Potent in *Blazon*, expresseth the resemblance of the top of a crowtch.

Potentate, (*Lat.*) one powerfull, or mighty.

Poulent, (*Lat.*) that may be drunk.

Pouches, a Term in Navigation, small bulkheads made in howld, either thwart-ships, or long-ships.

Poul-davis, or *Ouldernes*, see *Medrinacles*.

To *Pounce*, (Spanish *Poncar*, Latin *pungere*) to jagge, or cut in and out.

Pounces of Hawkes, the clawes, from the Latin *Pungere*.

Poundage, a Subsidie granted to the King out of all Merchandizes, to the value of twelve pence in the pound.

Pourcontrel, the same as *Polipus*.

Pourmenade, (*French*) a Walk, or Gallery, open over-head.

To make *Pourparty*, to sever Land thes that fall to partners, which before partition, they held joyntly.

Pourpresture, (*French*) see *Purpresture*.

Poursuivants, (*French*) followers: also messengers attending the King in Wars, or to be sent upon any speciall occasion, or message; the four *Poursuivants*, at Arms, are those that attend the Heralds, and are called *Bluemantle*, *Rougecrosse*, *Rougedragon*, and *Percullis*.

Pourtraiture, (*French*) a delineating, or drawing a *Pourtraict*, i. e. a picture, or image of any thing.

Pourveyour, (*French*) an Officer of the King, or other great Personage.

Power of the County, the attendance of all Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, *&c.* within the County, above the age of fifteen, that are capable to bear Arms.

Pownd, in Common-law, signifieth an inclosure to keep beasts in; but more especially a place of strength, where Cattel distrained for any trespas are put, untill they be replevied, or distrained.

Poynings Law, an Act of Parliament, whereby the Laws of *England* became of force in *Ireland*; so called, because it was made when Sir *Edward Poinings*, was Lievtenant of *Ireland*.

PR

Pragmaticall, (*Greek*) busie, or expert in many things.

Practick, or *Practicall*, (*Greek*) ready to practise, or deal in any art or Science: also Substantively taken for any Art, or Science.

Prandicle, (*Lat.*) a break-fast, or repast.

Pratique, (*Ital.*) the same as practick: also a Licence to traffick.

Præamble, see *Preface*.

Præbendary, (from the Latin *Præbere*, to afford) he that receives a *Præbend*, i. e. a portion allowed for the maintenance of the Members of a Cathedrall Church; he is also so called from affording his Counsell, and assistance to the Bishop.

Præcaution, (*Lat.*) a foreseeing, forewarning, or preventing.

Præcendence, (*Lat.*) a going before; also a surpassing, or excelling.

Præcellence, (*Lat.*) an exceeding, or excelling.

Præcention, (*Lat.*) the flourish or entrance of a Song, or Ballad.

Preceptive, (*Lat.*) belonging to a precept, *i. e.* a Teaching, Instruction, or Lesson: also a Command.

Præceptories,

Præceptories, certain Benefices, anciently poſſeſt by the better ſort of Templers.

Præcidaneous, (*Lat.*) that which is cut, killed, or ſacrificed before.

Præcipice, (*Lat.*) a ſteep place, a downright deſcent.

Præcipitation, (*Lat.*) a caſting down headlong: alſo rathneſs, or unadviſedneſs: alſo a Term in Chymiſtry, being a ſteeping, or diſſolving of mettals, or other bodies, in corroding Liquors.

Præcocity, (*Lat.*) a too early or over haſty ripening of fruits.

Præcognition, (*Lat.*) fore-knowledge of any thing.

Præcontract, (*Lat.*) a former bargain or contract.

Præcourſour, (*Lat.*) a fore-runner, a meſſenger ſent before.

Prædation, (*Lat.*) a preying, robbing, or ſpoiling.

Prædeceſſour, (*Lat.*) an Anceſtor, or forefather.

Prædeſtination, (*Lat*) a pre-appointing, fore-ordaining, or deſigning before, what ſhall come after.

Prædial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Lands, Mannours, or Farms.

Prædicable, *Prædicament*, and *Prædicate*, (*Lat.*) three words which are moſt commonly uſed as terms in Logick. *Prædicables*, (which are 5. *viz. genus*, *ſpecies*, *proprium*, *differentia*, and *accidens*) are thoſe things which may truly, naturally, and immediately, be affirmed of more things than one. *Prædicaments* (which are alſo called *Categories*, and are ten in all, *viz.* Subſtance, Quantity, Quallity, Relation, Action, Paſſion, Where, When, Situation, and Habit) are the Series of things gradually diſpoſed under the ſame *Summum genus*. A *Prædicate*, is the laſt part of the Propoſition, or the major part of a Syllogiſme.

Prædiction, (*Lat.*) a fore-ſaying, or foretelling.

Prædominant, (*Lat.*) bearing chief ſway, or rule.

Præeminence, (*Latin.*) a being to be ſet before others for eminence or excellence.

Præexiſtent, (*Lat.*) exiſting, or being before.

Preface, (as it were a ſpeaking before, from the Latin *Præ*, and *fari*) a Prologue, or Preparatory ſpeech before any diſcourſe. It is alſo called a Præamble, which is as it were, a walking before.

Præfect, (*Lat.*) a Governour, or chief Ruler of a City or Province; there was alſo anciently a chief officer of the Roman Empire, called *Præfectus Prætorio*.

To *Præfer*, (*Lat.*) to advance, or ſet before others.

Prægnant, (*Lat.*) great with child: alſo ripe, forward, of a prompt, and ready wit.

Prægnotaries, ſignifies in Common Law, the chief Clerks of the Kings Court, whereof three are of the Common Pleas, and one of the Kings Bench.

Prægreſſion, (*Lat.*) a going before.

Præguſtation, (*Lat.*) a taſting, or trying before.

Præjudication, (*Lat.*) a judging before hand; whence *Præjudice*, is uſed for hurt, or hinderance.

Prælation, (*Lat.*) a preferring, or ſetting before.

Prælections, (*Lat.*) Lectures, or Readings before.

Prælude, (*Lat.*) a Proœm, or entrance into any diſcourſe or ſubject: alſo in Muſick it is taken for a voluntary or flouriſh upon any Inſtrument.

Præmature, (*Lat.*) ripe before.

Præmeditation, (*Lat.*) a fore-thinking, a muſing of a thing before hand.

Præmiſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſending before, whence the præmiſſes, *i. e.* things ſent out, or ſpoken of before.

To fall into a *Præmunire*, ſignifieth in Common Law, to forfeit a mans goods to the Prince, and his body to remain in priſon; it is a word corruptly uſed for *Præmonere*, i. e. to admoniſh, or forewarn, and is taken either for the Writ, or for the Offence whereupon the Writ is granted.

Præmonition, (*Lat.*) a fore-warning.

Præmunition, (*Lat.*) a fortifying before hand.

Prender, a word uſed in Common Law: things which lye in *Prender*, are thoſe things which the Lord of a Mannour may have before attournment, as the Ward of the body of an heir, or of the Land eſcheats; whereas thoſe things which lye in Render, he cannot take before attournment, as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, *&c.*

Prænomination, (*Lat.*) a fore-naming.

Præntion, (*Lat.*) a fore-knowledge.

Prænuntiation, (*Lat.*) a fore-ſhewing, or declaring before hand.

Præoccupation, (*Lat.*) a poſſeſſing before hand, alſo a preventing.

Præpenſed, (*French*) fore-thought.

To *Præponderate*, (*Lat.*) to weigh well, or conſider before hand.

Præpoſition, (*Lat.*) a putting before: alſo one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, ſo called, becauſe it is ſet before a Noun, or a Verb.

Præpoſterous, (*Lat.*) raſh, head-long, out of order.

Præpuce, (*Lat.*) the fore-skin, which covereth the Nut of the Yard.

Prærogative, (*Lat.* a having ones opinion firſt a ki) a privilege, a peculiar authority or præeminence.

Præſage, (*Lat.*) a foregueſſing, or foretelling.

Præsbytery, (*Lat.*) Prieſthood, Eldership, or a government of the Church by Elders.

Præſcience, (*Lat.*) fore-knowledge.

Præſcription, (*Lat.*) a preſcribing, limiting, or determining by a Rule or Law: alſo the courſe, or uſe of any thing, for a long time.

Præſentaneous, (*Lat.*) preſent, ready, ſpeedy, effectual.

Præſentation, (*Lat.*) a ſhewing, or ſetting forth: alſo in Common Law, preſentation is the offering, or preſenting of any one by his Patron to the Biſhop, to be inſtituted in a Benefice of his gift.

Præſepe, a Conſtellation in two degrees, thirteen minutes in *Leo*.

To *Præſide*, (*Lat.*) to rule or have authority over.

Præſidiary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Præſidy*, i. e. a Garriſon of Souldiers: alſo aid, help, or defence.

Preſt-money, (From the French *Preſt*, i. e. ready, prompt) money that bindeth thoſe who have received it, to be ready at all times appointed.

Præſtigiation, (*Lat.*) a deceiving, jugling, or playing the Impoſtor.

Præſumption, (*Lat.*) a taking upon one, a being proud, or arrogant.

Prætence, or *Prætext*, (*Lat.*) a cloak, or colour for any thing: alſo *Prætence*, or *Prætenſion*, a claim or title to any thing.

Præterition, (*Lat.*) a going by or paſſing over.

Prætermiſſion, (*Latin*, as it were a ſending beſides, a ſuffering to paſſe by, a leaving out, or omitting.

Prætorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Prætor, *i. e.* one that was anciently the chief Ruler of any Province or Country ſubject to the Roman Empire; and he had ſupream authority not only in the Military affairs, but alſo in matters of judgement: alſo the Prætorian Guard was a Band of ſouldiers, conſiſting of ten thouſand, who were peculiarly to attend upon the Emperour's perſon.

Prævarication, (*Lat.*) deceit, or double-dealing.

Previous, (*Lat.*) leading the way or going before.

Praſutagus, an ancient King who reigned over a people of *Brittain* called the *Iceni*.

Pravity, (*Lat.*) crookedneſs, deformity: alſo naughtineſs, lewdneſs.

The *Prerogative Court*, a certain Court belonging to the Civill Law, in which the Commiſſary ſits upon Inheritances fallen either by the inteſtate, or by Will and Teſtament.

Preventer rope, in Navigation, is a little rope leaſed croſſe over the ties of the Ship.

Preventional Full Moon, ha Full moon which comes before any g and moveable Feaſt or Planetary Aſpect,

Priamus the ſon of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*. He having been led captive by *Hercules* into *Greece*, was afterwards ranſomed for a great ſumme of money: He had fifty ſons, whereof ſeventeen he had by his wife *Hecuba*; in his time it was, that *Troy* was taken, and ſack't by the *Greeks*.

Priapiſmus, (*Lat.*) a diſeaſe wherein there is an erection of the yard without luſt; from *Priapus*, the ſon of *Bacchus* and *Venus*. He being born at *Lampſacus*, became through the malice of *Juno*, who was his mother's Midwife, very ugly and deformed, yet he had ſomething about him ſo pleaſing to the women of *Lampſacus*, that after he was baniſht by the men of that place, they built a Temple to him where they were wont to ſacrifice an Aſſe, and called him the god of Gardens.

Pricker, a term in Hunting, being uſed for a Huntſman on horſe-back.

Pricketh, a term in Hunting: when a Hair beats in the plain High-way where you may yet perceive the footing; it is ſaid the *pricketh*.

Pricket, a brocket, ſpitter, or young male Deer, of a year or two old, beginning to put forth the head.

Prick-timber, or *Spindle-tree*, a ſort of plant called in Greek *Euonymus*.

Pridian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the day before.

Prig, a canting word; To filch, or ſteal.

Primacy, (*French*) the firſt place or chief rule, eſpecially in Eccleſiaſticall affairs, whence the Metroplitan, or Arch-Biſhop is called a primate.

Primage, a duty due to Marriners for loading of a Ship, at the firſt ſetting forth from any Haven.

Prime, (*Lat.*) firſt, or principal: alſo taken ſubſtantively for the firſt hour of the day; whence a Primer, is a kind of a little Prayer-book, containing Prayers, Reſponſories,

and

and Antiphones, chosen for that hour of the day.

A *Prime*, is in surveying, an exact part containing nineteen inches, and four and fifty parts of an inch, also see Golden number.

Primævous, (*Lat.*) of a former age, elder.

Primero, and *Primavista*, (*Ital.*) two Games at Cards, formerly much in use.

Primier seisin, a word used in Common-Law, a branch of the Kings Prerogative, whereby he hath the first possession of all Lands and Tenements through the Realm.

Primigenious, (*Lat.*) coming naturally, or having its Original from its self.

Priming-iron, is a long piece of Iron sharp at the small end to pierce the Cartrage thorough the touch-hole of the Gun.

Primitial, (*Lat.*) belonging to the first-fruits.

Primitive, (*Lat.*) ancient, or of the first Age.

Primogeniture, (*Lat.*) a first birth: also a being eldest, or first-born.

Primordial, (*Lat.*) belonging to the first original, or beginning of all things.

Primrose, a little yellow sweet flower that overspreads the fields and Meadows in the very beginning of the spring, and is called in Latin *Primula veris*.

Primum mobile, (*Lat.*) the tenth or highest Orb; so called by Astronomers, as being the first, and upon which the motion of the inferiour Orbs depends.

Principality, (*Lat.*) the dignity or chief seat of a Soveraign Prince: also, Principality is taken for one of the Orders of Angels.

Princox, (from the Latin *Præcox*) a hasty or over ripe-headed young boy.

Priority, (*Lat.*) see *Posteriority*.

Prisage, a custome or share belonging to the King out of uch merchandizes, as are taken by Lawfull way of prize.

Priscilla, the proper name of a woman, being a diminutive of *Prisca*, which signifieth in Latin, ancient.

Priscillianist, a sort of Hereticks instituted by one *Priscillianus*: they denyed the Persons of the Trinity, and held that things had their beginning from two Gods, the one good, and the other bad.

Prism, (*Greek*) a certain Geometricall figure being a solid triangle.

Pristine, (*Lat.*) former, ancient, wonted.

Pristis, (*Lat.*) a kind of fish very long and slender: also a Ship fashioned long and narrow, after the manner of that fish.

Privado, (*Span.*) a Favorite.

Privation, (*Lat.*) a depriving, bereaveing, or taking away.

Privet, a sort of evergreen used much in garden knotts and borders, it is called in Latin *Ligustrum*.

Priviledge, that which is granted to any person or place, against or beside the Common Law.

Probability, (*Lat.*) likelyhood.

Probat of Testaments, the producing of dead mens Wills before the Ecclesiasticall Judge, Ordinary of the place, where the dead man dieth.

Probation, (*Lat.*) a proving; or trying; whence a Probationer in the University, is one that is to be approved and allowed of by the Colledge for his doctrine and manners, before he be chosen fellow.

Probe, a Chirurgions Instrument wherewith he tryeth the depth of wounds.

Probity, (*Lat.*) honesty, goodness, integrity.

Problematical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Problem, *i.e.* a hard question propounded to any one to explain.

Proboscide, (*Greek*) the snout of an Elephant.

Procacity. (*Lat.*) saucinesse, malepertnesse, scoffing.

Procatarick, (*Greek*) as Procatarctick cause, that cause which foregoeth, or beginneth another cause.

Procedendo, (*Lat.*) a Writ which lyes, where an action is sued in an inferior, and removed to a superior Court, this Writ brings it back again to the Court where the suit was first commenced.

Procerity, (*Lat.*) heighth of stature, tallness.

Processe, (*Lat.*) the manner of proceeding in every cause, be it personall, or reall; civill or criminall; even from the originall Writ, to the end.

Procession, (*Lat.*) a passing on, a going forward: also a custom among Clergymen of passing along the streets, singing of Psalms, making supplications, and visiting the bounds of the Parish.

Prochronisme, (*Greek*) an errour in Chronology or computation of time.

Prochyta, an Island in the *Terrhene Sea*, not far from *Puteoli*, in *Campania*, so called from *Prochyta* the Nurse of *Æneas*; it hath been reported of old, that a mountain of *Inarime*, a neighbouring Island being cast into the Sea by an Earthquake, was the originall of this Island.

Procidence, (*Lat.*) a falling down of any thing out of it's place.

Procinct, (*Lat.*) a being prepared, or in a readineſſe.

Proclivity, (*Lat*) an aptneſs, propenſity, or inclination to any thing.

Proconſul, (*Lat.*) one in the ſtead or place of a Conſul, a Deputy Conſull.

Procraſtination, (*Lat.*) a delaying, or putting off from time to time.

Procreation, (*Lat.*) an ingendering, or begetting.

Proctors, (in Latin *Procurators*) Advocates, or thoſe that ſolicite other mens buſineſs: alſo thoſe that appear in Parliament for Cathedrall, or other collegiate Churches, or for the common Clergy of every Dioceſſe. There are alſo in the Univerſity two men choſen from among the Schollars, to ſee good Orders kept, and Exerciſes performed, who are called Proctors: Alſo in the State of *Venice*, there are certain chief Officers called Procurators.

Proculcation, (*Lat.*) a trampling or treading under foot.

Procyon, the leſſer Dog-Star.

Prodigality, (*Lat.*) riotous, or waſtefull expence.

Prodigy, (*Lat.*) a monſtrous, or unnaturall action, betokening ſome great evill to come.

Proditorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Proditio*n, i. e. treaſon, or treachery, traytourlike.

Prodrom, (*Greek*) a *precourſour*, or forerunner.

Production, (*Lat.*) a producing, or bringing forth (whence the product in Arithmetick, is any number brought forth out of another) alſo a lengthning, or making longer.

Proecthеſis, (*Greek*) an expoſition which is ſent before, in Rhetorick it is a figure in which the ſpeaker doth by his anſwer (containing a reaſon of what he or ſome other hath ſaid or done) defend himſelf or the other perſon as unblamable.

Profanation, (*Lat.*) a putting holy things to a common uſe.

Profection, (*Lat.*) a walking forward, or going any journey; in Aſtronomy, *Profection*, and *Progreſſion* are all one, being no more than a regular change of the ſignificators, according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

Profeſſour, (*Lat.*) a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in the publick Schools of an Univerſity.

Proficient, (*Lat.*) helping forward or profiting.

Profile, (*Ital.*) a Term in painting, being a Picture only drawn ſideways.

Profligation, (*Lat.*) a driving away, or putting to flight.

Profluence, (*Lat.*) a flowing plentifully, an abundance.

Profound, is oftentimes joyned to other words, to adde a weight and aggravation to them, as profound reverence. *Cleopatra.*

Profundity, (*Lat.*) a great depth, a deep extent.

Profuſion, (*Lat.*) a pouring out laviſhly, a waſting.

Progeny, (*Lat.*) an off-ſpring, or iſſue; whence *Progenitour*, a fore-father, or anceſtour.

Progne, ſee *Philomela.*

Prognoſtication, (*Lat.*) a foretelling of things to come.

Progreſſion, (*Lat.*) a making progreſſe, or going forward.

Prohibition, (*Lat.*) a forbidding; in Aſtronomy it is, when two Planets are applying to Conjunction, or Aſpect, and before they come to joyn themſelves, another comes to Conjunction, or Aſpect of the Planet applyed to.

Projection, (*Lat.*) a caſting forward, alſo a contriving. In Chymiſtry it is the laſt operation, or drawing to a concluſion in any Chymical experiment; alſo in Mathematicks Globes or Spheres, deſigned in *Plano* are called Projections.

Projecture, (*Lat*) a forecaſting, or deſigning: alſo a Term in Architecture, a jutting out in pillars, or buildings.

Prolatation, (*Lat.*) a delaying, or deferring.

Prolation, (*Lat.*) a putting forth, a pronouncing, or ſpeaking plain.

Proleptical, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Prolepſie*, *i. e.* a conceiving of things in the mind beforehand; a figure, wherein we prevent, what another intendeth to alledge. This is divided into two parts *Hypophora*, in which an Objection being propounded, the Speaker makes anſwer to his own demand: *Anthypophora*, which is a contrary inference, wherein an objection is refuted by the Oppoſition of a contrary ſentence. *Prolepſis*, is alſo a Grammatical figure of Conſtruction in which the whole doth aptly agree with the Verb Adjective, and then the parts of the whole are reduced to the ſame Verb or Adjective with which notwithſtanding they do not agree; as *Duæ Aquilæ volaverunt*, *Hæc ab Oriente Illa ab Occidente*: This figure is called in Latin *Anticipatio.*

Proleta-

Proletanious, or *Proletarious*, (*Lat.*) having many Children, and little to maintain them; of a mean, or low condition.

Prolifical, (*Lat.*) apt to breed, or bring forth, fruitfull. *Prolifical*, signs are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

Prolixity, (*Lat.*) tediousness in speech.

Prologue, (*Greek*) a Preface, a Speech which commends to the People a Comedy, or Fable, or the Authour of it.

Proloquutour, (*Lat.*) he that speaks before others, a Chair-man, or Speaker of a Synod, or Convocation-house.

Prolusion, (*Lat.*) as it were a playing before, an Essay, or making Triall before hand, of what a man is able to do.

Prolyte, (*Greek*) one that hath studyed the Law four year, a Licentiate.

Prometheus, the Father of *Deucaleon*, and son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*; he having formed of Clay the Image of a man, and climbing up to Heaven by the help of *Minerva*, he kindled a little stick at the Sun, and with that celestiall fire, enlivened the man he had made: for which he was at the command of *Jupiter*, bound by *Mercury* to the mountain *Caucasus*, where a Vulture was continually pecking at his Liver; but afterwards having disswaded *Jupiter* from marrying *Thetis*, he was for his good counsell freed by *Hercules*.

Prominence, (*Lat.*) a jutting, or standing out farther than another.

Promiscuous, (*Lat.*) mingled, or confused one with another.

Promontorie, (*Lat.*) the top of a Hill, butting out upon the Sea.

Promoters, or *Pormooters*, those men, who for complaining of such as offend in actions bearing a penalty, have part of the profit for their reward.

Promptitude, (*Lat.*) quickness, or readiness.

Promptuarie, (*Latin.*) a Cellar, or Buttery.

Promulgation, (*Lat.*) a proclaiming, or publishing by hanging any Law in the open Market-place.

Prone, (*Lat.*) stooping downward, or lying with the face downward.

Pronephew, (*Lat.*) a Nephew, or Grandchild's son.

Proœm, (*Lat.*) a Preface, or Prologue, an enterance into any discourse.

Propagation, (*Lat.*) a planting of many young Vines from the old one cut down: also a spreading abroad, the multiplying of a stock.

Propelled, (*Lat.*) thrust out, or driven forward.

Propension, (*Lat.*) a proness or inclination to any thing.

Properation, (*Lat.*) a doing a thing quickly; a making haste.

Prophetical, (*Greek*) belonging to Prophesie, *i. e.* a foretelling of things to come by certain hidden, and mysterious Speeches.

Propination, (*Lat.*) a drinking to any one.

Propinquity, (*Lat.*) nearness, or neighbourhood: also affinity.

Propitiatory, (*Lat.*) a place where God is pacified.

Propitious, (*Lat.*) favourable, whence *Propitiation*, an appealing of Gods displeasure, by sacrifice, or prayer.

Propontis, all that Sea that reacheth from the Straights of *Hellespont*, to the *Bosphorus Thracius*.

Proportion, (*Lat.*) a convenience, or answerableness of one thing to another.

Proposition, (*Lat.*) a propounding, or shewing what one intends to speak of: also the major, or first term in Logick.

Propretor, (*Lat.*) a Deputy-*Pretor*, or Chief Justice.

Proprietary, (*French*) an owner; or he that hath a property in any thing; or one that hath the fruit of a Benefice to himself and his Heirs.

Propudious, (*Lat.*) shamefull, filthy, dishonest.

Propugnacle, (*Lat.*) a Bulwark, or Fortresse, whence propugnation, a defending, or fighting for.

Propulsation, (*Lat.*) a chasing away, or driving back.

Proreption, (*Lat.*) a creeping, or stealing on by little and little.

Proritation, (*Lat.*) a stirring up, or provoking.

Prorogation, (*Lat.*) a deferring or putting off to another time; it is spoken more especially of the adjourning of a Parliament, or Councel.

Prosaick, (*Lat.*) belonging to Prose.

Proscription, (*Lat.*) a banishing, or outlawing, making it lawfull for any man to kill the Proscript, or person outlawed, where ever he findeth him.

Prosecution, (*Lat.*) a following, or pursuing eagerly.

Proselyte, (*Greek*) a stranger converted to our faith; it was heretofore meant only of one converted from Heathenism, to the Jewish Religion.

Proserpina, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres*, she being ravish: by *Pluto*, was sought for by

by *Ceres* all over the earth; but after the whole matter was related by the Nymph *Cyane*, *Jupiter*, at her earneſt requeſt, granted that her daughter ſhould return again to earth, on condition ſhe had taſted no meat ſince ſhe came to Hell: but *Aſcalaphus* having declared that ſhe had eaten part of a Pomegranate (for which *Ceres* turned him into an Owl) ſhe could obtain no more, but that ſhe ſhould be ſix moneths upon earth, and ſix months with *Pluto*.

Proſodie, (*Greek*) the Art of giving words their due accent, or tone.

Proſopopœa, (*Greek*) a Feigning a perſon; in Rhetorick it's a figurative exornation wherein any thing whatſoever which is not a perſon is metaphorically brought in and repreſented as a perſon, this figure is very frequently uſed in Poets and Orators both ancient and modern.

A *Proſpect*, (*Lat.*) a view, or ſight of any thing afar off.

Proſpicuous, (*Lat.*) fair, or goodly to behold.

Proſternation, (*Lat.*) a throwing to the ground, or laying flat, an overcoming.

Proſthеſis, a Grammatical figure by which a letter or Syllable is added to the beginning of any word, as *Gnatus* for *Natus*, *Tetuli*, for *Tuli*.

Proſtitution, (*Lat.*) a Harlots letting out the uſe of her body for hire.

Proſtration, (*Latin.*) a falling at ones feet.

Protatick, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Protaſis*, i.e. a Propoſition: alſo the firſt part of a Comedy.

Protelation, (*Lat.*) a driving, or chaſing away.

Protend, (*Lat.*) to ſtretch forth.

Phoptervity, (*Lat.*) way-wardneſs, or frowardneſs.

Proteſilaus, the ſon of *Iphiclus*, who going to the *Trojan* War, contrary to the Oracle's advice, was ſlain by *Hector*.

Proteſtation, (*Lat.*) an open declaring of ones mind, whence the Reformers in *Germany*, from the Proteſtation they made at *Spires*, were called Proteſtants.

Proteus, a Sea deity, the ſon of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; he was reported to have been *Neptune's* Shepherd, and the keeper of his Sea-calfs; the Poets alſo feign, that he was a great Prophet, and that he could transform himſelf into what ſhape he pleaſed; *Servius* affirms that he reigned in the *Carpathian* Iſland, leaving *Pallene*, a City of *Theſſaly*, where he firſt lived.

Protocol, (*Greek*) the firſt draught of a Deed, Contract, or Inſtrument, or a ſhort Regiſter kept thereof: alſo the upper part of the leaf of a Book, wherein the Title is written.

Protolicia, a Caſtle in *Northumberland*, where, in King *Henry* the ſecond's reign, *William* King of *Scots* laying ſiege to it, received a repulſe; it is thought to have been the ſame with that, which is now called *Prudhow Caſtle*.

Protologie, (*Greek*) a fore-ſpeech, or Preface.

Protomartyr, (*Greek*) the firſt Martyr or witneſſe of the new Teſtament.

Protoplaſt, (*Greek*) firſt formed, or made.

Prototype, (*Greek*) the Originall type, or firſt pattern.

Protozeugma, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick; ſee *Zeugma*.

Protraction, (*Lat.*) a putting off, deferring, or delaying of time.

Protractor, a certain Mathematicall Inſtrument made of braſſe, conſiſting of the Scale and Semi-circle, uſed in the ſurveying of Land.

Protreptick, (*Greek*) doctrinal, or giving inſtructions.

Protruſion, (*Lat.*) a thruſting forward.

Protuberant, (*Lat.*) riſing, or ſwelling out.

Protype (*Greek*) an Example, or Copy, after which any thing is made.

Proveditor, (*Italian*, as it were a Providour) a great Military Officer among the *Venetians*.

Proverbial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Proverb, *i. e.* an adage, or old ſaying.

Provincial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Province: alſo a provincial is taken ſubſtantively for a chief Governour of an Order of Fryers.

Provining, (*French*) is when a man layes a branch of a Vine, or twig of an Oſier, or any other tree into the ground, that it may take root and grow.

Proviſo, (*Ital.*) a Caveat, or Condition, made in any writing; without the performance of which, the writing becomes void.

Provocation, (*Lat.*) a provoking, ſtirring up, or challenging.

To *Proul*, to pilfer, or ſteal in the night.

Prow, (old word) honour: alſo, the forecaſtle of a ſhip: alſo a point jutting out in a building.

Proveſt, a Preſident of a Colledge, or Cathedral Church: alſo a chief Magiſtrate of a Town.

Proxie, a Proctor's warrant, or Commiſſion from his Client, to manage his cauſe on his behalf

behalf; it is alſo Metaphorically taken for any thing that is dun in another mans ſtead.

Proximity, (*Lat.*) nearneſs or Neighbourhood, a nigh degree of kindred.

Prudence, the Chriſtian name of divers women; the ſignification is well known.

Pruinous, (*Latin.*) froſty, covered with froſt.

Prunel, an Herb, otherwiſe called Sicklewort.

Prunella, a kind of Fruit, or Plum, ſomewhat like a Prune.

Pruneth, a Term in Faulconry: they ſay a Hawk *Pruneth*, and not picketh her ſelf; yet a Hawk cannot be ſaid properly to prune her ſelf, but when ſhe beginneth at her legs, and fetcheth moiſture at her tail, wherewith ſhe embalmeth her feet, and ſtriketh the feathers of her wings through her beak, and this fetching off the Oyl, is called the *Note*.

Prurient, (*Lat.*) itching, or having an itching deſire.

Pruriginous, (*Lat.*) having the itch.

P S

Pſalmodie, (*Greek*) a ſinging of Pſalms, or verſes made of ſhort Songs, or Sentences.

Pſalmography, (*Greek*) a writing of Pſalms.

Pſaltery, (*Greek*) a certain Muſicall Inſtrument with ten ſtrings, ſomewhat like a Harp; ſome call it a Shalm.

Pſephiſm, (*Greek*) an Ordinance, Statute, or Decree.

Pſeudography (*Greek*) a falſe writing, or counterfeit hand.

Pſeudologie, (*Greek*) a falſe ſpeaking, or lying.

Pſeudomartyr, (*Greek*) a falſe witneſs, a counterfeit Martyr.

Pſeudopropbet, (*Greek*) a falſe Prophet.

Pſychomachy, (*Greek*) a Conflict, or War of the Soul.

P T

Ptiſane, (*Lat.*) a kind of drink made of Barly.

Ptolomæus, one of *Alexander* the Great's Captains: alſo the name of ſeveral Kings of *Ægypt*.

P U

Puberty, (*Lat.*) youth, the age when hairs begin to grow about the privy members.

Publican, a Farmer of publick Rents, or Revenues.

Publication, (*Lat.*) a publiſhing, or making common.

Pucelage, (*French*) Virginity.

Pucle-Church, a Town in *Gloceſter-ſhire*, in time paſt, a Mannour of the Kings; where King *Edmund* interpoſing himſelf between his Sewer, and one *Leove* a Ruffian, to part them as they were quarrelling, was thruſt through the body, and ſo loſt his life.

Puddings, in Navigation, are ropes nailed round to the yards armes cloſe to the end, to ſave the Rabbins from galling upon the yards.

Pudibund, (*Lat.*) baſhfull, or ſhamefac't.

Pudicity, (*Lat.*) chaſtity, or purity.

Puerility, (*Lat.*) boyiſhneſs, childiſhneſs, or ſimplicity.

Puerperous, (*Lat.*) bearing children, or cauſing to bear children.

Pugill, (*Lat.*) a ſmall handful.

Pugillation, (*Lat.*) a playing the Champion, a fighting for any one.

Pugnacity, (*Lat.*) an eager deſire of fighting.

Puiſne, or *Puny*, (*French*, as it were born after) a word uſed in Common Law for the younger.

Puiſſance, (*French*) power, force, might.

Pulchritude, (*Lat.*) fairneſs, or talneſs of perſon.

Pulicous, (*Lat.*) full of fleas.

Pullation, (*Lat.*) a hatching of chickens.

Pullies, ſee Blocks.

Pullulation, (*Lat.*) a ſpringing, a budding forth, a ſhooting up.

Pulmonary, (*Lat.*) the herb Lungwort.

Pulmonarious, (*Lat.*) diſeaſed in the Lungs.

Pulp, (*Lat.*) the brawny, or muſcly part of the body: alſo a kind of fiſh, otherwiſe called a Cuttle-fiſh or Polypus.

Pulſation, (*Lat.*) a knocking, ſtriking, or beating upon.

Pulveriſation, (*Lat.*) a breaking to duſt, a reducing into pouder.

Pulverulent, (*Lat.*) duſty, full of pouder.

Pumication, (*Lat.*) a making ſmooth with a Pumice-ſtone, *i. e.* a ſtone that is ſpungy, and full of holes.

Punch, a kind of *Indian* drink.

Pungency, (*Lat.*) a pricking.

Punctillo, (*Ital.*) a diminutive of *Punctto* i. e. a little point: alſo a thing of no value, or moment.

Punick faith, falſhood, or perjury.

Punition, (*Lat.*) a chaſtiſing, or correcting.

Puny, ſee *Puiſne*.

Pupill,

Pupill, (*Lat.*) the Ball, or Apple of the eye: also derived from *Pupillus*, it signifieth an Orphan, or fatherlesse Child, one under Age, or Ward, or the tuition of a Tutour.

Purbeck, a Demy-Island in *Dorset-shire*, in the midst of which standeth *Crof* Castle, where *Elfrith*, to make way for her own son *Ethelred* to the Crown, caused her Son-in-law *Edward* to be barbarously murthered, as he came from hunting to visit her.

Purfle, (French *Pourfile*,) a guard, border, or fringe about any garment.

Purflew, a term in Heraldry, common to all Furs, or skins of beasts, so long as they are used in borders.

Purgatory (*Lat.*) a place of cleansing or purging, a certain place where the Roman Catholicks say, the souls of men are cleansed before they go to Heaven.

Purification, (*Lat.*) a purifying, a making clean, or pure.

Purlue, (*French*, as it were pure ground) all that ground near any Forrest, which being anciently made Forrest, is afterwards by perambulations, severed again from the same.

To *Purloin*, to lurch, to get privily away.

Purple, or *Purpure*, signifieth in Heraldry, that colour which we commonly call red.

Purpresture, from the French *Pourpris*, which signifies to take from another, and appropriate to your self, so that it signifies in a general sense, any wrong done between party and party, in Forrest Law it signifies, every encroachment upon the Kings Forrest.

Purpurean, (*Lat.*) made of Purple, or of the colour of Purple.

Purslane (*Lat.* Portulaca) an Herb used very much in salades, and whose leaves and seeds are of a very cooling quality, besides the common sort there are two others, *viz.* the Sea *Purslane*, called *Halimus*, and the Water *Purslane*, called *Alsine*.

Purulent, (*Lat.*) full of matter, or filth.

Pourveyour, see *Purveyour*.

Pusillanimity, (*Lat.*) cowardlinesse, or faintheartednesse.

Pustulous, (*Lat.*) full of Pustules, *i. e.* blisters, blaines, or wheals.

Putation, (*Lat.*) a lopping, or cutting off superfluous branches: also a thicking, reputing, or esteeming.

Putrid, (*Lat.*) corrupt, rotten, full of matter, whence *Putrescence*, corruption.

Puttocks, (a term in Navigation) small shrowds which go from the Main, Fore and Missen Missen-Masts shrowds, to the Top-Masts shrowds.

To *Put over*, a term in Faulconry. A Hawk is said to put over, when she removeth her meat from her gorge into her bowels, by traversing with her body, but chiefly with her neck.

P Y

Pygmachy, (*Greek*) a fighting with Hurlbats.

Pygmes, a certain people inhabiting the uttermost mountains of *India*, not above a cubit in heighth: of whom it is reported, that they ride forth in the spring time upon Goats or Rams toward the Sea side, armed with bows and arrows, to destroy the neasts of the Cranes which else would grow so numerous, that they would not be able to overcome them.

Pyramidal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Pyramid; *i. e.* a Geometricall figure: See *Obelisk*.

Pyrenæan-hills, certain hills that divide *France*, from *Spain*.

Pyrites, (*Greek*) a clear and bright stone, vulgarly called the Firestone.

Pyroties, (*Greek*) Caustics, burning Medicines.

Pyrotechnie, (*Greek*) any structure or machination made by fire-works.

Pyrrhus, the son of *Achilles*: also a King of *Epirus*, who made war with the Romans for a long while; he was slain at the taking of *Argos*, by the fall of a tile.

Pythagorical, belonging to *Pythagoras* a famous Philosopher, who was the chief that held transmigration, or the passing of souls out of one body into another.

Pythonical, belonging to *Python*, i. e. a prophecying spirit, also the name of a Serpent of a very vast magnitude, which was killed by *Apollo*; in memory of which, the *Pythian* Games were instituted.

Q U

Quabb, a kind of fish, called a Water-weasel, or Eelpoux.

Quacksalver, (*Dutch*) a Mountebank, or simple Physitian.

Quadragenarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to 40. years.

Quadragesimal, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Quadragesima*, i.e. the fourtieth day before Easter, or first Sunday in Lent.

Quadrin, (*French*) a Stanza or Staff, consisting of four verses.

Quadrangular,

Quadrangular, (*Latin.*) belonging to a Quadrangle, *i. e.* a four ſquare figure.

Quadrant, (*Lat.*) a certain Mathematical Inſtrument, being the fourth part of a Circle: alſo the fourth part of any meaſure, or number.

Quadrantal, (*Lat.*) four fingers thick: alſo a certain figure every way four-ſquare.

Quadrature, (*Lat.*) a ſquaring, a making ſquare of any thing.

Quadriennial, (*Lat.*) of four years.

Quadrigarious, (*Latin.*) belonging to a Coach, or Chariot, drawn with four horſes.

A *Quadrin*, (*French*) a mite, or ſmall piece of money, valuing about a farthing.

Quadringenarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to four hundred.

Quadripartite, (*Lat.*) divided into four parts.

Quadrivial, (*Lat.*) conſiſting of four ways, or turnings.

Quadrupedal, (*Lat.*) having four feet.

Quadrupedian ſigns, repreſenting four-footed beaſts, *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*.

Quadruplation, (*Lat.*) a doubling four times.

Quadruplication, (*Lat.*) a folding of a thing four times.

Quail, a kind of Bird, called in Latin *Cothurnix*.

Quakers, a modern Sect of Religious *Enthuſiaſts*, who took that denomination at firſt from their ſtrange geſtures, and quaking fits, which come upon them in their publick Aſſemblies.

Quandary, (as it were *quando ara*, i. e. when will the altar be ready) a ſtudying, or doubting what to do.

Quarantin, (*French*) Lent, or the term of 40. dayes before Eaſter.

Quardecue, (*French*) the fourth part of a French crown.

Quare impedit, the name of a Writ that lyeth for him that hath purchaſed a Mannour, with an Advouſon thereunto belonging, againſt him that diſturbeth him in the right of his Advouſon.

Quarentine, a right allowed by the Law of *England*, to the widdow of a Landed man deceaſed, of continuing 40. dayes after his deceaſe, in his chief Mannour-houſe, alſo a Prohibition of thoſe that come from any infected place from entring into a Town that is healthful till forty days expired.

Quarry, a place whence ſtones are digged out: alſo a term in Hunting, being a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted; alſo a Term in Faulconry, any fowl that is flown at, and ſlain.

Quarril, (*French*) a kind of coyn valuing three halfe pence of our money, the fourth part of a Real.

Quartation, (*Lat.*) A Chymicall Term, being the ſeparation of Gold and Silver mixed together, by four parts unequall.

Quartain, (*Lat.*) belonging to the fourth.

Quartary, (*Lat.*) the fourth part of a Sextary, *i. e.* two pound.

Quarter, a term in *Blazon*, being a fourth part of an Eſcutcheon.

Quarter bullet, in Navigation is a Bullet quartered into 4 parts.

Quarter peirced, in Heraldry is when there is a hole of a ſquare form made in the middle of a croſſe.

Quartile aſpect, a term in Aſtronomy, the diſtance of three ſigns between one ſtar, and another.

Quarto, a book is ſaid to be in Quarto, when it conſiſteth of ſheets doubled into four leaves a peice.

Quaſſation, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking, or brandiſhing.

Quater Coſins, fourth Coſins, the laſt degree of kindred: alſo ſuch whoſe friendſhip declines.

Quaternion, or *Quarternity*, (*Lat.*) the number of four.

Quaver, a meaſure of time in Muſick, being the half of a Crochet, as a Crochet the half of a Quaver, a Semiquaver, *&c.*

Queenborough, a Town in *Kent*, built by King *Edward* the third in honour of Queen *Philip* his wife, who built Queens Colledge in *Oxford*.

Queeſt, (old word) the ſame as *Culver*, which ſee.

Queint, (old word) quenched: alſo ſtrange.

Quercine, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Oak.

Querimonious, (*Lat.*) mourning, or bewailing, complaining.

Quern, a Hand-mill.

Querpo, ſee *Curpo*.

Querulous, (*Lat.*) ſinging or cherping ſorrowfully, declaring ones complaints.

Queſt, or *Inqueſt*, a meeting of Citizens, to inquire what miſdemanours are committed in every Ward.

Queſtour, or *Quæſtour*, (*Lat.*) the Chamberlain of a City, a publick Treaſurer.

Quick-ſilver, a certain Mineral, being a ſlimy water, mixt with a pure white earth.

Quiddity, a Term in School-Philoſophy, the eſſence of any thing: alſo a quirk or ſubtile queſtion.

Quid pro pro, ſignifieth in Common Law, a mutuall performance of a contract by both parties.

Quincupedal, (*Lat.*) having five feet, or of the measure of five feet.

Quingenarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to five hundred.

Quinquagesime Sunday, the fiftieth day before Easter, called *Shrove-Sunday*.

Quinquangle, (*Lat.*) having five corners or angles.

Quinquennial, (*Lat.*) five yeares old, or lasting five years.

Quinquepartite, (*Lat.*) divided into five parts.

Quinquereme, (*Lat.*) a Gally having five ranks of Oars, or wherein every Oare hath five men; as the *Quadrireme* consisted of four, and the *Trireme* of three.

Quinsiesme, in Common Law, is a certain Tax laid upon the subject by the Prince, being the fifteenth part of mens lands, or goods: it is written *Quinzisme* also.

Quaintain, (*French*) a certain Game much in request at marriages, being a running a Tilt with Poles against a thick Plank, or Buttresse of wood, wherein he that shewed most activity, had a Peacock for prize.

Quintiel, (*French*) a hundred weight.

Quintessential, (*Lat.*) belonging to Quintessence, *i. e.* the purest substance extracted out of any body, the chief force or vertue of any thing, or as it is defined in Chymistry an absolute pure and well digested medicine drawn from any substance either animal Vegetable, or mineral.

Quintile, (*Lat.*) the month of *July*, being the fifth month from *March*.

Quintuple, (*Lat.*) five-fold.

Quinzain, (*French*) a Stanza, or Staff of fifteen verses.

Quirinall hill, one of the seven hills of *Rome*; there is also a gate called *Porta quirinalis*.

Quirister, see *Chorister*.

Quiritation, (*Lat.*) a crying, calling or shouting.

Quirites, a name anciently, given to the Romans.

Quite claim, in Common Law, is an acquitting of a man for any action that he hath against him.

Quodlibetical questions, certain questions disputed *pro* and *con* in the Schools.

Justices of the *Quorum*, four Justices of the Peace in any County, whose presence is required in all businesses of importance; their Commission beginning thus, *Quorum vos A B*, &c. *unum esse volumus*.

Quotidian, (*Lat.*) daily, done every day.

Quotient, (*Lat.*) a Term in Arithmetick, the number that riseth out of the Division.

Quo Waranto, a made term in Law, for a Writ which lies, where a man usurpeth any Franchise upon the King who then shall have this Writ.

Quoyl, a Term in Navigation, a rope laid up round, one take over another.

Quoyn, a thing which Gunners set under their Ordnance, to mount them higher, or let them lower.

RA

To *Rabate*, in Faulconry a Hawk is said when by the motion of the bearers hand, she recovers the fist.

Rabbettings, a Term in Navigation, the letting in of the Planks to the Keel.

Rabbinical, belonging to a Rabb yor Rabbin, *i. e.* a Doctor, or Teacher, among the *Jews*.

Rabid, (*Lat.*) mad, or raging.

Racemation, (*Lat.*) a gathering of grapes after the clusters are gone.

Racemiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing clusters of grapes.

Rachel, (*Hebr.*) the daughter of *Laban*, and one of the wives of *Jacob*, who after he had served seven years for her, was put off with her sister *Leah*, and forced to serve another seven for her.

Radegund, (*Sax.*) favourable counsell, a Christian name of women.

Rade vore, (*Sax.*) Tapestry, or Loomwork.

Radiant, (*Lat.*) bright, shining, or glittering like the Sun beames.

Radiation, a darting forth of beams.

Radical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the root: whence radicall moisture, the naturall, and vital moisture spread like a dew, through all parts of the body; in Astrology, a radicall question, is a question propounded, when the Lord of the ascendent, and Lord of the hour, are of one nature and triplicity.

Radication, (*Lat.*) a taking root.

Radish, (Latin *Raphanus*) a well known Plant, the Root whereof is a very frequent Sallad.

Radius of a *Circle*, in Geometrie, is a line reaching from the Center to any point of the *Periphery*, or Circumference.

Raffinage, (*French*) a refining.

Raffle (*French*) a kind of Game at Dice: also, a rifling.

Raft, a kind of Boat, or floating Vessel.

Ragounces, (*Saxon.*) a kind of precious stone.

Ragwort, (*Jacobæa*) an herb of *Mars*, of a bitter, discussing, and cleansing quality.

Raillery, (*French*) jesting, spotting, or scoffing.

Raimond,

Raimund, (*Germ.*) a proper name, ſignifying Quiet; anſwering to the Greek *Heſychius*.

Rain-bow, a Meteor of divers colours, fiery, blue, and green, when the Sun-beams are in a Geometricall oppoſition to a ſhallow and moiſt Cloud.

Raiſed, in fleſh, Term in Faulconry, is when a Hawk proſpereth or grows fateſt.

Rake, in Navigation, is ſo much of the ſhips Hull, as hangs over both ends of the keel; ſo much as is forward, it is ſaid ſhe rakes ſo much forward and ſo much afterward.

To *Rally*, (*French*) a military Term to reunite, to gather together diſperſed Troops.

Ralf, (*Germ.*) a proper name of men, contracted from *Rodulph*, i.e. helpfull counſell

Ramage, or *Ramageous*, from the French *Ramage*, a branch or bough, *Ramage*, in Falconry, is ſpoken of a Hawk that is wild and coy.

Ramboox, a kind of compound drink.

Ramberge, (*French*) a kind of ſwift Gally, or long ſhip.

Ramiſt, a follower of *Ramus*, a modern Writer, famous for reducing many of the Arts into a handſome method and abridgement.

Rammer, in the Art of Gunry, is a bob of wood at the end other to ram in the powder and the waddings.

Ramoſity, (*Lat.*) fulneſs of branches, or boughs.

Rampant, a Term in Heralldry, being ſpoken of a beaſt climing, or rearing up his fore-feet.

Rampiour, or *Rampert*, (*French*) a Term in Fortification, the wall of a Bullwark, or Fortreſſe.

Rampions, a ſort of herb called in Latin *Rapunctium*, or *Rapunculus*.

Ramſey, a famous Abby in *Huntingtonſhire*, ſo called as it were *Rams* Iſland; it was built in the time of King *Edgar*, by his Kinſman *Ailwin*, ſir-named *Healf-Koning*, i. e. half King, and inlarged by Biſhop *Oſwald*.

Ramſons, an Herb called in Latin *Allium urſinum*.

Rams-head, in Navigation, is a great block, wherein are three ſhivers into which the Halyards are paſſed.

Rancidity, or *Rancour*, (*Lat.*) mouldineſſe, rottenneſſe, muſtineſs: alſo malice or inward grudging.

Randal, (*Sax.*) a proper name, from *Ranulph*, i. e. fair help.

Ranke, (a Term in the art Military) is a row of men ſtanding one by another, pouldron to Pouldron, or ſhoulder, to ſhoulder, their faces being directed all one way.

Rampick, (old word) a tree that begins to decay at the top through age.

Ranſome, (*French*) contract, a redemption; a ſum of money paid for the removing of a Captive, or for the pardoning of ſome hainous Crime.

Ranula, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling under the tongue; in that part, by which it is faſtned to the Ligament.

Rapacity, (*Lat.*) ravenouſneſſe, extortion, greedineſſe.

Rapes, certain diviſions of the County of *Suſſex*; as Kent, is divided into *Wapentaks*: theſe *Rapes* are ſix in all, namely of *Chicheſter*, *Arundel*, *Brembe*, *Lemiſe*, *Pevenſay*, and *Haſtings*.

Raphael, (*Hebr.*) the Phyſick of God, the name of the Angle that appeared to *Tobit*.

Rapidity, (*Lat.*) ſwiftneſſe; quickneſſe, haſtineſs.

Rapine (*Lat.*) Robbery; Pillaging; a taking a thing by open force or violence.

Rapſodie, (*Greek*) a contexture or joyning together of divers verſes, or ſentences.

Rapture, (*Lat.*) a ſnatching away by violence: alſo an Ecſtaſie, or Tranſportment.

Rarity, thinneſs, it is by the Philoſophers oppoſed to Denſity: and that body is ſaid to be rare, whoſe quantity is more, and its ſubſtance leſſe.

Rarefaction, (*Lat.*) a rarifying, or making thin.

Raſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhaving, in Chymiſtry it is defined ſolution of continuity of ſome mixt body performed by a knife, or ſome ſharp inſtrument of the like nature.

Raskel, (old word) traſh.

Raſpetory, (*French*) a Butler's inſtrument, wherewith he chips bread.

Raſpis, a kind of fruit growing on a ſhrub, called in French *Framboſe*; as it were, a Wood-Strabury, in Latin *Rubus Idæus*.

Raſ-Algeaſe, a Star in the Twin.

Raſ-Alden, the head of *Junoninus*.

Raſure, (*Lat.*) a ſhaving or ſcraping.

Ratiocination, (*Lat.*) a reaſoning, arguing, or diſcourſing.

Ratification, (*Lat.*) a ratifying, confirming, or making ſure.

Rational, (*Lat.*) reſonable, indued with reaſon; it is alſo ſubſtantively taken for a certain Prieſtly attire among the Jews.

Ratle, or Coxcomb, an herb called in Latin *Criſta Galli*.

To *Ratle*, in Hunting, a Goat is ſaid when ſhe crys or makes a noiſe.

Ratlings in Navigation, are all the ſmall ropes that croſs the throuds like ſteps.

Ravage, (*French*) havock, ſpoil, ranſack.

Raucity, (*Lat.*) hoarſeneſſe.

Ravenna, a famous City of *Italy*, where anciently the Exarchs belonging to the Emperour of *Conſtantinople*, had their reſidence: it is ſituate upon the *Adriatick* Sea-ſhore.

Raviſhment, or *Rape*, the violent deflouring of a woman: alſo in Common law, it is uſed for the taking away, either of a woman, or an Heir in Ward.

Raunge, (*French*) the Office of a *Raunger*, who is to drive back the wild beaſts of the Forreſt, as often, as they Raunge out of the ſame unto any of the Purlues.

Ray, (*French*) a beam of the Sun, or any other Star: alſo Metaphorically taken for the luſtre of any glorious object.

R E

Reach, a Term in Navigation, the diſtance of any two points of Land, which bear in a direct line one towards another.

Reading, the chief Town in *Bark-ſhire*; ſo called from the River *Rhea*, or from the *Britiſh* word *Redin*, or *Fern*, which groweth thereabout in great plenty. Here anciently the *Danes* fortified themſelves, and made a *Rampier* between *Kenet* and *Tamis*, when they were defeated by King *Æthelwolf*.

Read, or *Rede*, (old word) Counſel, Advice, Help.

Real (*Spaniſh*) a kind of *Spaniſh* Coyn, valueing about ſix pence of our money.

Ream, a certain meaſure of Paper, conſiſting of twenty quires.

Reaſonable aid, in Common-law, is a duty that the Lord of the fee claimeth, holding by Knights ſervice, or in Soccage to marry his his daughter, or make his ſon Knight.

Rebate, ſee *Chamfering*.

Rebate, a Term uſed among Merchants, to allow ſo much as the intereſt of any ſum of money amounts to, for the time of antepayment; alſo a Term in Faulconry: *vide* to Bate.

Rebecca (*Hebr.*) fat and full, a proper name of women.

Rebeck, an old Trot, *Chaucer*: alſo a certain Muſicall Inſtrument of three ſtrings, called in Latin *Siſtrum*, or *Fidicula*.

Rebellion, (*Lat.* as it were a re-warring) a ſecond reſiſtance of ſuch, as being formerly overcome in battell by the Romans, had yielded themſelves to their ſubjection.

Reboſo, the expreſſing of any name, conceit, morto, or deviſe by a picture; ſee *Camdens* Remain.

Rebutter, a Term in *Law*, is when the Donee by virtue of a warranty made by the Donour, repelleth the Heir.

Recalcitration, (*Lat.*) a ſtriking back with the heel.

Recantation, (*Lat.*) a revoking, or unſaying what was ſaid before.

Recapitulation, (*Lat.*) a brief Repetition, a ſumming up the heads of a former diſcourſe.

Recaption, (*Lat.*) a Term in Law ſignifying a ſecond diſtreſs, for the ſelf ſame cauſe, upon a perſon formerly diſtreined, during the plea grounded upon the former Diſtreſſe. It ſignifies the Writ or Remedy the Law affords him that is twice diſtreined for one thing.

Recargaiſon, (*French*) a lading of a ſhip homeward, a back-fraught.

Recede, (*Lat.*) to retire, to go back.

Recent, (*Lat.*) freſh, new, lately done.

Recenſion, (*Lat.*) a rehearſing, reckoning, or numbring.

Receptacle, (*Lat.*) a place fit to receive, or contain any thing, a Ware-houſe, or Store-houſe.

Reception, when two Planets are in each others dignity, then they are ſaid to receive one another, and it is manifold; by houſe, by exaltation, by triplicity, term, or face.

Receſſe, (*Lat.*) a recoyling, or going back. a place of retreat, or retirement.

Recheat, a certain leſſon, which Hunters wind upon their Horn, when the Hounds have loſt their Game.

Recidivous, (*Lat.*) falling, or ſliding back; to the ſame paſſe as it was before.

Reciprocal, (*Lat.*) mutual, or unchangeable; whence *Reciprocation*.

Reciſion, (*Lat.*) a cutting away.

Recitation, (*Lat.*) a reciting, or rehearſing; whence Recitative ſtyle, in Muſick, is a kind of ſinging, where with Heroick, or Dramatick Poems are rehearſed upon the ſtage.

Reck, (old word) to care.

Reclaiming, in Faulconry, is to tame, or make a Hawk gentle.

Recluſe, (*Lat.*) ſhut up, retired, cloyſter'd up in a ſolitary place.

Recogniſance, (*French*) ſignifieth in Common-law, a bond of Record, teſtifying from the *Recogniſour*, to the *Recognizee*, a certain ſum of money, which is acknowledged in ſome Court of Record before a Judge, or other Officer of the Court.

Recognition, (*Lat.*) a reviſing, re-acknowledging, or calling to mind.

Recollects, a certain order of Fryars.

Recommendation, (*Lat.*) a commending any one to another.

Recopi-

Recopilation, (*Span.*) a picking, or choosing out the best from among a great many things.

Record, (*French*) in Common-law, signifieth an authenticall, or uncontroulable testimony in writing.

Recordation, (*Lat.*) a remembring, or calling to mind.

Recorder, one whom the Magistrate of a Town doth associate unto him, for his better direction in matters of Justice, and proceedings according to Law.

Recovery, in Common-law, signifieth an obtaining of any thing by Judgment, or Tryall of Law.

Recourse, (*Lat.*) refuge, or retreat.

To *Recoyle*, (French *Reculer*, as it were, *retrahere culum*, i. e. to draw back the tail) to retire, or go back.

Recreant, (*French*) faint-hearted, not standing to ones challenge: also treacherous.

Recreation, (*Lat.* as it were a making, or creating, anew) a refreshing, reviving, or restoring.

Recrement, (*Lat.*) the drosse, scum, or dregs of any thing. Also a Term in Chymistry, when the distilled liquor is distilled over again, severall times.

Recrimination, (*Lat.*) a retorting back a fault upon the accuser.

Rectangle, (*Lat.*) a Geometrical figure consisting of a right angle, or right angles, a right or streight angle, or a corner, being that which is made by the falling of one line perpendicular upon another.

Rectification, (*Lat.*) a rectifying, a making right, or streight, in Chymistry it is either the drawing of the flegm orthe exaltation of any Liquor by a reiterated distillation.

Rectilineal, (*Lat.*) consisting of right lines.

Recto sur disclaimor, a Writ that lyeth where the Lord in the Kings Court doth avow upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaimeth to hold of him.

Rectour, (*Lat.*) a Governour: also he that hath the Charge, or Cure of any Parish-Church.

Rectus in curia, he that standeth at the Bar, and hath no man to object any thing against him.

Reculade, (*French*) a recoyling, or going back: also a secret corner.

Reculver, an ancient Town in *Kent*, heretofore called *Regulbium*, here the Captain of the first Band of the *Vetasians* lay in Garrison; it is also famous for the Palace, built by *Æthelbert*, King of *Kent*, and the Monastry built by *Brightwald*, the eighth Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, from which the Town came to be called *Raculf-minster*.

Recuperation, (*Lat.*) a recovering.

Recurvation, (*Lat.*) a crooking, bowing, or bending, backward.

A *Recusant*, a Roman Catholick, so called from refusing to submit to the Discipline of the Reformed Church.

Redamation, (*Lat.*) a loving again.

Redargution, (*Lat.*) a disproving, a convincing of falsity by solid arguments.

Redborn, (signifieth as much as red-water) a Town in *Hertford-shire*, seated upon the Military High-way, commonly called *Watling-street*, It hath been famous heretofore for the Reliques of *Amphibalus*, who suffered Martyrdom under *Diocletian*, and who converted Saint *Alban*, to the Christian Faith.

Reddition, (*Lat.*) a restoring, or giving back.

Redevable, (*French*) being in arrearage, or behind in payment; whence it is used in a translate sense, for obliged, or beholding to.

Rehibition, (*Lat.*) the causing of any one by Law, to take that again, which he sold.

Rediculus, a certain god, worshipt among the ancient Romans, without the *Porta Capena*, upon occasion of *Hannibals* returning from *Rome*, being frighted with certain apparitions.

Redintegration, (*Lat.*) a renewing, a making whole again.

Redition, (*Lat.*) a returning, or coming back.

Redituaries, a certain Order of Fryars, being a branch of the *Franciscans*.

Redolent, (*Lat.*) yielding a sweet smell, fragrant.

Redonation, (*Lat.*) a giving back that which was taken away.

Redoubt, a Term in Fortification, the jutting out of the angles, or corners of any work.

A *Redstert*, a certain Bird, otherwise called a *Robin Redbreast*, in Latin *Rubicilla*.

Redshanks, the *Irish-Scots* are so called from *Reuda*, an *Irish* Captain; who anciently, by force of Arms, seated himself in a part of *Scotland*.

Redubbours, those that by Cloath, which they know to be stollen, and turn it into some other form or fashion.

Reduction, (*Lat.*) a reducing, or bringing back.

Redversies, commonly called *Rivers's*, the name of an honourable Family in *Cornwall*, who have been heretofore Earls of *Devonshire*,

and

and Barons of *Plimpton*, they are ſtyled in Latin Records, *de Ripariis*.

Redundancy, (*Lat.*) an overflowing, abounding, or exceeding.

Reduplication, (*Lat.*) a redoubling, a Rhetoricall figure, in Greek *Anadiploſis*; wherein a verſe, or ſentence, ends in the ſame word, as the following begins.

Re-entry, in common law is a reſuming, or taking again poſſeſſion of what we had laſt forgon.

Reev, or *Greve*, from the Saxon word *Gereſa*, the Bailiff of a Franchiſe or Mannour.

To *Reeve*, a term in Navigation, and ſpoken of ropes, ſignifieth as much as to put in, or to put through.

Refection, (*Lat.*) a repaſt, or meale.

Refectory, or *Refectuary*, a place in Monaſteries; where the Monks and Fryars eat together.

To *Refell*, (*Lat.*) to diſprove by argu ments, to confute, to prove falſe.

Referendary, (*Lat.*) an Officer who make report of Petitions or Requeſts exhibited to any Prince; more particularly one under the Maſter of Requeſts in *France*.

Reflection, (*Lat.*) a bowing, or bending back, a beating, or ſtriking back: alſo by metaphor, a caſting back ones mind upon things paſt.

Reflux (*Lat.*) a flowing back, an ebbing of the Sea, or any Rivet.

Refocillation, (*Lat.*) a cheriſhing, comforting, or reviving: alſo a kindling, or keeping warm.

Reformado, (*Span.*) an Officer, who having loſt his men, is continued in pay as an interiour ſouldier.

To *Reform*, a term in Faulconry; for a Hawk is not ſaid to prune, but to reform her feathers.

Refractary, (*Lat.* as it were irrefrangible, *i. e.* unbreakable) ſtubborn, or obſtinate.

Refranation, is, when a Planet is applying to another, either by conjunction, or aſpect, and before he comes joyned, he becomes retrograde.

Refert, (French *Refrain*) the burthen of a Ballad, or Song.

Refrigeratory, (*Lat.*) any Plate or Veſſel uſed for cooling; but particularly it is taken for a veſſell like a pail, placed about the head of an *Alembeck*, which uſually is filled with cold water, that ſo the Stillhead may not grow hot.

Refrigeration, (*Lat.*) a refreſhing, or cooling again.

Refuge, (*Lat.*) a flying for ſuccour or ſafety, a place of reſpite, or ſuccour.

Refulgent, (*Lat.*) ſhining bright.

To *Refund*, (*Lat.*) to diſſolve, or melt again: alſo, to pay back.

Refutation, (*Lat.*) a confuting by arguments, a diſapproving.

Regall, (*Lat.*) Kingly, Royall, Stately: alſo a Regall, ſignifieth a Ring, or Jewell, of great value.

To *Regale*, (*French*) to fare like a King, or to entertain Royally.

Regalia, (*Lat.*) the rights and priviledges of a King.

Regardant, (*French*) looking back, a term in Heraldry.

Regarder of the Forreſt, is an Officer of the Kings Forreſt, who is ſworn to make the regard of the Forreſt, to ſurview all other Officers, and to enquire of all offences, as well of Vert, as of Veniſon, within all that ground that is parcell of the Forreſt, which is called the *Regard*.

Regards, (*French*) attentive markings, or obſervings of men and actions.

Regency, (*Lat.*) a ruling, but more particularly, the Protectourſhip of a Kingdom.

Regeneration, (*Lat.*) a new birth, a being born again, it is commonly taken in a Spiritual and Theological Senſe.

Regermination, (*Lat.*) a ſprouting forth, or budding again.

Regicide, (*Lat.*) a King killer.

Regifugium, a certain Feaſt celebrated by the ancient Romans the ſeventh Calends of *March*, on which day *Tarquin* and Kingly Government, were baniſhed *Rome*.

Regiment, a body of ſouldiers conſiſting commonly of ten Companies of Foot, and 7 or 8 troop of horſe, though ſometimes more ſometimes fewer.

Regiſter, (*Lat.*) a Memorial, or Record, more particularly, our ancienteſt Book of the Law, containing the Original Writs of the Common Law.

Reglutination, (*Lat.*) a gluing together again.

Regrater, a word anciently uſed in the Common Law, for him that bought by the great, and ſold by retail: alſo one that trimes up old wares for ſale; a Huckſter.

Regreſſion, or *Regreſſe*, (*Lat.*) a returning, or going back.

Regret, (*French*) deſire: alſo ſorrow, or reluctance.

Regularity, (*Lat.*) Order, Rule, or Preſcript: alſo, a Canonical life.

Marcus Artillius *Regulus*, a famous Roman, who being taken by the *Carthaginians*, had leave given him to treat about the exchange of priſoners, upon his word given

ven to return by ſuch a time; which having performed, he was put to death with exquiſite torments.

Regurgitation, (*Lat.*) a ſwallowing up again.

Rehoboam, (*Hebr.*) the breath of the people, King *Solomon*'s ſon and ſucceſſour, who following the Counſell of young men, rather than of his grave Counſellers, was deprived of the Kingdome of *Iſrael*.

Rejection; (*Lat.*) a caſting off.

To *Reimboſce*, (*Span.*) to return to the wood, to ly in ambuſh again.

Rejoynder, in Common Law, ſignifieth a ſecond anſwer made by the Defendant, or an exception to a Replication: the *Civilians* call it *Duplication*.

Reiſter, (*French*) or *Ruyter* (*Dutch*) a horſeman (whence *Swart-ruyter*, a horſeman with black Armour) alſo, a long horſe-man's cloak.

Reit, (old word) Sedge, or Sea-Weed.

Reiteration, (*Lat.*) a ſaying, or doing the ſame thing over again, a repeating.

Relapſe, (*Lat.*) a falling or ſliding back; moſt commonly taken in a Medicinal ſenſe for a falling back into any diſeaſe or ſickneſs.

Relative, (*Lat.*) having relation or nearneſs to ſome other thing; in Grammar a *Relative* is a word, (commonly a pronoun) which in Concord or agreement anſwers to ſome forgoing word (commonly a noun Subſtantive) which is therefore called an *Antecedent*, as *Gemma quam mihi dediſti*, the Jewell which thou gaveſt to me, in which example, *Quam*, or *Which* the *Relative* anſwers to, and agrees with the *Gemma*, or jewell the Subſtantive.

Relaxation, (*Lat.*) a looſening, a releaſing, a ſetting at liberty.

Relay, a term in Hunting, a ſetting of hounds in a readineſſe, where the Deer are likely to paſſe.

Releaſe, in the Common-Law, is an Inſtrument, whereby Eſtates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things, are ſometimes extinguiſhed, ſometimes inlarged, ſometimes transferred, and ſome times abridged.

Relief, in the Common-law, is a certain ſumme of money, that the Tenant holding by Knights-ſervice, Grand-ſergeantry, or other Tenure, for which homage, or regal ſervice is due; or by ſoccage, for which no homage is due; and being at full age at the death of his Anceſtour, doth pay to his Lord at his entrance. Alſo, a term in Architecture.

Relegation, (*Lat.*) a ſending, or conveying away, a baniſhing.

To *Relent*, (*Lat.*) to grow ſoft; it is alſo uſed metaphorically, for to melt into pity or compaſſion.

Relevation, (*Lat.*) a riſing, or lifting up again.

Relict, (*Lat.*) a thing forſaken or left deſtitute: alſo the widow of a deceaſed Husband is called the Relict of ſuch a one.

Reliquary, (*French*) a ſhrine, or casket where Reliques, (*i. e.* ſomething preſerved either of the body, or cloaths of deceſed Saints) are kept.

Reliquation, (*Lat.*) remains, or a being in arrearage.

Reluctation, or *Reluctance*, (*Lat.*) a ſtriving, wreſtling, or ſtrugling againſt.

Remainder, in Common Law, ſignifieth a power, or hope to enjoy Lands, Rents or Tenements, after the eſtate of another expired.

Remancipation, (*Lat.*) a returning back a commodity into the hands of him, of whom it was firſt brought.

Remembrancers, three Officers belonging to the Exchequer. The firſt is called the Kings Remembrancer, who entreth in his Office, or Recogniſanzes taken before the Barons, and maketh Bonds for any of the Kings debts; or for appearance, or obſerving of Orders, and maketh Proces for the breach of them. The ſecond, the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer, who puts him and the reſt of the Juſtices in remembrance of ſuch things as are to be dealt in, for the Prince's behoof. The third is the Remembrancer of the firſt Fruits, and Tenths; who taketh all compoſition for firſt Fruits and Tenths, and maketh Proces againſt ſuch as pay not the ſame.

Remigation, (*Latin.*) a rowing with Oares.

Reminiſcence, (*Lat.*) a remembring, or calling to mind.

Remiſſe, (*Lat.*) ſlack, negligent.

Remiſſible, (*Lat.*) pardonable, or to be forgiven.

Remitter, in Common Law, is a reſtitution of him that hath two Titles to Lands, unto that which is more ancient.

Remonſtrance, (*Lat.*) a declaring, ſhewing, or giving of reaſons.

Remora, a fiſh called a Sea Lamprey, or Suckſtone, which ſtoppeth the courſe of a ſhip; alſo taken metaphorically for any delay or hinderance.

Remorſe, (*Lat.*) as it were a re-biting, or gnawing again, the ſting of conſcience, or troubles of mind for former evil actions.

Remuneration, (*Latin.*) a rewarding, or recompencing for former good turns.

Remus, ſee *Romulus*.

Rencounter, (*French*) an unexpected adventure, or meeting of two adverſe parties.

Renaviga-

Renavigation, (*Lat.*) a sailing back.

Rendevous, (a word signifing in French *render your selves*) a place where Souldiers are mustred.

Rendlesham, or *Rendlisham*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently the Mansion-house of *Redwald* King of the *Saxons*; who being the first of that Kingdom that was baptized, nevertheless by his wife's seducement, he had in the same Church one Altar for Christian Religion, and another for his old Heathen superstition.

Renegado, (*Span.*) a souldier that revolts to the enemy.

Renimed, or *Runingmead*, a famous meadow in the County of *Middlesex*: where in the year of our Lord, one thousand two hundred, and fifteen; the Barons of *England*, assembled in great numbers, to claim their liberties of King *John*.

Renitency. (*Lat.*) a resistance, or striving against.

Renodation, (*Lat.*) an unknitting, or undoing of a knot.

Renovation, (*Lat.*) a making new, fresh, a renewing.

Rent, in Common-law, is a summe of money, or other consideration, issuing yearly out of Lands, or Tenements.

Renversed, (*French*) turned the contrary.

Renumeration, (*Lat.*) a numbering, counting or paying back.

Renunciation, (*Lat.*) a bringing word back again.

Renvoy, (*French*) a dismission, or sending back.

Repairs, (*French*) a Term in Hunting, the Haunts or places that the Hare repairs to.

Repandous, (*Latin.*) bowed, or bent back.

Reparation, (*Lat.*) a mending, or making up again.

Repast, (*French*, as it were a feeding again) a meal.

Repastination, (*Lat.*) the altering of grounds, with often digging.

Repensation, (*Lat.*) a recompensing, or making satisfaction.

Repentine, (*Lat.*) sudden, unawares, unexpected.

Repercussion, (*Lat.*) a beating, or striking back.

Repertitious, (*Lat.*) found by chance.

Repignoration, (*Lat.*) a redeeming a pawn, or gage.

Repletion, (*Lat.*) a stuffing, or filling full.

Replevy, the bringing of a Writ called *replegiari facias*, by him that hath his cattel, or other goods distrained; and putting in surety to the Sheriff, that upon delivery of the thing distrained, he will pursue the action against him.

Replication, (*Lat.*) an unfolding: also, a second answering, or making a reply.

Report, in Common law, is a relation, or repetition of a Case debated, or argued.

Reposition, (*Lat.*) a putting back, a setting again in his place.

Repository, (*Lat.*) a storehouse, or place to keep things in; more peculiarly, by the Architects, such places as are built for the laying up of rarities, either in picture, or other arts, are called *Repositories*.

Reprehension, (*Lat.*) a blaming, or reproving.

Representation, (*Lat.*) a making, resemblance, or likeness of any thing.

Reprise, (*French*) a taking back again: also any deduction, or duty, paid yearly out of a Mannour.

Reprisell, (*French*) a seizing on for a pawn or prize. See, Law of Marque.

To *Reprieve*, in Common Law, is to take back a prisoner from the execution or proceeding of the Law.

Reprobation, (*Lat.*) a reproving: also a rejecting or casting out of favour; whence a Reprobate is taken for a wicked person, or one cast out of Gods favour.

Reptitious, (*Lat.*) stealing, or creeping on by degrees.

Repton, a Town in *Darbyshire*, famous in old times, for being the burial place of King *Ethelbald*, and also for the misfortune of *Burthred*, the last King of the *Mercians*, who was here deprived of his Kingdom by the Danes.

Republique, (*Lat.*) a Common-wealth, or Free-State.

Repudiation, (*Lat.*) a refusing, a putting away, or divorcing.

Repugnancy, (*Lat.*) resistance, contrariety of one thing to another.

Repullulation, (*Lat.*) a budding forth, a springing up again.

Repumication, (*Lat.*) a slicking, or raizing with a Pumice.

Reputation, (*Lat.*) esteem, reckoning, or good opinion.

Request, (*French*) a Petition, or Desire: also a Court of the same nature with the Chancery, redressing by equity the wrongs that divers men suffer, either by Law, or otherwise, at the hands of those that are more powerfull than themselves.

To sing a *Requiem*, signifieth to sing a Masse for the eternall rest of the soules of those

those that are deceased; the word *Requies*, signifying in Latin, Rest.

Rere-Countie, (*French*) a word used in the Statutes of Westminster, signifying some publick place appointed by the Sheriff, for the receipt of the Kings money after his County-Court is done.

Reseeyt, (Lat. *Receptio*) in Common Law, is an admission of a third person, to plead his right in a cause between other two.

To *Rescind*, (*Lat.*) to take away, to destroy; or repeal, whence a Rescissorian Act, is that which makes void a former Act, or Law.

Rescissorian action, (*Lat.*) an action that nulleth, or maketh void.

Rescous, in Common Law, is a resistance of lawful authority, by taking away, or procuring the escape of any one arrested by a Bayliffe.

Rescribendary, a certain Officer belonging to *Rome*, who sets a value upon indulgencies and supplications.

Rescript, (*Lat.*) a writing, which is in answer to any Letter, Petition, Writ, &c.

Research, (*French*) a constant perseverance, a continuall repetition of services. *Cleopatra.*

Resentment, or *Resentiment*, (*French*) a sensible feeling, or true apprehension of any thing.

Reseration, (*Lat.*) an unlocking, or unbolting.

Reservation, (*Lat.*) a reserving, or keeping in store, also in Common Law, it is taken for that Rent, or service, which the Grantor in any Grant, tieth the Grantee to perform unto him: also Reservations, or Reservedness, is used in Romances for that distance and state, which Ladies observe in their behaviour toward those that Court them.

Resiance, (*French*) a mans abode, or continuance in a place.

Residence, (*Lat.*) the same, but more peculiarly; it is used for the Continuance of a Parson, or Vicar, upon his Benefice.

Residue, (Lat.) the rest, or remainder.

Resignation, (*Lat.*) an unsealing: also a surrendring up, but more particularly, the resigning up a Benefice into the hands of the Ordinary.

Resilition, (Lat.) a rebounding, or leaping back.

Resinous, (*Lat.* (full of Rosin.

Resipiscence, (*Lat.*) as it were a being wise again) a repenting, a changing ones mind from doing foolishly.

Resistance, (*Lat.* as it were a withstanding) a Term in Philosophy, taken for the property of a solid body, which resisteth and opposeth whatsoever comes against it.

Resolution, *Lat.*) in the primitive acception; signifieth a loosening, or untying, but it is generally taken only for a full purpose, or intention to do any thing, perhaps, because by untying, all knots and hinderances are taken away.

Resonant, (*Lat.*) resounding, ringing, or ecchoing out aloud.

Resource, (*French*) a new source, a recovery.

Respight, of homage, signifieth the forbearing of homage, which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant that holdeth by homage.

Respiration, (*Lat.*) a breathing, or taking respite.

Resplendent, (*Lat.*) shining bright, or glistering.

Response, or *Responsion*, (*Latin.*) an Answer.

Responsory song, an Anthem, wherein they sing by turns, as it were one answering the other.

Restagnation, (*Lat.*) an overflowing, a bubling up.

Restauration, (Lat.) a restoring, a making new, or repairing.

Restible, (*Lat.*) tilled every year: also flourishing, or bearing fruit every year.

Restipulation, (*Lat.*) a putting in a pledge or gage, for the assurance of ones answer unto an action in the Law.

Restitution, (Lat.) a restoring back; in Common law, it is taken for the setting him in possession of Lands, or Tenements, that hath been unlawfully disseised of them.

Restive, (*French*) unwilling, stubborn, obstinate.

Restrict Line, (in Chiromancy) is that which distinguisheth, and separates the hand from the arm, either by a simple or double transcursion, and is otherwise called the *Discriminal line*, and also the Dragons taile; this line determines the subject of the Art:

Restriction, (*Lat.*) a holding, or restraining.

Resuery, (*French*) madnesse, sottishnesse.

Resull Alloh, a name which the Turks give to Mahomet, their false Prophet; signifying the Messenger of God.

Resultancy, or *Result*, (*French*) a rebounding, or leaping back: also, the issue or event of a businesse: also a conclusion drawn from any thing.

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Ricture, (*Lat.*) a grinning, or ſhewing the teeth like a dog: alſo, a fretting, or chafing inwardly.

To *Ride*, in Navigation, is, when a ſhip is held in ſo faſt by her Anchors, that ſhe doth not drive away by the tide, or wind.

To *Ride hawſeful*, is when in any diſtreſs the water breaks into the hawſe of the ſhip. To ride betwixt wind and tide, is when the wind and tide are contrary, and of equall power. To ride thwart, is when a ſhip rides with her ſide to the tide. To ride apike is to pike the yards when you ride among many ſhips. To ride a croſſe is to hoiſe the main and fore-yards to the hounds and taped alike.

Riders, in Navigation, are great poſts and binders uſed in great ſhips.

Riding Clark, one of the ſix Clarks of the Chancery; who takes his turn for his year to have the controlling of all Grants which paſſe the great Seal.

The *Rie*, a diſeaſe incident to hawks, being a tumour that riſeth in the head, and ſwells it.

Rier, County, a publick place, which the Sheriff appointeth for the receit of the Kings money, after the end of his County.

Rifts, a diſeaſe in Horſes, being a corruption in the palat of the mouth.

Rigation, (*Lat.*) a bedewing, watering, or ſprinkling.

Rigging of a ſhip, is all the ropes and cordage belonging to the Maſts, and yards.

Rigidity, or *Rigour*, (*Lat.*) ſtiffneſs with cold, or froſt: alſo ſurlines, ſtrictneſs, ſeverity.

Rigel, the left foot of *Orion*.

Right your helms, a Term in Navigation, is to keep it in the mid-ſhips, or right up.

Rigols, a certain Muſicall Inſtrument, called a *Clericord*; it comes from the French *Regalliadir*, i.e. to rejoice.

Ring-bolts, in Navigation, are certain pieces of Iron faſtened by the port-holes for the tackles of the ordnance, they are alſo uſed to bring the planks and walls to the ſhip-ſide.

Ringtail, a kind of Puttock, or Kite, having whitiſh feathers about his tail.

Ringwalk, a term in hunting, being a round walk made by hunters.

Rio de la hacha, a little Province in the Weſt Indies, lying on the North-Eaſt of St. *Martha*, waſhed on all other parts with the water of the main Ocean or with the Gulph or Bay of *venezuella*; it taketh its name from a ſmall Town called *de la Hacha*, about a mile diſtant from the Sea.

Riot, in common-law is the forcible doing of an unlawful act, by three, or more perſons aſſembled together for that purpoſe.

Riphaan-hills, certain Hills of *Scythia*, ſo called from the Greek word *Ripe*, i.e. the violent force of winds blowing from thoſe parts; they are alſo called *Hyperborean* Mountains.

Ripiers, thoſe that uſe to bring fiſh from the Sea-coaſts, to the inner parts of the land; it comes from the Latin word *Ripa* a Bank, or Shore.

Riſible, (*Lat.*) ſubject to laughter.

Riſingham, (ſignifying in the *Brittiſh* tongue, the Giants habitation) a certain Town in *Northumberland*; of which the old *Brittains* fabulouſly reported that it was defended by their God *Magon*, againſt a *Soldan*, or great Prince, in thoſe times.

Rituals, certain Books which preſcribe the Rites and Ceremonies of the Roman Church.

Rivage, (*French*) the water-ſide or Sea-Coaſt.

Rivality, (*Lat.*) envy between *Rivals*, i.e. two perſons loving one and the ſame woman; being a Metaphor borrowed from thoſe that fetch water from the ſame river.

Rivulet, (*Lat.*) a Brook, or little River.

Rixation, (*Lat.*) a brawling, or wrangling.

Rizons, a City of *Illyria*, ſeated upon a river of the ſame name.

R O

Road, in Navigation, is an open place near the ſhore, from the Dutch word *Reed*.

Roan colour, a kind of dark, or cheſnut colour; being moſt properly ſpoken of a Horſe.

Robbins, in Navigation, are little lines reeved into the eyelet-holes of the Sail, under the head ropes to make faſt the Sail to the yard: to make faſt is in the Seaman's phraſe to tie.

Robert, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Dutch famous in Counſel.

Robigalia, certain feaſts kept in *May*, by the ancient *Romans* in honour of *Robigus*; who was worſhipt as a God among them, for that he was thought to keep the Corn from blaſting.

Robiginous, (*Lat.*) full of ruſt: alſo, blaſted, as Corn.

Roboration, (*Lat.*) a ſtrengthening, or making ſtrong, from *Robur* i.e. an Oak.

Robuſtous, (*Lat.*) ſtrong as an Oak.

Roch, (*Old word*) a Rock.

Rocheſter, a City in *Kent*, called in Latin *Roffa*, from one *Rhufus*; but more anciently

Durobrevis

Durobrevis. In the year 676. It was laid waſte by *Æthelred* King of the *Mercians*, and many a time afterwards ſacked by the *Danes*.

Rochet, a kind of fiſh, ſo called: alſo, a kind of Surplice, Biſhops robe.

Rocket, (*Lat. Eruca*) an herb of *Mars*, quickning nature and exciting venery.

Rod, a certain Land meaſure, ſee Pearch.

Rode, ſee *Road*.

Rod-Knights, or *Rad-Knights*, certain ſervitours, which hold by their ſerving their Lord on Horſe-back.

Rodnet, a Net to catch Black-birds, or Wood-cocks in.

Rodomontade, (*Span.*) a vain glorious bragging, or boaſting.

Roe, or *Roe-buck*, a kind of Deer, called in French *la Chevrelle*.

Rogation, (*Lat.*) an asking, demanding, or entreating; whence *Rogation*-week, the next week but one, before *Whit-ſunday*; ſo called from the duty of faſting, and prayer, injoyned at that time by the Church as a preparative to the feaſt of *Aſcenſion*: it is alſo called Gang week, and by ſome Graſſe week.

Roger, the proper name of a man, from the Dutch word *Ruger*, i.e. quiet, or *Rodgar*, i.e. ſtrong Counſell.

Rogitation, (*Lat.*) an asking often, an entreating earneſtly.

Roiſton, a Town in *Hertfordſhire*, anciently called *Roiſes* Croſſe, from a Croſſe built by Dame *Roiſe*, (as ſome think) Counteſſe of *Norfolk*: but being augmented by *Euſtace de Marck*, it came to be called *Royſton*, q. *Roiſes* Town.

The *Rolls*, a place appointed by *Edward* the third, for the keeping of the Rolls or Records of Chancery, the Maſter whereof in the abſence of the Lord Chancellour, ſitteth as Judge.

Rollo, a famous Captain, who with a ſelect Company of *Daniſh* youths going to ſeek out new habitations ſetled in that part of *France*, which is now called *Normandy*; the *French* at laſt after much War, were glad to make a League with them, and to allow them quiet poſſeſſion of what they had conquered; and *Rollo* marrying the daughter of *Charles* the ſimple, was both himſelf baptized, and likewiſe cauſed all his people to embrace the Chriſtian Faith.

Roma, the chief city of *Italy*, and moſt famous of the world, built by *Romulus* and *Remus*, the Grand-children of *Numitor*. The inhabitants of this City and parts adjacent, called the *Romans*, were anciently a people renowned, both in War, and Peace, and Maſters of a great part of the world.

Romance, a feigned hiſtory; from *Romant* the moſt Eloquent ſort of *French*, or *Roman*; which hath heretofore been uſed to ſignify any thing written, or expreſſed Eloquently.

Roman Indiction, a circle or revolution of 15 years, within which ſpace of time, the *Romans* were wont to exact their ſeverall ſorts of Tributes of the Nations, whom they had conquered; at the end of the firſt five years Gold being demanded in token of the *Roman* Government, the next five years *Silver* for the Souldiers pay, the laſt five years Braſſe, and Iron for other uſes: this number ſerveth to date the Charters and other writings of the *Roman* ſee and ſheweth how to calculate the time ſince the paying of this tribute by the ſeverall periods of 15 years which have come about ſince our Saviours Nativity.

To *Rome*, (*Old word*) to wander, or walk up and down.

Romeſcot, or *Ramefeoh*, a certain tribute paid to *Rome*, commonly called *Peter*-pence.

Romulus and *Remus*, the Sons of *Sylvia*, (as ſome ſuppoſe by *Mars*) the daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*; they were preſerved from the cruelty of their Unkle *Amulius* and *Laurentia* (of which ſee more in *Laurentia*.) *Romulus* having ſlain his Brother *Remus*, obtained the ſole Government of the City to himſelf; he overcame the *Veientes*, (who made war upon the *Romans*, becauſe that they wanting Wives had raviſht the Virgins that came from Neighbouring places to ſee their ſhewes called *Conſualia*,) dedicating the ſpoyles to *Jupiter Feretrius*; he alſo overcame the *Fidenates*, and the *Sabines*, whom he cauſed with *Titus Tatius* their King, to inhabit *Rome*, and to joyn into one Common-wealth with the *Romans*; at length in a great aſſembly at the Lake of *Caprea*, a ſudden tempeſt ariſing, he vaniſht away, none knowing what became of him.

Roncevalles, anciently called *Rocida valle*, a Town of *Navarr*, famous for the buriall of *Rowland*, kinſman to *Charles* the Great.

Rondacher, (*French*) he that carrieth a *Rondach*, i.e. a Target, or Buckler.

Rondelier, (*French*) the ſame: alſo, a Target-maker.

Rood, the ſame as rod, or Pearch: alſo a Croſſe.

Rood-loft, (*Saxon*, a ſhrine or place to put a rood, or Croſſe in, or the image, or relique of any Saint.

Rope-yarns, in Navigation, are the yarns of any rope untwiſted, and are uſed to ſerve ſmall ropes, ſinnet, mats, plats, or caburns, and

and make up the Sails at the yard's armes.

Rorid, *Roral*, or *Rorulent*, (*Lat.*) dewy, besprinkled with dew.

Rosamunda, the daughter of *Cunimundus* King of the *Gepidæ*: she was married to *Alboinus*, King of the *Lombards*, who having made a feast drank a health to her out of a cup made out of his Father's skull, for which she procured his death by the means of *Herminges*, with whom she fled to *Longinus*, Exarch of *Ravenna*, and married him: but afterwards being in hopes to marry *Longinus*, she offered a potion to *Herminges* in the Bath, which was poison; which he suspecting, forced her to drink it herself. The word signifieth in *Saxon*, Rose of Peace.

Rosarie, (*Lat.*) a place where Roses grow: also, a short Prayer-book, or a pair of beads, containing one hundred and fifty *Pater-Nosters*, and one hundred and fifty *Avie-Marias*.

Roscid, (*Lat.*) the same as *Rorid*.

Roscomon, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Rose, a Christian name of divers women, the signification well known.

Rosemary, (*Lat. Rosmarinus*) a well and most wholsome Plant, and Particularly good for the head and brain, especially the flowers thereof, of which is made that noted composition called *Dianthos*.

Rosion, (*Lat.*) a gnawing.

Rosse, a County of *Scotland*, denominated from the *British* word *Rosse*, i. e. a heath, or place of ligs.

Rostration, (*Lat*) a thrusting in the beak or bill.

Rotation, (*Lat.*) a wheeling, or moving about like a wheel.

To say a lesson by Rote, to say it as roundly, and currently, as a wheel runs in his rote, or track.

Rother beasts, (a word used both in old statutes, and still in the *North* of *England*) Horned beasts as Cows, Oxen, &c. whence *Rosoil* is used in *Herefordshire*, for the soil or dung of those beasts.

Rotundity, (*Lat.*) roundness.

Rou, (*Old word*) ugly, froward.

Rouge-Crosse: see *Pursuivant*.

Rough-sea, is when the waves grow high.

Rough-trees, in Navigation, are small timbers to bear up the gratings from the half-Deck to the forecastle.

Rounding, a Term in Navigation, is a letting rise main, or fore-tack, and haling aft the fore-sheet to the Cat-head, and main sheet to the Cabridge-head, when the wind larges upon the main and fore sail.

Roundel, a Term in Heraldry, being the figure of a round ball.

Roundelay, a Shepherds song, or dance.

Roundlet, a wine-measure, containing eight Gallons, and a half.

Rounds, a Term in Sculpture, the fragments of Statues.

Roundshot, in Gunnery, is any round bullet made for a piece,

Rowland, a proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Counsell for the land.

To *rowse* a Hart among Hunters is, to raise him from his harbour: in Falconry a Hawk is said to *Rowse*, not shake herself, also, in Navigation to *Rowse in* is to make a Cable tight when it is slack upon the Water.

Rowte, the Forresters say, a *Rowte* of Wolves.

Colour *de Roy*, a Violet Colour, which is the *French* Kings proper colour.

Royal, (*French*) Kingly, belonging to a King, whence Royalties, the Rights, or Prerogative of a King: Royall, is also a Term in Hunting, see Torch-Royall.

R U

Rubace, and *Rubacel*, the name of a pretious stone that hath usually a kind of yellowish colour about the extremities of it.

Rubefaction, (*Lat.*) a making red.

Rubet, a stone found in the head of a Toad, commonly called a Toad-stone.

Rubicon, a River of *Italy*, between *Rimini* and *Ravenna*, which falls with into the *Adriatick* Sea; it is now called *Runcone*, or *Piscatello*.

Rubicund, (*Lat.*) blood-red.

Rubie, a certain red Gem shining in the dark, like a spark of fire.

Rubiginous, (*Lat.*) see *Robiginous*.

Rubrication, (*Lat.*) a plaister so strongly drawing, that it makes the Part look red.

Rubrick, a speciall Title of the *Law*, or a noted sentence of any Book marked with red Letters: also, a Calender of *Saints* and Festivals.

Ructation, (*Lat.*) a belching.

Rudder-rope, in Navigation, is a rope reeved through the stem-post, and goes through the head of the *Rudder*.

Rudheath, a place in *Cheshire*, where there was formerly a sanctuary for those that had trespassed against the Law, to remain secure for a year and a day.

Rudiments (*Lat.*) the first Elements, or prin-

principles of any art, or faculty, becaule thole that come firſt to be inſtructed, are to be imagined altogether rude, and ignorant.

Rue, (*Lat. ruta*) a Solar herb, excellent againſt poiſon or infection, it is otherwiſe called *Herb-grace*, or *ſerving-mans joy*.

Ruffe, a certain kind of fiſh, by ſome called an *Aſpredo*; being ſomewhat ſmaller than a Pearch, and takes the ſame bait as a Pearch.

Rugoſity, (*Lat.*) ruggedneſs, fulneſs of wrinkles.

Ruinous, (*Lat.*) going to wrack, falling to decay.

A Carpenters *Rule*, an Inſtrument to meaſure boards, or timber with.

Rumbe, ſee *Rombe*.

Rumbeg, a Term among the *Turks* for the Pope; that is, Lord, or *Prince* of *Rome*.

Rumia, a certain goddeſſe among the ancient Romans, who was ſaid to have the care of ſucking children; from *Rumi* an ancient Latin word, ſignifying womens Paps.

To *Rummidge*, in Navigation, is to remove goods, or luggage out of a ſhips howld; whence it is alſo uſed upon other occaſions.

Rumigeration, (*Lat.*) a carrying tales, a ſpreading a rumour, or report abroad.

Rumination, (*Lat.*) a chewing of the cud, a pondering in ones mind, or earneſtly thinking upon any thing.

Ruminus, a ſir-name of *Jupiter*, affording teats to every creature.

Rumſchah, a name for the Pope among the *Perſians*; i. e. King of *Rome*.

Runcina, the goddeſſe of Weeding.

Rungs, (a Term in Navigation,) are floretimbers, or ground timbers, athwart the Keel.

Ruption, (*Lat.*) a breaking, or burſting.

Rupture-wort, (*Herniaria*) an herb ſo called as being excellent for inward bruiſes, or ruptures.

Rural, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Countrey.

Ruſh-grown, (a Term in Archery,) ſee *Bob-tail*.

Ruſſia, a Countrey of *Europe*, bordering upon *Hungary* toward the South.

Ruſtication, (*Lat.*) a dwelling in the Countrey.

Ruſticity, (*Lat.*) a Countrey Garb, or carriage: alſo clowniſhneſs.

To *Rut*, to deſire copulation, a Term moſt properly applyed to Deer: alſo, a term in Navigation, *Rut* of the Sea is where it doth daſh againſt any thing.

Ruth, (*Hebr.* watered, or filled) a woman of *Moab*, who being firſt married to *Mahlon* a *Bethlemite*, after his death, went with her Mother in Law *Naomi*, into *Judea* where *Boaz* a rich man, and kinſman to her former huſband took a liking to her, and married her. And now among us it is a Chriſtian name frequently given to women.

Rutilation, (*Lat.*) a ſhining, glitting, or glaring.

Ruttier, (*French*) a direction for the finding out of courſes by Land, or Sea: alſo an old beaten ſouldier.

S A

Sabaoth, (from the Hebrew *Seabath*, to reſt,) a celebration of the ſeventh day of the week as a day of reſt among the Jews, in remembrance of Gods reſting from the work of the Creation on that day; inſtead of which, the firſt day of the week, called the Lords day, hath been obſerved by Chriſtians in remembrance of Chriſts reſurrection.

Sabbatarians, thoſe that obſerve the Jewiſh Sabbath.

Sabbatical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sabbath.

Sabellians, a ſort of Hereticks; ſo called from *Sabellius* their firſt Author, they affirmed the Father, Son, and the Holy Ghoſt, to be one only perſon having three names.

Sable, (*French*) the colour black in Heraldry: alſo, a certain rich furre, taken from a *Ruſſian* beaſt ſo called.

Sabrina, the name of a very fair and pleaſant River, ſpringing out of *Plinlimmon* Hills in *Wales*, and taking its courſe through *Shropſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, and ſeverall other ſhires: it is vulgarly called *Severn*: ſee *Severn*.

To *Saburrate*, (*Lat.*) to ballaſt a ſhip with Gravell.

Sacerdotall, (*Lat.*) Prieſtly, belonging to a Prieſt.

Sacchus cum brochia, a ſervice of finding a ſack, and a broach, to the King by vertue of a Tenure for the uſe of his Army.

Sachem, a generall name for any great Prince, or Ruler, among the people of the *Weſt-Indies*.

Sack, a meaſure of Wool containing 26 ſtone, and 14 pound.

Sacramental, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Sacrament, or Oath.

Sacrificial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Sacrifice, or holy offering.

Sacrilegious, (*Lat.*) committing Sacriledge, *i. e.* a robbing of Churches, or violating of holy things.

Sacriſtie, or *Sacrary*, (*Lat.*) a Veſtry, a place, where the Prieſts Veſtiments, and things belonging to the Church, are kept.

Sadducees, a Sect among the Jews, ſo called from *Sadock* their firſt Author; they denied the

Sapience, (*Lat.*) wildom, or prudence.

Sapphick, ſee *Saphick*.

Saraband, (*Ital.*) a kind of Leſſon, or Air in Muſick, going with a quick time.

Sarah, (*Hebr.*) Miſtreſs, or Dame, the Wife of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and by him in her old age the Mother of *Iſaac*: it is a frequent *Chriſtian* name of Women among us to this day.

Sarcaſm, (*Greek*) a bitter jeſt, ſcoff, or taunt: a Rhetorical figure uſing ſuch ſcoffs.

Sarcell, the pinion of a Hawk.

Sarcennet, a kind of thin Taffata.

Sarcination, (*Lat.*) a loading with packs, or fardels.

Sarcocolla, a certain kind of Gum ſo called becauſe of its admirable efficacy in healing of wounds, and filling them up with fleſh.

Sarcoma, (*Greek.*) a bunch of fleſh growing upon the noſe.

Sarcophage, (*Greek*) a certain ſtone wherein dead bodies being incloſed; do conſume away within a ſhort time; alſo, a Tomb, or Sepulchre.

Sarcotick, (*Greek*) breeding new fleſh.

Sarculation, (*Lat.*) a weeding, or plucking up of weeds, whence the time that Countreymen weed their Corn in, is vulgarly called Sarcling time.

Sardanapalus, the laſt King of *Aſſyria*; againſt whom for his luxury, and effeminacy, *Arbaces*, the Satrap of *Media*, and *Belochus* of *Babylon* rebelling, transferred the Empire to *Media*, and *Babylonia*. *Sardanapalus*, as ſoon as he ſaw himſelf in danger, threw himſelf and all his riches into a burning Pyre, which he built for that purpoſe.

Sardel, or *Sardine*, a kind of fiſh called a Pilcher.

Sardinia, an Iſland in the *Liguſtick* Ocean, ſo called from *Sardus* the ſon of *Hercules*, who planted himſelf here.

Sardonick-laughter, an immoderate and deadly laughter, from the herb *Sardon*; which being eaten, cauſeth it.

Sardonyx, a kind of Gem, or pretious ſtone, of a dark or blackiſh colour; being alſo called a Corneol, or Onyx of *Sardinia*.

Sarmatia, a very large Country, reaching from the borders of *Germany* and the River *Viſtula*, as far as *Hircania*; and is divided into *Sarmatia Europæa*, and *Sarmatia Aſiatica*.

Sarmentitious, (*Lat.*) belonging to branches or twigs.

Sarpedon, a King of *Lycia*, he was the ſon of *Jupiter* by *Laodamia*, the daughter of *Bellerophon*, and going to help the *Trojans*, was killed by *Patroclus*, and carried out of the field by *Apollo*, at *Jupiter's* command.

Sarplar, or *Serplath*, a quantity of wool, conſiſting of eighty Tod, each Tod being two ſtone, and each ſtone fourteen pound.

A *Sarſe*, a Sieve of hair.

Sarſaparilla, (*Smilax, Peruviana.*) a plant growing in *Peru*, and *Virginia*, of great uſe in gouts, and veneriall diſtempers. It is vulgarly called *Prickly-Bindweed*.

Saſſafras, a ſort of plant brought from *Florida*, and other parts of the *Weſt-Indies* and moſt uſed among us for Agues venerial and hydropicall diſtempers, it is vulgarly called Ague-tree.

Satanical, belonging to Satan *i. e.* the Devill, from the Hebrew word *Sitnath*, i.e. hatred.

It *Sate me ſore*, (old word) it touch't me greatly.

Satellite, (*Lat.*) a Yeoman of the guard: alſo, a catch-pole.

Satiety, (*Lat.*) fulneſs, glutting; whence ſatiation, a filling, or cloying.

Satiſdation, (*Lat.*) a putting in Bayl, or Surety.

Satiſfaction, (*Lat.*) a ſatisfying, or making amends: alſo a taking great content, or pleaſure, in any thing.

Satorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to ſowing, or ſowers.

Satrap, (*Greek*) a title anciently given to the chief Governour of any Province, under the King of *Perſia*.

Saturity, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Satiety*.

Saturnalian Feaſts, certain ſolemn Feaſts and ſacrifices celebrated yearly among the ancient *Romans* on the 16th. day of *December*, in honour of their God *Saturn*, ſome ſay they were inſtituted in the year of *Rome*, 257. and ſolemniz'd for the ſpace of 5 days together: others ſay they were a long time before both in *Greece* and *Italy*.

Saturn, an ancient heathen Deity, the ſon of *Cœlus*, and *Veſta*, who married his Siſter *Ops* and cut off the Genital members of his Father *Cœlus*, and threw them into the Sea, out of the froth of which ſprung *Venus*, from thence called *Aphodrite*. He ſought to devour all his male children, wherefore *Ops* as ſoon as ſhe was delivered of *Jupiter*, and *Juno* at a birth, ſhe gave him inſtead of *Jupiter*, a great ſtone wrapt up in ſwadling-clouts, which he devoured; next, ſhe brought forth *Neptune*, whom ſhe concealed, as alſo *Pluto*, and *Glaucus*, whom ſhe had at a birth; He was overthrown by his brother *Titan*, who made war againſt him for the Kingdome, and ſhut up him and his wife in priſon, whence he was delivered by his ſon *Jupiter*, againſt whom alſo

also making war himself, he was driven out of his Kingdome, and fled into *Italy* to *Janus*, whom he taught husbandry, and the use of the Vine. *Saturn* is also the name of one of the seven Planets, the slowest in motion and of melancholliest influence: also, amongst Chymists, it is taken for Lead.

Saturnia, or the line of *Saturn* in *Chiromancy*, that line which ascends through the middle of the *Vola* to the *Tuberculum* of the middle finger, which line if it be cut and parted is called *Via combusta* or the *burnt way*.

Satyre, (from *Satyrus*) a certain deity of the Wood, much spoken of by ancient Poets, resembling in the upper part of their bodies the shape of a man, in the lower part of a Goat; and being all over hairy.

Satyrical, (*Lat.*) bitter, invective, taunting, or scoffing; (from *Satyra* a kind of sharp and invective Poem, full of taunting expressions, against any person or thing.)

Satyriasis, see *Priapismus*.

Sauciation, (*Lat.*) a wounding.

Saucidge, (in *French Saucisse*) a kind of Pudding made of meat chopped very small.

Savine, (*Lat. Savina*, or *Sabina*,) a kind of herb so called as some think, because it was had in great Veneration among the *Sabines*, an ancient people of *Italy*.

Saul, (*Hebr.*) *asked*, *lent*, or a *grave*, the son of *Kish*, and the first King of *Israel*, who being overcome in a great battel against the *Philistines*, fell upon his own sword.

Saultoir, or *Sautoir*, (*French*) a Term in Heraldry, being a figure resembling Saint *Andrews Crosse*.

Saunders, a sort of East Indian Plant whose root is much used in medicine. It is called in Latin *Santatum*, and it is of three sorts viz. *Album Rubrum* and *Citrinum*.

Savory, (*Thimbra Saturia*) an herb of *Mercury*, of very great use in medicine.

Saws, (old word) sayings.

Saxony, a Country of *Germany* lying between the Rivers *Albis*, and *Rhine*, whose inhabitants anciently under the conduct of their Queen *Angela*, vanquisht *Brittany*, and called it *England*.

Saxifrage, (from the Latin *Saxum* i. e. a stone, and *frangere*, i.e. to break) a kind of herb so called, because it breaks the stone in the kidney.

S C

Scabious, (*Lat.*) scabby, or mangy. Also an herb called in Latin *Scabiosa*.

Scabrous, (*Lat.*) rough, rugged, unpolished.

Scævitie, (*Lat.*) left-handedness, unluckiness.

Scævola, see *Mutius*.

Scalary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Scale or ladder; but in Geometry, Scale is also taken for a measure proportionable to the draught.

Scalion, a kind of plant otherwise called an Onion, or Chibbol, or young Cive.

Scaldis, a River of the low-Countries running by *Antwerpe*, called in Dutch *Scheldt*.

Scallop, (*Span. Chalupe*) a ship-boat, called also a Shallop: also a kind of fish called in Latin *Pecten*.

Scallop-shell, a Figure which in Coats of Armes is frequently given to Military persons.

Scalp, the hairy part of the head, which encompasseth the skull; it is called in Greek *Pericranium*.

Scalper, or *Scalping-Iron*, (from the Latin *Scalpere*, i.e. to scrape or scratch) a Chirurgions Instrument to scrape, or cleanse wounds withall.

Scamander, see *Xanthus*.

Scammoni, a kind of herb, otherwise called Purging Bind weed.

Scandalous, (*Lat.*) giving scandall, i.e. offence, ill example, or occasion of other mens sinning.

Scandalum Magnatum, signifieth in common Law a wrong done to any of the Nobles of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earles, &c.

Scanderbeg, a name attributed to *George Castriot*, the son of *John Castriot* Prince of *Epirus* and *Abania*. Who having been brought up by *Amurath* the second, the Turkish Emperour, at last caused *Epirus*, and *Macedonia* to revolt, and valiantly kept *Croia*, against a mighty power of the Turks, which caused *Amurath* to die raging mad.

Scandia, or *Scandinavia*, a great Island in the North Ocean, near adjoyning to the Continent of *Russia*, it was anciently called *Beltia*, or *Basilia*.

Scansion, (*Lat.*) the scanning or proveing of a verse according to the true number of feet.

Scapular, (*Latin*) belonging to the shoul-

ders; whence a Scapulary, a Monks-hood, or Cowl reaching down to the ſhoulders.

Scar, an old word, ſignifying a ſteep Rock, whence *Scarborow* Caſtle in *York-ſhire* is denominated, as it were a Burgh upon the Scar, or ſteep Rock.

Scarabee, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fly commonly called a Beetle.

Scarf, a term in Navigation, when the end of one timber is let into the other very cloſe and even, or as they term it, wood and wood.

Scarification, (*Lat.*) a launcing of a ſore, or making an inciſion.

Scariole, a kind of herb, otherwiſe called broad-leaved Endive.

Scrape, a Term in Fortification, the ſlopeneſs of the wall; alſo in Heraldry it is the reſemblance of a ſcarf worn by Commanders in the field, being a half bend born from the ſiniſter ſide.

To *Scathe*, to hurt, from the Dutch word *Schaed*, i. e. damage.

Scaturiginous, (*Lat.*) overflowing, or running over.

Scavage, or *Shewage*, a kind of Toll, or cuſtom, exacted of Merchants by Mayors or Bayliffs of Towns, for wares ſhewed to be ſold within their Precincts, which are forbidden by Statute.

Scavenger, (from the Dutch word *Scoven*, i. e. to pare away) an Officer that makes clean the ſtreets, and pares away the dirt.

Scedaſus, a certain rich *Bœotian*, whoſe two daughters, *Hippone*, and *Mileſia*, were raviſhed in his abſence, and afterwards thrown into a Well and drowned, whereupon he killed himſelf for grief.

Sceleton, (*Greek*) the whole ſtructure of the bones of a mans body; the Fleſh, Veins, and Muſcles, being taken away.

Scellum, or *Schellum*, (*Dutch*) a Rogue, Villain, or Vagabond.

Scenical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſcene, *i. e.* the changing of perſons in every Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy: alſo the forepart of a Stage, or Theater.

Scenography, (*Lat.*) a term in proſpective; the modell, or deſcription of a Scene, or any work preſented with its ſhadows.

Sceptical, (*Greek*) contemplative, whence *Scepticks* are a ſort of Philoſophers, who only conſider and contemplate of things, without determining any thing.

Sceptiferous, (*Latin.*) bearing a Scepter.

Schediaſm, (*Greek*) a ſudden invention.

Schedule, (*Lat.*) a little leaf, bill, or ſcrowl of paper.

Scheme, (*Greek*) the form, or outward draught of any thing.

Schеſis, (*Greek*) a kind of Rhetorical figure mentioned by *Ruffinianus*, and called in Latin *Adfictio*.

Schirius, a hard ſwelling without pain, yet not without ſenſe.

Schiph, (*Lat. Schopha*,) a ſhip-boat; whence Schipper, or Scipper, a Sea-man, or Mariner.

Schiſm, (*Greek*) a cleaving, rending, or dividing in two; but more peculiarly a diviſion, or ſeparation in the Church, cauſed by a diſſenting in opinion.

Schiſmatical, inclining to Schiſm.

Scholaſtick, (*Greek*) belonging to a School, or Schollar.

Scholiaſt, (*Greek*) a Writer of a *Scholie*, i.e. a ſhort expoſition upon any Author.

Sciagraph, (*Greek*) a Platform, or deſcription of a houſe, with the contrivance of every room.

Sciater, (*Lat.*) a certain inſtrument made uſe of for the better deſigning out the ſcituation of a City.

Sciatica, (*Lat.*) the Gout in the hip.

Science, (*Lat.*) knowledge, skill, or learning.

Scilceſter, a Town in *Northumberland*, by ſome thought to have been the ſame with that, which in old time was called *Cilurnum*; here *Ethwald*, King of the *Northumbers*, was treacherouſly murthered by *Sigga* a Nobleman.

Scintillation, (*Lat.*) a ſparkling.

Scioliſt, (*Lat.*) one that maketh much ſtir with a little knowledge, a ſmatterer in learning.

Sciomanty, (*Greek*) a divining by ſhadows.

Scion, (from the Latin word *Scindere*, i. e. to divide) a graffe, or tender ſhoot.

Scipio, the name of ſeveral famous Romans, as *Scipio Africanus*, the ſon of *Cornelius*; he overthrew the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, taking new *Carthage*; afterwards paſſing over his Army into *Africa*, he utterly defeated *Hannibal* in a mighty battel. *Scipio Aemilianus* the adopted ſon of *Africanus*; who demoliſh'd new *Carthage*, and *Numantia* in *Spain*, and was killed by a conſpiracy of the *Graechi*. *Scipio Naſica*, a man very eloquent, skilfull in the Law, and much beloved of the people, by whom he was called *Corculum*, *Scipio*, the Father-in-Law of *Pompey* the Great, hrſt ſucceſsfull, afterwards unfortunate in the wars againſt *Ceſar*.

Scire facias, a Writ Judicial, to call a man to ſhew a cauſe unto the Court from which it

is

is ſent, why execution of a judgement paſſed, ſhould not be made.

Sciron, a famous Pirat about *Megara*, who was ſlain by *Theſeus*.

Scirrhous, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Schirrus*, i. e. a hard ſwelling in the body without pain.

Sciſſure, (*Lat.*) a cutting, cleaving, or dividing aſunder.

Scitament, (*Lat.*) a pleaſant witty paſſage in diſcourſe.

Sclavonia, a Countrey joyning Weſtward upon the *Adriatick* Sea, divided into *Iſtria*, *Carinthia*, *Croatia*, *Carnia*, and *Martia*; *Sclavonia* is vulgarly called *Widiſhmark*.

Scolopender, (*Greek*) a kind of venemous Worm, by ſome called an Earwig: alſo a certain fiſh, which having ſwallowed a hook, vomiteth up her entrails; and, rid of it, ſucketh them in again.

Scom, (*Greek*) a mocking, ſcoffing, or ſcurrilous jeſt.

Sconſe, (*Dutch*) a Term in Fortification, a Block-houſe, or chief Fortreſſe; whence Metaphorically it is taken for the head.

Scopulous, (*Lat.*) Rocky, full of Rocks.

Scorbutical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Scorbute*, i. e. a diſeaſe called, the Scurvey.

Scordium, a kind of Herb, growing plentifully in *Cambridg-ſhire*, called in Engliſh *Water-Germander*.

Scorpion, a kind of venemous Serpent: alſo the name of one of the twelve Signes of the Zodiack: alſo, a kind of warlike Engine.

Scorpion-graſſe, (*Scorpidos Myoſitis*) a ſort of Herb reſiſting the poyſon of Vipers.

Scot, and *Lot*, a cuſtomary contribution laid upon all ſubjects, according to their ability: *Eſcot*, ſignifying in French a *Symbole*, ſhot, or reckoning.

Scotale, where an Officer doth keep an Alehouſe without the Forreſt, under colour of his Office from Scot and Ale. *i. e.* paying the ſhot for Ale.

Scotomy, (*Greek*) a Vertigo, or dizzineſſe in the head, which cauſeth a dimneſſe in the eyes.

Scovel, ſee *Malkin*.

Scout, (in Dutch *Skowt*) an Officer of an Army appointed to diſcover an Enemies deſigns.

Screation, (*Lat.*) a ſpitting.

Screkingham, a Town in *Lincoln-ſhire*, where *Alfrick* the ſecond Earl of *Leiceſter* was ſlain by *Hubba*, a *Dane*.

Scribe, (*Lat.*) a Writer, Notary, or Scriverner; alſo, an Expounder of the Law among the Jews.

Scriptorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to Writing, or Writers.

Scrophula, (*Greek*) the Kings Evill, ſo called, becauſe it comes in the ſcrophulous parts of the neck.

Scruple, or *Scrupuloſity*, (*Lat.*) a doubting, or niceneſſe in the point of conſcience: alſo Scruple is the third part of a dram, *i. e.* ſeven grains and a half, *Troy*-weight.

Scrutation, (*Lat.*) a ſearching or inquiring.

Scrutiny, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Sculpture, (*Lat.*) a graving, or carving.

Scumber, (a Term in Hunting) the dung of a Fox.

Scuppers, in Navigation, are little holes cloſe by all the Decks through the ſhips, where the water runs out, when the Decks are waſhed, or when you pump.

Scupper-leathers, or nailed over thoſe hôles to keep out the Sea, Scupper-nailes are little and ſhort with broad heads, made purpoſely to naile theſe leathers, and the coates of Maſts and Pumps.

Scurrility, (*Lat.*) offenſive jeſting, or ſcoffing.

Scurvy-graſſe, (*Lat. Cochlearia*,) an herb ſo denominated for its particular vertue in healing the *Scorbute*, vulgarly called the *Scurvy*.

Scut, (a Term in Hunting) the tayl of a Hare, or Cony.

Scutchion, ſee *Eſcutchion*: alſo the bud of a Tree, cut off for inoculation.

Scutiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a ſhield, or buckler.

Scuttle, a ſquare hole cut through the hatch, or deck of a ſhip, to go down by, into any room.

Scyld, (*Saxon*) debt, or default.

Scylla, the daughter of *Niſus*, King of *Megara*, which being beſieged by *Minos*, King of *Creet*, was betrayed into his hands by *Scylla*, who falling in love with *Minos*, cut off her father's Purple lock (upon which the fate of the City depended) and ſent it to him, but afterwards ſeeing her ſelf deſpiſed, and dying for grief, ſhe was turned into a Partridge, and *Niſus* into a Hawk: Alſo the daughter of *Phorcus*, who falling in love with *Glaucus*, was envied by *Circe*, who poiſoning, the water wherein ſhe uſed to bathe her ſelf, the lower part of her body became altogether like the grinning of dogs; whereupon ſhe threw her ſelf head long down the next Præcipice, and was transformed to a Rock over againſt *Cabrybdis*.

Scyllus,

Scyllas, one ſo skilfull in diving, that he regained a great quantity of Gold and ſilver, which had been loſt in a ſhipwrack.

Scymeter, ſee *Semitar*.

Scythia, the moſt Northern Country of the world, divided into *Europea*, and *Aſiatica*; it was called from *Scythes* the ſon of *Hercules*, by one that was half a woman, and half a viper; it is at this day called *Tartarick*.

Scytale, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſecret way of writing: alſo a kind of Serpent: alſo a field-Mouſe, called an Ermin or a ſhrew.

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Sea-holly, (*Lat. Eryngium*) an Herb influenc't by *Venus*, and inciting to manhood in *Venus's* war.

Seals, (a term in Hunting) ſee *Buttens*.

Seaſen, is a rope by which the Boat rides by the Ships ſide.

Seaſing, in Navigation, is to bind ropes faſt with ſmall rope-yarn.

Seaſnaple, a kind of ſhell-fiſh, called in Latin *Chochlea Veneris*, i.e. *Venus* ſhell.

Seax, a kind of ſword anciently in uſe among the *Saxons*.

Sebaſto-crator, (*Greek*) a great Officer in the ancient *Conſtantinople*-Empire; from *Sebaſtos*, i. e. Honourable, and *Crator*, powerfull.

St. *Sebaſtians*, a Town built by the *Portugheſe*, at the mouth of the Bay of the River *Janeico*, in *Braſil*, being fortified with four ſtrong Bulwarks.

Sebaſtian, a proper name, ſignifying in Greek, Reverend, or Majeſtical.

Sebeſten, a kind of *Aſſyrian* plumb, called in Greek *Myzaria*.

Secandunum, the ancient name of a Town in *Warwick-ſhire*, now called *Seckington*, where *Athelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, was in a Civil war ſlain by *Beared*, who uſurped the Kingdom, was ſoon after ſlain himſelf by *Offa*.

Secant, (a Term in Geometry) is a line drawn from the Center through one extream of the giving Arch, till it meet with the Tangent raiſed from the Diameter, at the other extream.

Secation, (*Lat.*) a cutting.

Seceſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſeparating ones ſelf, a departing from any ſide, a revolting.

Seclusion, (*Lat.*) a ſhutting forth, a putting out of doors.

A *Second* in ſurveying, is the tenth part of a prime, and contains one inch, and 49. or 50. parts of an inch, alſo the 60th part of a minute, as a minute is a degree.

Second-Deliverance, a Writ that lyeth after the return of Cattle replevied; for the replevying of the ſame Cattel again, by reaſon of ſome default in the party that replevied.

Secondary, (*Lat.*) the ſecond man in any place; he, who is next to any Chief Officer, as Secondary of the Fine-Office, *&c.*

Secondine, (*Lat.*) the after birth or skin, wherein an Infant is wrapt, while it is in the womb.

Sectary, (*Lat.*) one of a *Sect*, a follower of new opinions in matters of Religion.

Section, (*Lat.*) a cutting, or dividing: alſo, a certain diviſion in a Chapter.

Sector, a Mathematical inſtrument, conſiſting of two right lines, containing an Angle at the Center, and of the circumference aſſumed by them.

Secular, (*Lat.*) belonging to an age, or the ſpace of an hundred years; whence ſecular playes were certain Games among the *Romans* performed every hundred years: alſo a ſecular Prieſt, one who is converſant in the world, and not tyed to a monaſtical life.

Secundary, ſee *Secondary*.

Secundation, (*Lat.*) a ſecunding, forwarding, or making proſperous.

Securiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a hatchet, or axe.

Sedation, (*Latin.*) a quieting, or aſſwaging.

Sedentaria, (*Lat.*) ſitting much, ſtudious, unactive.

Sediment, (*Lat.*) the dregs, or lees of any thing, ſetling or ſinking down to the bottom.

Sedition, (*Lat.* as it were *ſeorſum itio*, i. e. a going apart) a ſtirring up to rebellion or diſcord, a raiſing a faction, or mutiny.

Seduction, (*Lat.*) a ſeducing, or leading out of the right way.

Sedulity, (*Lat.*) diligence.

See (old word) a Seat.

Seeling, in Navigation, is the ſudden tumbling of a ſhip to one ſide, or other, when the wave of the Sea is paſt from under her.

Segmentation, (*Lat.*) a dividing into *Segments*, i. e. ſmall parts, or pieces of any thing.

Segnity, (*Lat.*) ſluggiſhneſſe, or ſloth.

Segregation, (*Lat.*) as it were a ſeteing apart from the flock, a ſevering, or parting.

Sejant, (*French*) ſitting upright, a term in Heraldry, wherein any beaſt in a poſture of ſitting is ſo blaſoned.

Sejanus,

Sejanus, a great Favourite of *Tiberius* the Roman Emperour, of whom he was ſo highly eſteemed; that he had the chief management of State-affairs, yet at laſt by reaſon of his pride and ambition, he came to a miſerable end.

Seignorage, (*French*) a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth allowance for gold and ſilver, brought in the Maſſe to the Exchange for Coin.

Seigniory, (*French*) dominion, or Juriſdiction: alſo a Mannor, or Lordſhip.

Seimours, the ſirname of an ancient and honourable Family, ſtyled in Latin Records *de Sancto Mauro*, in whom continue to this day the titles of *Viſcount Beauchamp*, and Marquiſs of *Hartford*.

Seiſin, in common-law is the poſſeſſion of Lands, or Inheritance.

Seiſing, in Faulconry, is ſpoken of a Hawk taking any thing in her feet and holding it faſt.

Sejunction, (*Lat.*) a ſevering, or putting aſunder.

Seker, (old word) in like manner.

Sela, or *Selah*, an Hebrew word, uſed in ſeverall of *Davids* Pſalms; being as ſome think, a pauſe or reſting time in Muſick.

Sele-graving, a Term in Sculpture, or the art of graving being that which is done in ſteel or copper, that which is done in wood, is called graving in flat-ſtich.

Selenite, a certain ſtone wherein there is a white ſpot, which increaſeth and decreaſeth; according to the courſe of the Moon.

Selenographie, (*Greek*) a deſcription of the Moon.

Seleucus, one of the Captains of *Alexander* the Great, who after *Alexander*'s death poſſeſſed himſelf of *Syria*, where he reigned twenty years:

Self-heal, (*Lat. Prunella*) an excellent Herb for wounds whether inward or outward.

Selimus, the ninth Emperour of the *Turks*, who added *Ægypt* and *Arabia* to the *Turkiſh* Empire.

Selion, a ridge of land lying between two furrows.

Sellander, a kind of diſeaſe in a horſe.

Sellengers, contracted from *Saint Legers*, a ſirname of great note and antiquity, ſtyled in Latin Records *de Sancto Leodegaria*.

Sellarie, (*Lat.*) a place where Benches, or Forms are ſet.

Sem, or *Shem*, (*Hebr.*) a Name or Renowned, one of *Noah*'s three ſons whom ſome think to be the ſame with *Melchiſedech*.

Semblance, (*French*) a likeneſſe, ſeeming, or outward appearance.

Sembrief, in Muſick, is a note containing half the quantity of the *Brief*, ſee *Brief*.

Semele, the daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes*, who being got with Child by *Jupiter* brought forth *Bacchus*.

Semi-cupium, a half bath, or one that reaches up to the Navil.

Sementation, (*Latin*) a bringing forth ſeed.

Semicircular, (*Lat.*) in faſhion of a half Circle.

Semicolon, a half Colon, or Member, being a point in writing; or printing, thus marked (;)

Semidiameter, half a Diameter, or line drawn upon a Circular Superficies from ſome one point of the Circumference to the Center.

Semidole, (*Lat.*) a pipe, or meaſure containing half a Tun.

Seminary, (*Lat.*) a ſeed-plot, or Nurſery of young Plants; it is alſo Metaphorically taken for a School, or Colledge, which is a Nurſery of learning.

Semination, or *Sementation*, (*Lat.*) a ſowing, or bringing forth ſeed.

Seminifical, (*Lat.*) producing ſeed for generation.

Semipedal, (*Lat.*) conſiſting of half a foot in meaſure.

Semi-quadrat, an Aſpect conſiſting of 45. Degrees.

Semiquaver, a note in Muſick containing half the Quaver.

Semiquintile, an Aſpect conſiſting of 36. Degrees.

Semiramis, a famous Queen of the *Aſſyrians* the wife firſt of *Manon prafect* of *Syria*, afterward of *Ninus*, whom ſhe made away, and ſucceeded in the Kingdom; ſhe much inlarged the bounds of her Empire, and built a wall of Brick about the City of *Babylon*, and as ſome ſay, ſhe died in an expedition into *India*, againſt *Staurobates*.

Semitar, or *Scymitar*, a kind of a ſhort *Perſian* ſword, being alſo much in uſe among the *Turks*.

Sempiternal, (*Lat.*) everlaſting, perpetuall, or without end.

Semuncial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Semunce, *i. e.* half an ounce.

Sena, a purging Plant which growing in *Syria*, and *Arabia*, is tranſported hither from *Alexandria*, there is a Baſtard *Sena* called *Colutea*.

Senacherib, (*Hebr.*) the Bramble of deſtruction, a King of *Aſſyria*, who made war

againſt

againſt *Hezekiah* King of *Judah*, at whoſe prayer his army was deſtroyed by an Angell of God, and returning home was ſlain in the houſe of God *Niſroch* by his ſons *Adrameleck*, and *Sharezer*.

Senatorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Senatour, or to a Senate, *i.e.* a ſupream Councill of a Nation, a Parliament.

Sendal, (*French*) a kind of *Cyprus* ſilk, Greek *Sidon*.

Seneca, a famous Philoſopher born in *Corduba*, a City of *Andaluſia*, a Province of *Spain*; he cauſed himſelf to bleed to death, for fear of *Nero* who was his Schollar.

Seneſcal, or *Seneſchal*, (*French*) a Marſhall, or Steward.

Seneſcent, (*Lat.*) growing old, waining.

Sengreen, a kind of herb, otherwiſe called Houſeleek, in Latin *Sedum*; alſo *Semper vivum*, i.e. always green, and *Barba jovis*.

Senie, the leaf of a medicinable herb which purgeth cholerick, and melancholick humours, ſee *Sena*.

Seniour, (*Lat.*) Elder.

Senſiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing ſenſe or feeling.

Senſory, (*Lat.*) an Organ of the ſenſe.

Senſuality, (*Lat.*) a pleaſing, or indulging to the ſenſe, a ſatisfying the carnall appetite.

Sententious, (*Lat.*) full of ſentences, *i.e.* grave, or wiſe ſayings.

Sentiment, (*French*) ſenſibleneſs, apprehenſion: alſo paſſion, or a tender feeling of the effects of love. *Cleopatra*.

Sentinell, (*French*) a Military Scout, or Watch-man, from the Latin *Sentire*, i.e. to perceive, becauſe he is to perceive and look narrowly into the enemies deſigns.

Senvie, a certain Plant called in Latin *Sinapis*, of whoſe ſeed muſtard is made.

Separation, (*Lat.*) a ſetting apart, a putting aſſunder: alſo when two planets have been in partile Aſpect, or conjunction, and part from it: alſo the ſame Rhetorical figure which in Greek is called *Diaſtole*, ſee *Diaſtole*.

Separatory, (*French*) a Chyrurgions Inſtrument, wherewith to pick ſplinters of bones out of a wound.

Sepiment, (*Latin.*) a Fence, Pale, or Hedge.

Seplaſiary, (*Lat.*) a compounder, or ſeller of ſweet Ointments; alſo a nice effeminate man.

Sepoſition, (*Lat.*) a ſetting apart, a putting aſunder.

September, ſo called, being the ſeventh month from *March*.

Septempedal, (*Lat.*) containing ſeven foot in meaſure.

Septenary, (*Lat.*) the number 7.

Septennial, (*Lat.*) of ſeven years ſpace.

Septentrional, (*Lat.*) belonging to the North.

Septimeſtre, (*Lat.*) of ſeven moneths ſpace.

Septuagenary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the number of ſeventy.

Septuageſimal, (*Lat.*) the ſame; alſo belonging to *Septuageſime* Sunday.

The *Septuagint Tranſlation of the Bible*, the moſt Originall and authentick Tranſlation of it by the ſeventy Elders of the *Jews* at the appointment of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, King of *Ægypt*.

Septuntiall, (*Lat.*) containing ſeven ounces.

Sepulchral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sepulchre, or Grave.

Sepulture, (*Lat.*) a burying, or interring in the ground.

Sequele, (*Lat.*) a following, a concluſion, or conſequence of any thing.

Sequence, (*Lat.*) a following of things in order, one juſt after another.

Sequeſtration, (*Lat.*) a ſeparating a thing in controverſie from the poſſeſſion of both thoſe that contend for it. But it is now commonly taken for a ſeizing upon the rents of Delinquents eſtates, for the uſe of the Common-wealth.

Seraglio, (*Ital.*) the Grand Signiors Palace at *Conſtantinople*.

Serain, (*French*) the freſh evening air: alſo a mildew or damp vapour.

Seraph, a Turkiſh coin of gold.

Seraphical, celeſtial, bright, divine; like a Seraphim, or one of the higheſt order of Angels.

Seraphis, a kind of Serpent anciently worſhipt by the *Ægyptians*.

Sercil feathers in a Hawk, are thoſe that are called Pinions in other Fowl.

Sere, a Term in Falconry for the yellow between the Beak and Eyes.

Serenade, (*French*) an evening ſong, ſung by a Lover under his miſtriſſes window.

Serenity, (*Lat.*) clearneſs of the ſky, fair weather.

Serge, a kind of woollen cloth, called in Italian, *Sargia*; in Dutch, *Raſch*.

Sergeanty, ſee Petty *Sergeanty*, and Grand *Sergeanty*.

Sergreant, a Griffin ſo termed in Heraldry.

Sericated, clothed in Silk, which is called in Latin *Sericum*.

Series (*Lat.*) an order, row.

Sermoci-

Sermocination, (*Lat.*) communing, or holding a diſcourſe.

Seroſity, (*Lat.*) the thinner or wateriſh part of the maſſe of bloud.

Serotine, (*Lat.*) late, done about the evening-time.

Serpentary, a kind of herb called vipers graſſe.

Serpentine, (*Lat.*) belonging to Serpents or ſnakes; whence Serpentine verſes, thoſe that begin and end with the ſame word.

Serpet a kind of basket.

Serred, (*Lat.*) ſawed: alſo (from the French *Serre*) compact, joyned cloſe together.

Sertorius, a famous Roman Captain, who took part with *Marius* and *Cinna*: after *Scilla*, returning from the *Mithridatick* War had got poſſeſſion of *Rome*, he fled into *Spain*, and being choſen Captain by the *Luſitanians*, overthrew the Romans in ſeveral battels; at laſt having ſtoutly defended himſelf againſt *Pompey*, he was ſlain by *Perpenna* as he ſate at Supper. *Diana* is ſaid to have attended him in all his deſigns, in the form of a *Hart*.

Servile, (*Lat*) belonging to a ſervant, ſlaviſh; whence Servitude, ſlavery, or thraldom.

Serviteur, (*French*) a Serving-man, or Waiter: alſo a poor Scholler in the Univerſity.

Seſelie, (*Greek*) a kind of plant, otherwiſe called *Hart-wort*.

Seſoſtris, a king of *Ægypt*, the ſon of *Maris*, he indeavoured to make a navigable River out of the *Mediterranian* into the *Red* Sea.

Seſquipedal, or *Seſquipedalian*, (*Latin.*) containing a foot and a half in meaſure.

Seſquitertian, (*Lat.*) containing a third part over and above another thing.

Seſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſitting; Seſſions are more particularly taken for a quarterly ſitting of Juſtices in Court upon their Commiſſion.

Seſterce, (*Lat.*) an ancient Coin among the Romans, containing four *Denarii*, which value about a half-penny of our money; the *Seſterce* was commonly marked with this Character *H. S.*

Seſtain, (*French*) a ſtanza conſiſting of ſix verſes.

Set-bolts, in navigation are pieces of iron uſed for forcing the works and planks of the ſhip together.

Sethim, ſee *Sittim*.

Setigerous, (*Lat.*) bearing briſtles.

Setterwort, a kind of herb ſo called from ſettering, *i.e.* curing of cattel.

To *ſet taught* the ſhrouds, in the Navigators Dialect, is to make them ſtiffer when they are too ſlack.

Settfoil or *Tormentil*, (*Lat.*) Tormentilla, Heptaphillum, *Stellaria*, a very effectual herb to ſtop all fluxes of bloud and humours.

Setting-down, in faulconry, is when a Hawk is put into the Mew.

Sett-wall, a kind of herb growing near walls; called alſo *Valerian*.

Severance, in Common Law, is the ſingling of two or more, that joyn in one Writ.

Severians, a kind of Heriticks that condemned Marriage and eating of fleſh.

Severity, (*Lat.*) gravity, ſtrictneſs, ſourneſſe, or auſterenels.

Severn, a famous River of *England*, in Latin *Sabrina*; ſo denominated, as *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* affirmeth from a Virgin ſo called, who was here drowned by the means of her Stepmother, *Guendolene*.

Sevocation, (*Lat.*) a calling aſide, a drawing a-part.

Sewer, he that cometh before the meat of any great Perſonage, and placeth it upon the Table: alſo a gutter, which carrieth into the Sea, or into any River.

Sewed, in Navigation, is when the water is gon, and the ſhip lies dry. Sewed a head, is when her head only lies dry.

Sewel, a term in Hunting, being a thing ſet to keep a Deer out of any place.

Sexageſm Sunday, the Sunday before Shrove-Tenſday.

Sexennial, (*Lat.*) of ſix years continuance.

Sextant, (*Lat.*) a kind of coin of a very ſmall value: alſo a weight of two ounces, by ſome called *Obolus*.

Sextari, (*Lat.*) an ancient Romans meaſure, containing in liquid things ſomewhat more than a pint, in dry things 24. ounces, or two pound Roman, a pound and a half *Aver du pois*.

Sexten, contract from *Sacriſtan*, an Officer that looks to the Church, and keeps the Prieſts Veſtments.

Sextile, (*Lat.*) the month *Auguſt*, being the ſixth from *March*; or an aſpect conſiſting of ſixty degrees, thus character'd *.

Sextule, (*Lat.*) the ſixth part of an ounce: alſo a Land-meaſure.

Sextuple, (*Lat.*) ſix-fold, or containing any any thing ſix times over.

S H

Shadrach, (*Hebr.*) *a little tender dug*, the name of one of the three children (mentioned in *Daniel*) who being caſt into the fiery furnace, were miraculouſly preſerved.

Shallop, ſee *Scallop*.

Shafment, a kind of meaſure containing an hand breadth.

Shaftsbury, a Town in *Dorſet-ſhire*, ſo called from the Church's Spire-ſteeple, ſuch as they anciently termed Scheafts, in Latin *Septonia*. This place is famous for *Aquila* (ſome ſay a reall Eagle, others a Prophet ſo called) who foretold that the *Britiſh* Empire, after the *Saxons* and the *Normans* ſhould return again.

Shamgar, (*Hebr.*) *Deſolation of the ſtranger*, the ſon of *Anath*, he judged *Iſrael* after *Ehud*, and ſlew ſix hundred *Philiſtines* with an Ox goad.

Shamois, ſee *Chamois*.

Shamſhir, a kind of Sword among the *Perſians* ſomewhat like a Scymitar

Shank-painter, in Navigation, is a ſhort Chain faſtened under the foremaſts ſhrouds with a bolt to the ſhips ſides, and at the other end a rope to make faſt the Anchor to the Bow.

Shapournet, a term in Heraldry, being a reſemblance of that kind of hood, which in *French* is called *Chaperon*.

Shareer, (*Hebr.*) a Treaſurer, ſee *Senacherib*.

Shaſh, ſee *Turbant*.

Shaw, (*Perſian*) a King.

Shawb-Zawdeh, the Grand Signior's ſon; the word ſignifieth in the *Perſian* tongue a King's ſon.

Shearing, in Navigation is to keep the boat by a Cheſtrope from ſwinging to and fro.

Sheats, in Navigation, are ropes bent to the Clewes of all ſails, the ſheat-anchor is the biggeſt anchor in a ſhip.

Sheen, or *Shene*, (old word) Bright-ſhining.

Sheapherds-purſe, a herb called in Latin *Burſa Paſtoris*.

Sheldaple, a ſort of bird commonly called a *Chaffinch*.

Shem, ſee *Sem*.

To *Shend*, (old word) to blame.

Shent, (old word, a *Barrow-pig*.

Sherbet, a kind of pleaſant drink, much in requeſt among the Turks and Perſians; 'tis an Arabick word.

Shiloh (*Hebrew*), a Saviour, it is a word uſed in the Scripture, for our Saviour Chriſt.

Shingles, (from the Latin *ſcindere*, i. e. to cleave) lath's, or ſlates, to cover houſes with: alſo (from *cingere* i. e. to gird) a certain diſeaſe which cauſeth a redneſs in the breſt, belly, or back.

Shireve, (*Sax.*) a Queſtor, or Preſect of a County, or Shire; of whoſe office and authority, ſee Lord *Cook's* Reports.

Shoares, a term in Navigation, pieces of timber ſet to bear up any other from ſinking, or falling.

Shoot, a term in Navigation, the ballaſt is ſaid to ſhoot, when it runs from one ſide of the Ship to the other.

Shoot, (a Term in Hunting,) ſignifies a young *Boar*.

Shoud, a certain Magiſtrate among the Turks.

Shoulder, (a Term in Archery) is that part of the head of an Arrow, which a man may feel with his finger, before it come to the point of the head.

Shouldred-head, (a Term in Archery) the beſt made heads of an Arrow for pricking, being between blunt and ſharp, made with ſhoulders.

Shoulder-pight, a diſeaſe in Horſes, is when the pitch or point of the ſhoulder is diſplaced, which makes the Horſe halt downright.

Shrew, a kind of Field-mouſe, which doth great hurt to cattel; whence the word *Shrewd* leud, or curſt: alſo *Shrew*, a Schold.

Shrewsbury, the chief Town of *Shrop-ſhire*, anciently called *Shroesbury*, for that it was a Thicket of ſhrubs upon a hill; It is called in the *Britiſh* tongue *Ymwithig*, from *Mewitham*, which is as much as *placentia*, or *Plaiſance*, in regard that, for the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation, the Princes of *Wale*, choſe it in times paſt for their chief Seat. Here *Edrick Streona* Duke of the *Mercians*, lay in wait for Prince *Athelm*, and ſlew him as he rode on hunting. This Town is commonly called *Salop*, and in Latin *Salopia*.

Shriketh, Forreſters ſay a Badger ſhriketh, when ſhe makes a cry, or noiſe.

Shrift, (*Sax.* from the Latin *Scrinium*, i.e. the inward breſt) auricular confeſſion; whence Shrovetide among the Catholicks, is the time of ſhriving, or confeſſing of their ſins.

Shrine (*Lat. Scrinium*) a Cheſt or Cabinet: alſo the ſame as *Rood-loft*.

S I

Sib, (*Sax.*) Kindred; whence Goſſip is commonly uſed for a God-father, *i.e.* a kin in God.

Sibilation, (*Lat.*) a hiſſing.

Sicambri, an ancient people of *Germany*, inhabiting on either ſide the *Rhene*. Some think them to be the ſame with thoſe which at this day are called *Gueldrois*, only of a larger extent, haply poſſeſſing alſo that part which is called *Zutphany*.

Siccity, (*Lat.*) drouth, dryneſſe.

Sicily, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, ſo called from *Siculus*, the Son of *Neptune*; it was of old called *Trinacria*.

Sicle, (*Heb. ſhekel*) a weight of Silver or Gold, containing 4. Drachms, or 384. grains.

Sidelays, (a Term in Hunting) when the dogs ſet upon a Deer, by the way as he paſſes.

Side-men, the ſame as Queſt-men, ſee *Queſt*.

Siderated, (*Latin*) blaſted, or Planet-ſtruck.

Sidereal, or *Sidereau*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Stars.

Siderite, a Loadſtone, from the Greek word *Sideron*, i.e. Iron: alſo a kind of plant ſo called.

Sidneys, the ſir-name of a very honourable Family, whoſe chief ſeat is *Penſhurſt* in *Kent*; they derive themſelves from *William de Sidney* Chamberlain to King *Henry* the Second; but the flower, and chief glory of this Family, was that moſt accompliſht Gentleman Sir *Philip Sidney*, who valiantly fighting before *Zutphen* in *Gelderland*, loſt his life.

Sidon, a City of *Phœnicia*, ſo called from the plenty of fiſh which is there; *Sidon* ſignifying in the *Phœnician* tongue, a fiſh.

Sigalion, ſee *Harpocrates*.

Sigillar, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſeal, or ſealing.

Sigillum Hermetis, *Hermes* Seal; a ſealing, or luting of glaſſes in a more excellent way than is ordinarily uſed.

Sigles, (*Lat.*) initiall letters which by abaqreviation, are put for whole words, as *S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

Signature, (*Lat.*) a ſigning, marking, or ſealing: alſo the reſemblance of any Plant or Mineral unto a mans body, or any of the parts thereof.

Signiferous, (*Lat*) bearing an Enſign or Standard.

Sike, (old word) ſuch; ſike miſter men, ſuch kind of men.

Silentiary, (*Lat.*) an Uſher, one that makes room, or keeps ſilence.

Silerie, ſee *Cilerie*.

Siliceous, (*Lat.*) flinty, full of flint, of a flinty ſubſtance.

Silures, an ancient name given to the people of *South-Wales*.

Silver-ſpoon head, in Archery, is the head of ſome ſort of Arrows ſo called from the reſemblance they have to the knobs of ſome ſort of ſilver-ſpoons.

Silverweed, an herb called in Latin *Argentina*.

Simeon, or *Shimeon*, (*Hebrew*) *Hearing*, or *Obedience*, *Jacobs* ſecond Son by *Leah*, and Father of one of the 12 tribes of *Iſrael*.

Similar, (*Lat.*) like, or of the ſame ſubſtance; whence, Similar parts of the body, are thoſe which are altogether compoſed of the ſame ſubſtance.

Similitude, (*Lat.*) likeneſſe: In Rhetorick it is taken for a form of Speech wherein the Orator compares one thing with another: as, Power conſtrained is like a glorious ſlave.

Simon, a proper name ſignifying in Hebrew Obedient: the chief of this name was an Apoſtle, beſides ſeverall others mentioned both in the New Teſtament, and the Maccabees.

Simoniacal, (Lat.) belonging to *Simony*, i. e. a buying or ſelling Church livings; ſo called from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the gift of the Spirit for Money of the Apoſtles.

Simonides, a famous *Lyrick* Poet of *Theſſaly*, of ſuch an exact memory, that when divers men were killed by the fall of a houſe, and were ſo disfigured they could not be known, he could exactly tell who every one of them was by the order in which he had obſerved them to have been placed.

Simous, (*Lat.*) having a flat noſe.

Simpliſt, one that is skilfull in plants.

Simulachre, (*Lat.*) an Image, Picture, or Idol.

Simulation, (*Lat.*) a faigning, counterfeiting, or making a reſemblance of any thing.

Simultaneous, (*Latin*) bearing a private grudge, or inward malice, toward any one.

Sincerity, (*Lat.*) pureneſſe, uprightneſſe, plain-dealing.

To *Sink a deck*, in Navigation is to lay it lower.

Sine, (*Lat.*) a Mathematical term used in Astronomy and Surveying, and signifies the Angle of meeting between the minute and the degree, it being a right line, falling perpendicularly from one extream of the given Arch upon the Diameter, drawn to the other extream of the Arch.

Singeries, (*French*) apish tricks.

Single, a term in Hunting, the tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

Singular, (*Lat.*) being alone, having no companion or fellow: Singular number in Grammer is that whereby a Noun Substantive is denominated, to signifie but one person or thing, as *Homo*, a man, whereas the plural signifies more, as *Homines* Men.

Sinister, (*Lat.*) belonging to the left side: also unlucky, unfortunate; unhandsom, or dishonest.

Sinister aspect, is according to the succession of the Signes.

Sinister point, in Heraldry, is the place in an Escutcheon, near the left corner of the chief. The Sinister base point, is under it at the lower part of the Escutcheon.

Sinon, the son of *Sisyphus* and grandchild of *Antolycus*, the thief: he went with *Ulysses* to the wars of *Troy*, and betrayed that City to the *Grecians* by the means of the *Trojan* Horse.

Sinoper, see *Cinnabar*.

Sinople, a kind of red Lead, so called from *Sinopis* a City of *Pontus*; it is vulgarly called *Ruddle*.

Sinus, a part of the Sea emboſoming it self within Land; as *Sinus Persicus*, it is called in English a *Gulf*, as the *Gulf* of *Venice*.

Siphack, (*Arab.*) the inner rim of the belly, joyned to the cawl, where the entrails are covered.

Si quis, (*Lat.* i. e. If any one) a bill stuck upon a wall or post, to proclaim any thing that is lost.

Sirens, certain Sea-deities, three in number, *Parthenope*, *Ligea*, and *Leucosia*, the daughters of *Achelous*, and *Calliope*, having their upper part like maids, and their lower parts like fishes; they used by the sweetness of their voices, to allure Marriners to the Rocks, and cause them to be cast away; which *Ulysses* foreseeing stopt the years of his associates with soft wax, and caused him self to be bound to the Mast of a ship; whereupon they seeing themselves contemned, cast themselves headlong into the Sea.

Siringe, in Chyrurgery, is an Instrument for the squirting of liquor into any wound, or into any fistular passage of the body.

Sirius, a star in the mouth of that constellation which is called *Canicula*, or the *Dog*, which toward the latter end of Summer, casts forth a vehement and raging heat; whence the Dog-dayes derive their name.

Sirocco, (*Ital.*) a South-East wind.

Sisamnes, a Judge whom *Cambyses*, caused to be flead for bribery, and his skin to be hung upon the Tribunal.

Sisken, or *Sirkin*, a little bird, otherwise called a Finch, in Greek *Acanthis*, or *Liguri-nus*.

Sisley, see *Cicely*.

Sisyphus, the son of *Æolus*, who was slain by *Theseus* for his robberies, and is faigned by the Poets to rowl a great stone in Hell up to the top of a Mountain, which still falls down again, and makes an endlesse labour.

Site, or *Situation*, (*Lat.*) the seat, or standing of any house, or building, in Logick it is that Predicament which denominates a subject to be so or so plac't.

Sitient, (*Lat.*) thirsting.

Sitomagus, the ancient name of a Town in *Northfolk*: now called *Thetford*, this Town was sack't by the *Danes*, in the year 1004. for the recovery whereof, Bishop *Arfast* removed his Episcopall See from *Elmham*, hithe.

Settim, or *Sethim*, (*Hebr.*) a certain wood growing in *Judea*, of which the Ark was made.r

Sixain, see *Sestain*.

Size, a Term used among the Scholars in the University of *Cambridge*, signifying so bread, or beer, set upon any of their names in the Buttery-Book, as amounts to the value of a farthing.

S K

Skarfing, (in Navigation) is one piece of wood let into another, or so much wood cut away from the one as the other: for when any of those timbers are short, they are skarfed thus, to make two or three as one.

Skek, in Navigation, is that little part of the Keel, which is cut slaunting, and is left a little without the Stern-post.

Skinker, (*Dutch*) a filler of drink, a Cupbearer, or Butler.

Skirrett (*Sisarum*, *Cicer*, and *Chervillum*) a Plant whose root is somewhat like a Parsnip, and dresst and eaten after the same manner for a great dainty, and a lusty strengthning meat.

Skuppers,

Skuppers, the holes close to the decks, through the ships side, whereat the water runs forth of the ship from the decks, see *Scuppers*.

S L

Slay of a Weaver's Loom; a certain Instrument, having teeth like a Comb; it comes from *Slaegen* Dutch, *i. e.* to strike.

Sle pers, in Navigation are piece of Timber that run before and after on the side of the *Keelefon*, (well bolted to the foot hookes, on the floor.

Slego, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Sliming, in Falconry, is said of a Hawk, muting longways in one intire substance, not dropping any part thereof.

To *Sling*, in Navigation, is to fasten any Cask, Yard, Ordinance, or the like in a pair of slings spliced at either end to receive the Cask, *&c.*

Slockster, (*Dutch*) a Plagiary, or one that inticeth away mens servants.

Slot, the print of a Stags foot, a Term in Hunting.

Slough, (old word) a Ditch, also a Term in Hunting, the bed or place where the Bore lies.

Slug, in Navigation, is a ship that sails heavily and ill.

S M

Smallage, (*Lat. Paludapium, Apium Palustre*) an herb often used medicinally in broths as very wholsome.

Smalt, a kind of blue colour used in Painting.

Smaragd, a precious stone of a green colour, otherwise called an Emerald.

Smegmatick, (*Greek*) belonging to Soap, of a scouring faculty.

Smeth, a certain oyntment to take away Hair.

Smilax, the name of a fair Virgin, who falling in love with *Crocus*, and being despised by him, pined away, and was turned into a plant of that name, called in *English* a Kidney-bean.

Smired, (*Saxon*) anointed.

to *Smite*, in Falconry, is said of a hawk wipingher beak or bill after feeding.

Smoterlich, (old word) snout-fair.

Smyrna, a City of *Ionia*, watered by the River *Mlete*, built as some think by *Smyrna*, the *Amazonian*, who possessed *Ephesus*: in this City, most conclude, *Homer* was born.

S N

Snake-weed, a kind of plant, otherwise called *Adderswort*.

Snap-dragon, a plant called in Latin *Antirrinum*: also a kind of *Hob-goblin*.

Snap-haunce, a Fire-lock, a kind of Gun, that strikes fire without a match.

Sneeswort, (*Ptarmica*) an herb, so called from its nature in causing to sneese.

Snette, (a Term in Hunting) the fat of all sorts of Deer.

S O

Soapwort, a sort of herb which in Latin is called by an agreeable name: *Saponaria*.

Socage, a certain tenure of Lands by inferiour husbandry services, from the French *Soc*, i. e. a Plough-share.

Sockets, in Navigation, are the holes whereinto the pintels of the Murderers, or Fowlers enter.

Sociality, (*Lat.*) fellowship, company.

Socinians, a certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Christ first spred by *Faustus Socinianus* of *Siena*.

Socome, a Term in Common-law, signifying a custome of grinding at the Lords Mill.

Socord, (*Lat.*) sluggish, idle, slothfull.

Socrates, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, the son of *Sophronius* a statuary, and *Phanareta* a Midwife. He was approved by the Oracle the wisest of men: at length being condemned to death by the Magistracy, he had a Hemlock-potion given him to drink, which he took with much constancy and patience.

Sodality, (*Lat.*) fellowship, brotherhood, or society.

Sodomitical, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Sodomy*, i.e buggery, or unnatural lust.

Sofees; those *Turks* that would fain be accounted religious Puritans; who commonly read in publick streets, and places, being ever very busie with their beads, that the world may take notice of their counterfeited devotion; and when they say any thing, 'tis but two words, as *Subhawn Allah*, which is, God is pure; or *Istigfie Alloh*, God defend; and sometimes *Allobo ekbee*, God is great.

Sokmans, those Tenants that hold by *Socage*-Tenure.

Solace, (*Lat.*) comfort and delight.

Solar. (*Lat.*) belonging to *Sol*, i. e. one of the seven Planets, *Apollo*, or the Sun.

Solarie,

Solarie, (*Lat.*) a yearly Penſion paid to the Prince, to live free from publick buſineſſe: alſo a yearly Rent paid for a houſe, from *Solum*, i.e. the ground, or floor.

Soldures, among the old *Gauls*, were ſuch as vowed friendſhip to any, and to take part with them in their good, or bad fortunes.

Soleated, (*Lat.*) ſhod, having on ſhoes or ſandals.

Sole-grove, an old name for the moneth of *February*.

Solemnity, a Pomp, or Ceremony performed yearly, from the Latin *Solum*, i. e. alone, and *annus*, i.e. a year.

Solicitation, (*Lat.*) a moving to do a thing.

Solicitude, (*Lat.*) care, anguiſh of mind.

Solidation, (*Lat.*) a making firm or ſolid.

Solifidian, one that depends upon faith alone, without works.

Solifuge, (*Lat.*) a certain venemous animal, found chiefly in the Silver Mines of *Sardinia*.

Soliloquy, (*Lat.*) a talking, or diſcourſing with ones ſelf alone.

Solitude, (*Lat.*) lonelyneſs, or privatenſs.

Solivagant, (*Lat.*) wandring alone.

Sollar, (*Lat.*) an upper roof of a houſe, the ſtory next the tiles.

Solœciſm, (*Greek*) a ſpeaking contrary to the rules of Grammar; from *Soli*, a barbarous people of *Pamphylia*.

Solomon, (*Hebr.*) *peaceable*, Davids ſon by *Bathſheba* and his ſucceſſour in the Kingdom; he is famous for his Wiſdom, his riches and his building of the Temple, but his being ſeduc'd to idolatry by his wives, leaves ſome blot upon him.

Solon, one of the ſeven wiſe men of *Greece*; he made excellent Laws for the government of *Athens*, and aboliſhed thoſe of *Draco*; afterwards he flying his Country, went firſt into *Ægypt*, next to *Cyprus*: laſtly to *Cræſus* of *Lydia*. See. *Cræſus*.

Solſtitial, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Solſtice*, or *Sunſtead*, i.e. the time when, the Sun being in *Capricorn*, the days and nights are at the longeſt, which is about the midſt of *June*.

To *Solve*, (*Lat.*) to looſen, or undo; whence Solution a looſning, or undoing: alſo a reſolving a doubt.

Solution, (*Lat.* a looſning) in Chymiſtry it is ſo taken for a diſſolving or attenuating of bodys.

A *Sommer*, vide *a Summer*.

Somniferous, (*Lat.*) bringing or cauſing ſleep.

Sonnet, a ſort of Italian Poeſie Conſiſting of a certain Number of Verſes to wit 14 in all whoſe Rimes curiouſly anſwer one another.

Sonorous, (*Lat.*) ſounding, or making a loud noiſe.

Sontage, a Tax of fourty ſhillings laid upon every Knights fee.

Sontick, (*Lat.*) hurtfull, or noiſome.

Sophia, a proper name of a woman, ſignifying in Greek wiſdom.

Sophiſm, (*Greek*) a cunning evading Argument, or Oration; in Logick it is when the form of a Syllogiſm is not legally framed, or falſe matter brought in under colour of truth: whence Sophiſter, a ſubtle caviller in words.

Sophiſtication, (*Lat.*) a falſifying, counterfeiting, ar adulterating.

Sophronia, (*Greek*) prudent, and temperate, a Chriſtian name of ſeverall women.

Sophy, (*Arab. Tzaophi*, i.e. pure and holy:) the Monarch of *Perſia* is ſo called.

Sopition, (*Lat.*) a laying to ſleep.

Soporation, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Soporiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing ſleep.

Sorb, (*Lat.*) a kind of fruit, called a ſervice.

Sorbition, (*Lat.*) a ſupping.

Sorboniſts, the Divines of a Colledge in *Paris*, called the Sorbone, from one *Robert de Sorbonne*, who was the founder of it.

Sorcery, or *Sorcelery*, (*French*) a kind of witchcraft, or inchantment; perhaps derived from the Latin *Sortilegium*.

Sordet, or *Sordine*, (*French*) a pipe put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it ſound lower.

Sordid, (*Lat.*) foul, filthy, ſluttiſh: alſo baſe, or diſhoneſt.

Sore-age, The firſt year of every Hawk.

A *Sore*, or *Sore-el*, a Male fallow Deer, of three year old.

Sore-Hawk, is from the firſt taking her from the Eiry, till ſhe hath mewed her feathers.

A *Sorrel* colour, a kind of a browniſh, dun, or dark red.

Sorites, (*Greek.*) a kind of a Syllogiſm, conſiſting of divers Propoſitions heaped together, wherein the prædicate of the former Propoſition becomes the ſubject of the latter, untill from the prædicate of the laſt propoſition and the ſubject of the firſt a concluſion be inferred; as *Homo eſt Animal, Animal eſt Corpus, Corpus eſt ſubſtantia, ergo Homo eſt ſubſtantia*.

Sororiation, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling, or becoming round, and emboſſed like a young Virgins breſts.

Sorority, (*Lat.*) ſiſter-hood.

Sorrel, (*Lat. Acetoſa*,) a cooling herb and of a fine ſharp poinant taſte which makes

it

it very desirable in Sallads.

Sortilegie, (*Latin*) a divination by lots.

Sortition, (*Lat.*) a casting of lot.

Sospitation, (*Lat.*) a keeping safe, and in health, a preserving from danger.

Sote, (old word) sweet.

Sothale, a kind of entertainment made by Bayliffs to those of their hundred for their gain; it is also called *Filetale*.

Sothernwood, see *Southern wood*.

Sothfast, (*Sax.*) true, faithfull.

Soulack, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

A *Sounder* of *Swine*, a Term used by Foresters for a Company of *Swine*.

Sounding-line, in Navigation, is a line bigger than the dipsie line, to find the depth of the water with a piece of Lead at it about six or seven pound weight, and near a foot long.

Source, (*French*) a spring-head: also, a rise, or beginning of any thing; from the Latin word *surgere*, to arise.

Sourd, (*Lat.*) deaf.

Sourdet, see *Sordet*.

Sous, a kind of *French* Coin, valuing about a penny.

South-Hampton, or *South-Anton*, the chief City of *Hant-shire*, so called, as being situate on the South-side of the River *Test*, named in times past *Anton*; some think it to be the same with that Town, which *Antonine* calleth *Clausentum*, from the *Brittish Cladh-Henton*, i. e. the Haven of *Henton*. In the Wars between King *Edward* the third, and *Phillip Valoise* it was burnt to the ground by the *French*; out of the ashes whereof immediately sprung the Town which is now in being.

Southernwood, a herb which by herbalists is distinguished into Male and Female, and is called in Latin *Abrotonum*.

Sowbread, (*Lat.*) *Cyclamen*, *panis porcinus*, *Artanita* a herb which swine love very much to feed on.

Sownder, a Term used by Hunters for a Company of wild Bores; as a Herd for Deer.

Sowthistle, an herb of Venus, otherwise called Hares Lettice, in Latin *Sonclus*, *Lactula Leporina*, *palatium Leporis*, *Leporinum cubile*.

S P

Spade, (*Lat.*) gelded,

Spadic ous, (*Lat.*) of a bright Bay colour, from *Spadix*, the branch of a Date tree.

Spagyrical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Chimical operations.

Spahy, (*Persian Espawhee*) a Turkish Horseman, compleatly armed.

Spaid, a term used by Hunters, a red male Deer of three years old.

Sparrow-hawk, a sort of short winged hawk called in Latin *Merlarius Accipiter*.

Sparsion, (*Lat.*) a sprinkling.

Sparta, a famous City of *Peloponnesus*, built by *Spartus*, the son of *Phoroneus*, or, as some say, by *Sparta* the daughter of *Eurotas*, it is otherwise called *Lacedæmon*.

Sparadrap, an old Linnen rag dipped all over in any kind of plaister melted.

Spartacus, a *Thracian* gladiatour, or sword-player; who with *Chrysus*, and *Oenomaus*, broke out of *Capua*, got together an Army of slaves, and overthrew *Clodius*, *Glabe*, *Lentulus* and *Cassius*; thereby making himself very formidable to the *Romans*, at last he was put to flight by *Crassus*; but afterwards making head again was vanquisht and slain.

Spasmatical, (*Greek*) troubled with a Spasm, i. e. a cramp, or shrinking in of the sinews.

Spat, the spawn of Oysters, which is cast in the Month of *May*, so called by the Dredgers.

Spathule, or *Spae*, (*Lat.*) an Instrument, wherewith Chirurgions and Apothecaries spread their plaisters; it is also called a splatter, or slice.

Spatiation, (*Lat.*) a walking at length, or in a large compasse.

Spawhawn, the Imperiall City of *Persia*, it stands in *Parthia*, by some it is called *Spaan*, by others *Spahan*, *Jespaa*, or *Hisphan*, according to the variety of their Dialects; it was called in its Infancy *Dura*, the ancient Greeks called it *Hecatompylos*, from the Gates, which were a hundred in number; and the *Persians* hyperbolically term it, Half the world.

Species, (*Lat.*) a different kind or form of any thing, in Logick it is reckoned one of the five Prædicables, *viz.* that which is predicated of its Individualls in *Quid*, as if it be asked *Quid est Socrates*, *Resp. est Homo*.

Specifical, (*Lat.*) speciall, distinguishing, the species, or kind.

Specification, (*Lat.*) a signifying, declaring, or manifesting.

Specious, (*Lat.*) beautifull to the sight, fair to behold.

Spectacle, (*Lat.*) a publick or solemn shew.

Spectatour, (*Lat.*) a beholder, or looker on.

Spectre, (*Lat.*) a frightfull apparition, a vision, ghost, or spirit.

Speculum oris, an Instrument to skrew open the mouth, that the Chirurgion may discern the diseased parts of the throat, or for the conveying in of nourishment or of medicines.

Spel,

Spel, (*Sax.*) a word, or saying: also, vulgarly used for a charm.

Speedwell, otherwise called *Fluellin*, in Latin *Betonica Pauli*, and *Veronica Mas*, and *Femina* for this (as many other herbs) is by Herbalists distinguisht into male, and female.

Spelt, a kind of Corn growing in some parts of the world, called in Latin *Zea*.

To *Spend*, a Mast, or yard; is said when they are broke by foul weather.

Sperage, a kind of plant called in Latin *Asparagus*.

Spermatical, (*Greek*) belonging to sperm, *i. e.* the naturall seed of any living creature.

Sperma Ceti, see *Parmaceti*.

Speustick, (*Greek*) done, or made up in hast.

Sphacelism, (*Greek*) a kind of ulcer, or dangerous inflamation.

Spharicall, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Sphere, *i.e.* a round globous figure, commonly taken for the round compasse of the Heaven.

Spharomachy, (*Greek*) a playing at bowls, or tennis.

Sphincter, (*Greek*) the Muscle of the Arse.

Sphinx, the name of a certain Monster, that kept anciently near *Thebes*, proposing a riddle to all passengers that came that way, and none being able to unfold it, she destroyed them all: at last *Oedipus* coming that way, and expounding it, she threw her self head-long down a rock for grief.

Spiciferous, (*Lat.*) bearing ears of Corn.

Spicilegy, (*Lat.*) a gleaning, a gathering ears of Corn.

Spignel, (*meum*) an herb effectuall against Catarrhs, and Rheume, it is otherwise called *Mew*, *Baldmony* and *Bearwort*.

Spigurnel, a word now out of use; anciently the sealers of the King's Writs were known by that term; which Office, together with the Sergeancy of the Kings Chappel, *John de Eskun*, the Son of *Franco*, resigned unto King *Edward* the first.

Spikenard, (*Nardus Indica*,) an Odoriferous Plant, the Oil whereof is much used in Medicine being of a warming, and digesting quality.

Spinage, (*Lat.*) *Spinachia*, an herb of great request in Cookery whither for broths or for Sallats.

Spinal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Spine*, i.e. a thorn, prickle, or sting: also the back-bone.

Spingard, a kind of Chamber-gun, but now out of use.

Spindle, in Navigation is the main body of the Cap-stern.

Spinosity, (*Lat.*) a being full of spines, or thorns.

Spinster, a Law Term, being appropriated to unmarried women in all deeds, bonds, and evidences.

Spintrian, (*Latin.*) inventing new actions of lust.

Spiracle, (*Lat.*) a breathing-hole, a place through which smoak may have a vent.

Spiral-line, in Geometry is that which rowls in severall circles one about the other, and is called in Greek *Helix*.

Spiration, (*Latin*) a breathing, or exhaling.

Spiritualities, the profits which a Bishop receiveth from his spirituall Living.

Spiritualization, a term in Chimistry, being a changing of the whole body into spirit, so that it becomes no more sensible to us.

Spissitude, (*Lat.*) thicknesse, or grossenesse.

Spitter, see *Brocket*, or *Pricket*.

Spittle-House, (*Italian Spedale*,) see *Hospital*.

Splaying of the shoulder, a disease in Horses, occasioned by some slip, whereby the shoulder parteth from the breast, and so leaveth a rift, or rent in the film under the skin, which makes him trail his legs after him.

Spleen-wort, (*Lat. Asplenium*) an herb having its name from its nature, as being esteemed very efficacious in diseases of the spleen, it is otherwise called *Ceterach*, and *Miltwast*.

Spleget, the same as *Pleget*.

Splendid, (*Lat.*) bright, clear, shining, glorious.

Splentick, (*Lat.*) troubled with a disease, or ill humours, in the spleen, or milt, *i.e.* a Bowel in the left-side, under the mid-rise, over against the Liver.

Splicing, in Navigation, is to let one ropes end into another, so that they shall be as firm as an entire rope, and this is called a round *Splice*, the *Cut-splice* is to let one into another with what distance you will, so that they be strong, and yet may be undone at pleasure.

Spodium, a sort of soot which rising from the trying of Brass, falls down at length to the bottom, whereas *Pompholix*, still flies upward.

Spoliation, (*Lat.*) a robbing, or spoiling: also a Writ that lieth for one incumbent against another, when the right of Patronage cometh not in debate.

Spondee, (*Greek*) a foot in verse, consisting of two long syllables.

Spondyles, (*Greek*) the Vertebres, or turning joynts of the back-bone.

Spongious, (*Lat.*) full of holes like a sponge,

ſponge, which is a kind of Plant-animal, growing under the Sea-Rocks.

Sponſal, or *Sponſalitious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſpouſe.

Spenſion, (*Lat.*) a bargain, or promiſe; but more eſpecially relating to Marriage.

Spontane, (*Lat.*) done willingly, unconſtrained, or of ones accord.

Spoon, in Navigation is to put a ſhip right before the wind.

Sporades, certain Iſlands that lie ſcattered up and down in the *Carpathian* Sea.

Spout, in Navigation, is like a ſmall river running out of the Clouds, as out of a water-ſpout, which happens in the *Weſt-Indies*.

Spraints, a term among Hunters, the dung of an Otter.

Spray, (old word) a bough, or ſprig.

Spretion, (*Lat.*) a contemning, deſpiſing, or ſcorning.

Sprights, a ſort of ſhort or flight Arrows.

To *Spring* a Maſt, is ſaid when it is cracked in any place.

Spring-tides, ſee *Neap-tides*.

Springall, (*Dutch*) a ſtripling, or young man.

Spume, (*Lat.*) foam, froth, or ſcum.

Spunge, in the art of Gunnery, is a ſtaffe, with a piece of Lambs-skin about the end of it to ſcour the Gun.

† *Spurcidical*, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking filthily, or uncleanly.

Spurge, a ſort of herb called by the Learned *Tithymallus*.

Spurius, (*Lat.*) baſe-born: alſo counterfeit.

Spurkes, a term in Navigation, the ſpaces between the Futtocks by the ſhip-ſides, fore and aft, above and below.

Spurry, a ſort of herb called in Latin *Spergula*.

S Q

Squadrn, (*French*) a certain number of ſouldiers armed into a ſquare body.

Squalia (*Lat.*) unclean, ſluttiſh, ill-favoured.

Squamigerous, (*Latin*) bearing ſcales, ſcaly.

Squill, (*Lat.*) a kind of plant, otherwiſe called the Sea-Onion.

Squinanz, or *Squincy*, a kind of diſeaſe which cateth a ſwelling in the throat, called in Latin *Agina*.

Squinanth, an odoriferous *Arabian* plant otherwiſe alled the ſweet-*ruſh*, and *Camels hair*, in Latin *Juncus Odoratus*, in Greek *Schænanthos* from whence *Squinanth*.

S T

Stability, (*Lat.*) ſtableneſſe, firmneſſe, ſureneſſe.

Stable-ſtand, a Term in forreſt Law, when one is found ſtanding in the forreſt with his Bow bent ready to ſhoot at the deer, or his Grey-hound in a Leace ready to ſlip.

Stabulation, (*Lat.*) a ſtanding of cattel in a ſtable, or ſtall.

Stacte, (*Lat.*) a kind of gum or creamy juice, ſqueezing out of the Myrrh tree.

Stade, (*Lat.*) a furlong, or the eighth part of an *Italian* mile which conſiſteth of a thouſand paces.

Stafford, the chief town of *Stafford-ſhire*, called in ancient times *Betheny*, where *Berteline*, a holy man led an *Eremites* life; it hath a caſtle on the South-bank of the river, built in the year 914. by King *Edward* the Elder.

Staggard, (a term in Hunting) a red male Deer of four years old; and at five years old it is called a *Stag*.

Stagira a Town in *Macedonia*, where *Ariſtotle* was born; whence that Philoſopher is called the *Stagirite*.

Stainand-colours in Heraldry are tawney and murrey.

Stallage, (*French*) in Common-law ſignifyeth money paid for ſetting of ſtalls in Markets, or Fairs.

Stallion, (*Ital.*) a Horſe kept for Mares.

Stanbol, a Name for *Conſtantinople*, among the *Turks*.

Standard, (*French*) the chief Enſign of an Army, belonging to the King, or General: alſo the ſtanding meaſure of the King, or State, to which all other meaſures are framed.

Standing-ropes, in Navigation, are the ſhrouds, and ſtays, which are not removed, unleſs they be to be eaſed, or ſet taughter.

Stanford, in *Saxon Steanford*, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, ſituate upon the river *Welland*; It is ſo called, as being built of rough ſtone *Stean* ſignifyeth in the Saxon tongue, a ſtone. In this Town, under the reign of King *Edward* the third, an Univerſity was inſtituted, and publick profeſſion of Arts began to flouriſh; but this Academy continued not long, it being ſoon after provided by oath, that no Student in *Oxford* ſhould publickly profeſs at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*. There is alſo another *Stanford*, ſituate upon the River *Avon* in *Northamptonſhire*.

Stank, (old word) from the Italian *Stanco*, ſignifying, weary, weak, or faint.

The *Stannaries*, (*Lat.*) the Mines, or Tinworks in *Cornwall*, see *Lede work*.

Stanza, (*Ital.*) a certain number of verſes which is commonly called a ſtaffe; at the ending of which, the Stroph is concluded.

Staple, a City or Town where the Merchants by common order carry their commodities for the better utterance of them by the great.

Staple-Inne, ſee *Inne*.

Star-board, a term in Navigation, is the right ſide of a Boat, or ſhip, *Star-board* the helm, is to put the helm a *Star-board*, then the ſhip will go to the *Lar-board*.

Star-chamber, (ſo called from a Chamber in *Weſtminſter*, beautified with Stars, wherein this Court was firſt kept) a Court conſiſting of the members of the Kings Councill wherein are controverted all matters in which appeal is made from ſubjects to their Prince.

Star of *Bethlehem*, a ſort of herb called by the learned *Ornithogalum*.

Start applyed to a Hare, when you force her to leave her ſeat, or form; for then you are ſaid to ſtart a Hare.

Starrulet, (*Diminutive*,) a little ſtar.

Starwort, (*Lat. Bubonium*, & *After Atticus*,) an herb of *Venus*, of a drying and cooling quality, that ſort called *Water-Starwort* is termed *Stellaria Aquatica*, the Sea *Star-wort Tripolium*.

Staſiarch, (*Greek*) a Captain, or chief Ring-leader, in any tumult, or ſedition.

Stater, (*Greek*) a certain ancient coin, valuing about two ſhillings in ſilver, ſeventeen ſhillings in gold.

Statick, (*Greek*,) a mechanick art treating about weights, and meaſures.

Station, (*Lat.*) a ſtanding place: alſo, a Bay, or Rode for ſhips.

Station-ſtaff, an Inſtrument uſed in the ſurveying, being a ſtreight pole divided into feet, inches, and parts of inches, from the bottom upward.

Stationary, is when a Planet ſtands ſtill, and moves neither backward nor forward.

Statuary, (*Lat.*) a Graver of ſtatues, or Images.

Statumination, (*Lat.*) an underproping, or ſetting up.

Statute, (*Lat*) ſignifieth in Common Law, a Decree, or Act of Parliament.

Statute Merchant, and *Statute Staple* are certain bonds made between Creditor and Debtor, in the form of a *Statute*, and acknowledged before the Mayor, and chief Warden of any City, and two Merchants aſſigned for that purpoſe.

Statute-Seſſions, are certain petty Seſſions or Meetings in every hundred.

Steccado, (*Span.*) the liſts, a place rail'd in for the beholding of any famous Combats; alſo a kind of Pale, or fence in *Fortification*, ſet before trenches that the enemy may not get into them.

Stede, (old word,) place.

Stedſhip, (old word) firmneſs, or ſureneſs.

Steele (a term in Archery) it ſignifies the the body of an Arrow, or ſhaft made of wood.

To *Steer* in Navigation, is to govern the ſhip with the Helm; alſo, by Metaphor, to govern or manage any affair.

Steerage-room, in a ſhip is before the great, where the ſteer-man always ſtands.

Steganography, (*Greek*) the art of ſecret, or abſtruſe writing.

Stellar (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſtar.

Stellation, (*Lat.*) a blaſting.

Stelliferous (*Lat.*) ſtarry, bearing ſtars.

Stellion, (*Lat.*) a little beaſt ſo called from certain little ſpots upon his skin, almoſt in the faſhion of ſtars.

Stellionate, (*Lat.*) deceit, couſenage, counterfeiting any kind of Merchandize.

Stemme, (*Greek*) the ſtalk of any herb or flower: alſo a ſtock, linage, or Pedigree: alſo a term in Navigation, the ſtem is a great piece of timber wrought compaſſing, and ſcarfed into the ſtocks at one end, and all the but-ends forward of the planks are fixed to the ſtem.

Stenography, (*Greek*) the Art of ſhort-writing.

Stentorian-voice a roaring loud voice, from *Stentor*, a Greek, whoſe voice was as loud as 50 mens voices together.

Stephen, the proper name of a man ſignifying in Greek a Crown.

Stercoration, (*Lat.*) a dunging, or covering with dung.

Stereometry, (*Greek*) the meaſure, or dimenſion of ſolid bodies.

Sterility, (*Lat.*) barrenneſs.

Sterling, ſee *Eaſterling*.

Stern, the aftermoſt part of a ſhip: alſo among Hunters, the tail of a Grey-hound is ſo called; as alſo the tail of a Wolf.

Stern-faſt, is a rope made faſt to the ſtern of the ſhip, to hold her ſtern firm.

Sternon, (*Greek*) the great bone of the breſt.

Sternutation, (*Lat.*) a ſneezing.

Sterquilinious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a dunghill.

Teſimbrotus, the ſon of *Epaminndas*, a famous *Theban* Captain; he was put to death by his father, for fighting againſt the Enemy contrary to his command.

Stews,

Stews, (from the French word *Eſtuve*, a Hot-House,) Bawdy Houſes, or places where Women proſtitute their bodies for gain.

Sthenelus, a famous Captain in the wars of *Troy*, the ſon of *Capaneus* and *Euadne*.

Sthenobæa, the daughter of *Jobatas* King of the *Lycians*, and the wife of *Pratus* King of the *Corinthians*; who receiving a repulſe from *Bellerophon*, complained to her huſband, as if he would have offered violence unto her.

Stibium, a kind of Minerall, whereof there is great plenty in *Derbyſhire*-Mines; it is commonly called *Antimony*.

Stitch wort (*Holoſteum*) a ſort of herb accounted effectuall againſt ſtiches and pains of the ſide.

To *Stigmatize*, (*Greek*) to brand, or mark with a hot Iron.

Stilleto, or *Steletto*, (*Ital.*) a ſharp-pointed Dagger, or Poniard.

Stillatory, (*Lat.*) dropping, or diſtilling: alſo, a place to put a Still or Limbeck in.

Stillicide, (*Lat.*) a dropping from the Eves of a Houſe.

Still-yard, a place in *London*, where in old time the Merchants of *Hanſe* and *Almain* uſed to reſide; it is ſo called, as it were *Steel-yard*, becauſe ſteel uſed to be ſold there.

Stimulation, (*Lat.*) a provoking, moving or ſtirring up.

Stipation, (*Lat.*) a guarding, or environing about.

Stipendiall, or *Stipendiary*, (*Lat.*) ſerving for wages, or hire, paying tribute.

Stipone, a kind of ſweet compounded drink, uſed in hot weather.

Stipticall, (*Greek*) ſtopping, or binding, a word uſed in Phyſick.

Stipulation, (*Lat.*) a ſolemn Covenant made by ordinary words in the *Law*.

Stiricide, (*Lat.*) a dropping of Iſicles from the Eves of a houſe.

Stirling, a County in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Stirrup, a term in Navigation, is an iron that comes round about the piece of a Keel that is patcht to a Keel, when a piece of the Keel is loſt, ſtrongly naled with ſpikes.

Stoaked, a term in Navigation, when the water cannot come to the Well, by reaſon that ballaſt, or ſomething elſe is got into the limber holes.

Stoccado, (*Span.*) a prick, ſtab, or thruſt, with a weapon.

Stocks, a Term in Navigation, are certain poſts much of the ſame nature as the cradle framed on the ſhore to build a Pinnace, Catch, Frigat, or Boat upon.

Stoical, (*Greek*) belonging to, or of the humour of the Stoicks, *i. e.* a certain Sect of Philoſophers at *Athens*, they were ſo called from *Stoa*, i. e. a Porch, becauſe *Zeno* their firſt Founder, taught in a Porch of the City.

Stoke, a village in *Nottinghamſhire*, where Sir *John de la Pool*, Earl of *Lincoln*, pretending a Title to the Crown of *England*, was overthrown in a great pitch't battel, and ſlain.

Stole, (*Greek*) a long Robe or Garment of honour, amongſt the Romans, it is now more eſpecially taken for a Prieſtly Ornament.

Stolidity, (*Lat.*) fooliſhneſs, fondneſs, dulneſs, blockiſhneſs.

Stomachous, (*Lat.*) angry, diſdainfull.

Stomatick, (*Greek*) having a ſore mouth.

Stone of Wool, ſee *Sarplar*.

Stone-coop, *Lat. Vermicularis Illecebra*, *minor Acris*, an herb of a very hot temperature, ſharp and biting.

Stone-faulcon, a kind of Hawk, that builds her neſt in Rocks.

Stone-fly, a certain kind of inſect, ſee *May-fly*.

Stone-henge, a wonderfull Pile of ſtones upon *Salisbury*-Plain, erected within the Circuit of a Ditch, in manner of a Crown in three ranks, one within another, whereof ſome are twenty eight foot high, and ſeven foot broad; upon the heads of which others lie overthwart with Mortiſes; ſo as the whole frame ſeemeth to hang; it is termed by the old Hiſtorians *Chorea Gigantum*, i. e. the Giants dance.

Stooming of Wine, a putting bags of herbs or other infuſions into it.

Storax, the Gum of a certain *Syrian* tree very fragant, and of great uſe in Medicine.

Stooping, in Faulconry is when a Hawk, being upon her wings at the height of her pitch, bendeth down violently to ſtrike the fowl.

Stork, a kind of bird ſo called, from the Greek word *Storge*, i. e. naturall affection, becauſe of the care which is obſerved in theſe kind of birds toward their parents when they grow old.

Storks bill, a Chirurgions Inſtrument, the ſame as Crows bill which ſee.

To *Stow*, a term in Navigation, to put any victuals, or goods in order, in the hold of a ſhip.

Stounds, (old word) ſorrows, dumps.

Stours, (old word) ſhocks, or brunts.

Strabiſm, (*Greek*) a looking a ſquint.

Strage, (*Lat.*) a falling of Trees, a great ruine, or fall of any thing: alſo a great ſlaughter in an Army.

The *Strake* of a wheel, the Iron wherewith the Cart-wheel is bound.

Straineth, a term in Faulconry, they ſay the Hawk ſtraineth, and not ſnatcheth.

Stranguria, (*Greek*) a certain diſeaſe, wherein the Urine is voided drop by drop, and with great pain; it is vulgarly called the *Strangullion*.

Strappado, (*Ital.*) a certain kind of puniſhment inflicted on ſouldiers for ſome hainous offence, by drawing them up on high, with their arms tied backward.

Stratagem, (*Greek*) a policy, or ſubtle invention in war.

Strath, an old *Britiſh* word, ſignifying a Vale, or Dale; whence are derived the names of ſeverall places, as *Strahtdee*, i.e. the Vale of *Dee*, *Strathearn*, the vale of *Earn*.

Stratification, a term in *Chimiſtry*, a ſtrewing of Corroding powder on plates of mettal by courſe.

Stratiotick (*Greek*) belonging to ſouldiers, warlike.

Strawberrey, (*Lat. Fragaria*) a ground creeping plant, bearing a ſweet berry very wholſome, and eaten in the ſeaſon with cream, or Clarret-Wine, and Sugar as a great dainty.

A *Streight*, (*Lat. Fretum*) a narrow paſſage at Sea, between two Lands, as the *Streight* of *Magellan*.

Streme-works, ſee *Lode-works*.

Strenuous, (*Latin*) ſtout, valiant, hardy.

Streperous, (*Latin*) jarring, making a noiſe.

Stricture, (*Lat.*) a gathering, or cropping of fruit: alſo a ſpark that flies from red hot Iron.

Strident, or *ſtridulous* (*Lat.*) making a creaking noiſe.

Strigilation, (*Latin*) a currying of a Horſe.

Strigment, (*Lat.*) the filth which is wiped off from the body, or any part of it.

To *Strike* ſayl, a term in Navigation, to pull down the ſayls, in token of reſpect to another ſhip.

Stromatick, (*Greek*) belonging to ſtrewings, or any thing that is ſpread upon the ground.

Strond, or *Strand*, a ſhore, or ſtreet lying upon the Sea, or River ſide.

Structure, (*Lat.*) a building, Frame, or Fabrick, of any thing.

Strumatick, (*Lat.*) troubled with a ſtrum, *i.e.* with an Impoſtume, or ſwelling in the neck.

Studious (*Lat.*) ſeriouſly bent upon a thing, muſing, or meditating, intent upon books or ſtudy; whence formerly Academies were called *Studia*, i.e. ſtudies, as the ſtudy of *Oxford*, &c.

Stultiloquie, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking, or talking fooliſhly.

Stupefaction, (*Lat.*) a making ſtupid i.e. dull, ſenſeleſs, aſtoniſhed or diſmaid.

Stupendious, wonderfull, admirable, to amazement, wonder, and aſtoniſhment.

Stupration, (*Lat.*) a committing a rape, a deflowring a Virgin.

Stygian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the River *Styx*, i. e. a Fountain near *Nonacris* in *Arcadia*, whoſe natures are of a nature ſo vehemently cold, that nothing but the hoof of a Mule is able to contain them; the Poets feigned it to be a River of Hell, and that the moſt ſolemn Oath, which the Gods ſwore by, was, by the waters of *Styx*.

Styloglossum, ſee *Ceratogloſſum*.

Stylo Novo, the new computation of time, according to the *Gregorian* account; as *Stylo veteri* is the computation, according to the *Julian* account.

Styptick, or *Styptical*, (*Lat.*) of a ſtopping, or binding quality.

S U

Suada, a certain goddeſſe among the *Romans* called the goddeſſe of eloquence, as *Pitho* was among the Greeks.

Suaſory, (*Lat.*) apt to perſwade, or exhort.

Suaviation (*Latin*) an amorous kiſſing.

Suaviloquy, (*Lat.*) a ſweet or pleaſant manner of ſpeaking.

Suavity, (*Lat.*) ſweetneſſe.

Subaction, (*Lat.*) a bringing under, or ſubducing; alſo, a kneading.

Subagitation, (*Lat.*) a driving to and fro: alſo, a ſoliciting: alſo, a knowing a woman carnally.

Subalbid, (*Lat.*) whitiſh, enclining to white.

Subaltern, (*Lat.*) a taking turns under another.

Subaudition, (*Lat.*) a hearing a little, a perceiving ſomewhat.

Subclavicular-Vein, ſee *Vein*.

Subcutaneous, (*Lat.*) being under the skin.

Subdial, (*Lat.*) being under the sky or in

in the open air.

Subdititious, (*Lat.*) put under, or laid in the room of another.

Subdolous, (*Lat.*) somewhat crafty, or deceitfull.

Subduction, (*Lat.*) a bringing, or leading under: also a leading away, or withdrawing.

Subhastation, (*Lat.*) an ancient manner of selling things among the *Romans* which were confiscate to the publick use, namely under a Spear, or Javelin.

Subject, (*Lat.*) cast or brought under: also in Logick, it is taken substantively, for that substantial body, to which any quality adheres: also the matter which any Art, or Science treats of.

Subingression, (*Lat.*) a subtile, or undiscerned entring into.

Subitaneous, (*Lat.*) done suddenly, or hastily.

Subjugation, (*Lat.*) a bringing under the yoke, a subduing.

Subjunction, (*Lat.*) a joining under, a certain Rhetoricall figure of speech, of which see more in *Julius Russinianus*, de *Schematis Lexicos*: It is otherwise called *Subnexio*, and *Subinsertio* in Greek *Hypozeuxis*.

Subjunctive, (*Lat.*) under-joining; *Subjunctive-Mood*, in Grammar is that which is commonly *distinguisht* by some *Adverb* or *Conjunction*; which serves to that Mood, though to say truth the *Optative*, *Potential*, and *Subjunctive* are but one and the same Mood, under different names.

Sublation, (*Lat.*) a taking away.

Sublevation, (*Lat.*) a lifting up: also, a helping, or easing.

Subligation, (*Lat.*) a binding, or tying underneath.

Sublimation, (*Lat.*) a raising, or carrying up on high: also, a Chimical Operation, wherein dry exhalations ascending upward, stick to the sides of the Alembick.

Sublimity, (*Lat.*) heighth.

Sublition, (*Lat.*) a plaistering, or daubing underneath. In painting, it is the grasing, or laying the ground-colour under the perfect colour.

Sublunary, (*Lat.*) being under the Orb of the Moon, beneath the sky, or Firmament.

Submersion, (*Latin*) a plunging under water.

Submission, (*Lat.*) a sending under: also, a submitting, yielding, or humbling ones self.

Subordinate, (*Lat.*) placed, or appointed under another.

To *Suborn*, (*Latin*) to prepare, instruct, or set any one on upon the bearing false witness, or any other mischievous design.

Subpedaneous (*Lat.*) set under foot, used as a foot-stool.

Sub-pœna, a Writ to call a man into the Chancery, upon such case onely, as the Common Law faileth in: also, a Writ for the calling in of Witnesses to testifie.

Subreptitious, (*Lat.*) see *Surreptitious*.

Subrision, (*Lat*) a smiling.

Subrogation, (*Lat.*) see *Surrogation*.

Subsannation, (*Lat.*) a mocking, jeering, or scoffing.

Subscription, (*Lat.*) a Writing underneath a setting ones name at the bottom of a Letter, Bond, or Indenture.

Subsidence, (*Lat.*) a settling to the bottom.

Subsidiary, (*Lat.*) sent to the aid, succour, or assistance of any one.

Subsidie, a Tax, or Tribute assessed by Parliament, after the rate of four shillings in the pound for Lands, and two shillings eight pence for goods.

Subsortition, (*Latin*) a choosing by lot, after others have chosen.

Substantive, in Grammar is that sort of Noun which for the rendring of any sentence the more intelligible requires not of necessity, any other word to be joined with it, to shew its signification

Substitution, (*Lat.*) a putting in the place or room of another.

Substraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing a lesser number out of a greater.

Substruction, (*Lat.*) a term in Architecture, an under-building, a laying the foundation of an *Ædifice*.

Sub-sultation, (*Latin*) a leaping under.

Subterfluous, (*Lat.*) flowing under.

Subterfuge, (*Latin*) an evasion, or cunning shift: also a safe retreat, or refuge.

Subterraneous, (*Lat.*) a being under ground.

Subtiliation, a term in Chimistry, the turning of a body into a liquor or into a fine powder.

Subtiltie, (*Lat.*) craft, cunning; whence, subtilties, quirks, or witty sayings.

Subventaneous, (*Latin*) lying under the wind.

Subversion, (*Latin*) an overturning, or overthrowing.

Suburbian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Suburbs of a Town, or City.

Succedaneous, (*Latin*) succeeding, or coming in the room of another.

Succedent, Houſes, ſecond, fifth, ninth, eleventh.

Succentour, (*Lat.*) vulgarly *Sincantour*, ſee *Incentour*.

Succenturiation, (*Lat.*) a Term in War, a recruiting, a filling up the number of Soldiers wanting in any Company; or Troup.

Succernation, (*Lat.*) a bolting, or ſifting of Meal.

Succidaneous, (*Latin*) tottering, ready to fall.

Succinct, (*Lat.*) fenced, or girt about, alſo, brief, or ſhort.

Succinous, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Succinum*, i.e. Amber.

Succollation, (*Lat*) a bearing on the ſhoulders.

Succubus, (*Lat.*) ſee *Incubus*.

Succulent, (*Lat.*) juicy, full of juice.

Succuſſation, or *Succuſſion*, (*Lat.*) a violent jolting, or ſhaking.

Suction, (*Lat.*) a ſucking.

Sudation, (*Lat.*) a ſweating, whence, Sudatory, a ſtew, or hot-houſe.

Sudorifick, (*Lat.*) bringing, or cauſing ſweat.

Suecia, a Kingdome of *Europe*, lying on the North of *Germany*, anciently inhabited by the *Gothes*; the chief City of which is called *Stock-holm*.

Suffarraneous, or *Subfarraneous*, (*Lat.*) being under another ſervant; it being an ancient cuſtom among the *Romans*, that the chief ſervant took his portion of Corn from the Maſter, the under-ſervants from him.

Suffection, (*Lat.*) a putting under, or in the room of another.

Suffition, (*Latin*) a perfuming, by caſting perfumes upon hot Coals.

Sufflamination, (*Lat.*) a ſtopping the Wheeles of a Coach, or Cart, with an Inſtrument called a Sufflamen, or Trigger.

Sufflation, (*Lat.*) a puffing up, a making to ſwell with blowing.

Suffocation, (*Lat.*) a choaking, ſtifling, or ſtopping up of the breath.

Suffoſſion, (*Lat.*) an undermining, or digging under.

Suffragation, (*Lat.*) a giving ſuffrage, *i.e.* ones vote, or voice in favour of any perſon or deſign.

A *Suffragan*, is one who hath a voice in Eccleſiaſticall cauſes, and executes the Office of a Biſhop, but hath not the Title.

Suffumigation, (*Lat.*) a fuming, or ſmoaking underneath; in Phyſick, it is taken for a conveying a fume into the body, from under a cloſe ſtool.

Suffuſion, (*Lat.*) a pouring, or ſpreading abroad: alſo, a diſeaſe in the eye, called a Pin, and Web.

Suggeſtion, (*Lat.*) a prompting, or putting into ones mind.

Sugillation, (*Lat.*) a bearing black and blew: alſo a reproaching, or ſlandering.

Subit, ſee *Gazul*.

Sulcation, (*Lat.*) a making furrows.

Sulphureous, (*Lat.*) full of ſulphur, or brimſtone.

Sultan, or *Soldan*, among the Turks is taken for a King, or Prince.

Sultan, or *Sultanin*, a kind of Turkiſh coin of Gold, valuing about ſeven ſhillings, ſix pence; ſo called, becauſe coined at *Conſtantinople*, where the *Sultan* lives.

Sumach, or *Sumack*, a kind of rank ſmelling plant, with a black berry, wherewith Curriers uſe to dreſſe their Cloth.

Sumage, (from the French word *Somme*, i.e. a burthen, or ſeam, which in the Weſtern parts ſignifyeth a Horſe-load) a toll for carriage on Horſe-back.

Summary, (*Lat.*) a brief gathering together of the whole matter in few words.

Summ'd in Faulconry, is when a Hawk hath her feathers, and is fit either to be taken from the cry or mew.

A *Summer*, in Architecture, is a great piece of timber, or beam which ſupporteth the building.

Summity, (*Lat.*) the higheſt part, or top of any thing.

Sundew, a Solar Herb, otherwiſe called *Luſtwort*, *Moorgraſs*, and *Redrot* and in Latin *Ros ſolis*.

Sunflower, another ſolar herb bearing a large yellow flower, it is called by the Learned *Chamæciſtus*, *Angl.*

Superable, (*Lat*) to be overcome, or vanquiſht.

Sumpter-horſe, a horſe that undergoes the burthen of things convenient for a journey, from the Latin *Sumptus*, Charges or Expences.

Superaffuſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhedding upon, a pouring on the top.

Superannuation, (*Ital.*) an out living, or growing out of date.

Superbiloquent, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking proudly, or haughtily.

Supercherie, (old word) wrong, injury, an outragious aſſaulting.

Supercilious, (*Lat.*) having great eye-brows: ſo, of a ſour countenance, ſevere in carriage.

Supereminence, (*Lat.*) excellence, or authority above others.

Supererogation,

Supererogation, (*Lat.*) a performing more good works than a man is bound to do: a term in Theology.

Superfœtation, (*Lat.*) a ſecond conceiving, before the firſt young is brought forth; a breeding of young upon young, as Hares, and Conies do.

Superficiary, (*Lat.*) he that builds a houſe upon another mans ground, and pays quit rent.

Superficies, (*Lat.*) the ſurface, or uttermoſt part of any thing. In Geometry, it is defined to be a magnitude conſiſting of lines having only length and breadth without profundity.

Superfluity, (*Lat.*) exceſſe, an overabounding, more than enough.

Superjection, (*Lat.*) a caſting upon.

To *Superinduce*, (*Lat.*) to bring, or draw one thing over another.

Superintendent, (*Lat.*) an Overſeer.

Superiority, (*Lat.*) a being ſuperiour, *i.e.* higher, ſet above, or over others.

Superiour Planets, thoſe that are above the Sun. ♄ ♃ ♂.

Superlative, (*Lat.*) higheſt, advanc't; in Grammar, *Superlative* degree is the higheſt degree of comparilon, as *Dulciſſimus* ſweeteſt.

Supermeation, (*Lat.*) a flowing, or paſſing over.

Supernal, (*Lat.*) coming from above.

Supernatation, (*Lat.*) a ſwimming over or upon.

Supernatural, (*Lat.*) being above nature, or naturall cauſe.

Superſcription, (*Lat.*) a writing over; or on the out-ſide of any thing.

To *Superſede*, (*Latin*) to omit, to leave off, to let paſs.

Superſedeas, a Writ ſignifying a command to ſtay the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done.

Superſtition, (*Lat.*) overſcrupulouſneſs in Religion, overmuch ceremony in divine worſhip.

Supervacaneous, (*Lat.*) more than juſt, or ſerveth for common uſe, needleſs, vain, unneceſſary.

To *Supervene*, (*Latin*) to come upon on a ſudden, or unexpected.

To *Supervive*, ſee *Survive*.

Supine, (*Latin*) lying with the face upwards alſo, negligent, or careleſs.

Supines, (*Lat.*) certain words which by common Grammarians are reckoned as parts of a verb active, and uſually plac't within the limits of the formation thereof, the firſt ſupine ſo called endeth in *um*, and hath an Active ſignification, and is commonly ſet after Verbs of motion as *eo cubitum* I go to lie down the ſecond endeth in *u* and coming after an adjective hath the ſignification of an infinitive mood paſſive generally attributed to it, as *dignus lectu* worthy to be read.

Suppedaneous, (*Lat.*) ſee *Subpedaneous*.

Suppeditation, (*Lat.*) a ſupplying, miniſtering, or affording what is needfull.

Suppilation, (*Lat.*) a pilfering, or ſtealing under-hand.

To *Supplant*, (*Lat.*) to plant, or ſet under: alſo, to deceive, or beguile.

Supplement, (*Lat.*) a ſupplying that which is defective, a filling up a place that is vacant, or empty.

A *Suppliant*, (*French*) a Petitioner, or humble ſuiter.

Supplication, (*Lat.*) a petitioning, or making an humble requeſt.

Supplice, (*Lat.*) puniſhment, or correction.

Supploſion, (*Lat.*) a making a noiſe by ſtamping with the feet.

Suppoſititious, (*Lat.*) laid in the place, or room of another.

Suppoſitory, (*Lat.*) put under: alſo in Phyſick it is uſed ſubſtantively for any ſolid compoſition put up into the body, to make it ſoluble.

To *Suppreſſe*, (*Lat.*) to preſs under, to ſtifle, or keep down.

Suppuration, (*Lat.*) a ripening of a Bile, or Impoſtume, gathering, or reſolving into matter.

Supputation, (*Lat.*) a pruning of trees: alſo a counting, or caſting, up.

Supremacy, (*Lat.*) a being ſupreme, *i. e.* higheſt in power, and authority.

A *Surbating*, (*French*) a beating, or galling on the ſoals of ones feet.

To *Surceaſe*, (*French*) to give over.

Surcharge, (*French*) charge upon charge, or load upon load.

A *Surcharger of the Forreſt*, he that commons with more beaſts than a man hath right to common withall.

A *Surcingle*, (*French*) an upper girth, or girdle.

Surcoat, (*French*) a Coat of Arms to wear over Armour: alſo, any upper Garment.

Surcrew, (*French*) an over-growing: alſo, advantage, amends, over-meaſure.

Succulation, (*Lat.*) a pruning of trees, a cutting off Surcles, *i.e.* young graffs, ſhoots, or ſprigs.

Surdity, (*Lat.*) deafneſs.

Surge, a wave, from the Latin *Surgere*, i.e. to riſe.

Sureby, a Port Town in *York-ſhire*, which ſome

ſome think to be the ſame with that ancient Town called by *Antonine*, Ευπορος *Gabrantovicorum*, and by the Latins *ſinus portuoſus & ſalutaris*, each of theſe names implying as much, as, ſure, or ſafe Haven.

Surface, (*French*) the ſame as *Superficies*.

Surkney, a kind of white garment like a rotchet.

To *Surmount*, (*French*) to excell, to overcome.

To *Surpaſſe*, (*French*) the ſame.

Suria, the name of a certain goddeſſe; to whom an Altar was anciently erected at *Melkrig* in *Norththumberland*, by *Licinius Clemens* a Captain under *Calphurnius Agricola*, Lieutenant to *Auguſtus*.

Surpluſage, (*French*) ſignifieth in Common Law, a ſuperfluity, or addition, more than needeth, which is the cauſe ſometimes, that the Writ abateth.

Surpriſal, (*French*) a ſudden aſſaulting, or ſetting upon, a coming upon a man unawares.

Surquedry, (old word) pride, preſumption.

Surrejoinder, (*French*) a ſecond defence of the Plaintiff's action, oppoſite to the Defendant's rejoinder. The *Civilians* call it *Triplication*.

A *Surrender*, in Common-Law, is an Inſtrument or writing, ſignifying a Tenants conſent, or agreement, to yield and give up his lands to the poſſeſſion of him that hath the next immediate remainder or reverſion

Surrentum, a Town of *Campania*, in *Italy*, built by the Greeks, anciently called *Petra Sirenum*.

Surreptitious, (*Lat.*) taken deceitfully, or by ſtealth.

Surrogation, (*Lat.*) an appointing as Deputy in the room of another.

To *Survive*, (*French*) to out-live; whence a Surviver in Common-Law, is taken for the longer liver of two joint-tenants.

Suſanna, (*Heb.* Lilly) the daughter of *Helcia*, and wife of *Joachim*, ſhe being condemned to death through the falſe witneſs of the Elders, was freed by the juſt judgement of *Daniel*: It is now among us the Chriſtian name of many women.

Suſception, (*Lat.*) an enterpriſing or undertaking a thing.

Suſceptible, (*Lat.*) plyable, apt to receive any impreſſion.

Suſcitation, (*Lat.*) a raiſing, quickning, or ſtirring up.

Suſpenſion, (*Lat.*) a hanging up: alſo a being in doubt, or uncertainity: in Common-Law it is taken for a temporall ſtop of a mans right.

Suſpiral, (*French*) a breathing hole, a vent or paſſage for air. alſo, a ſpring of water, paſſing under ground to a Conduit.

Suſpiration, (*Lat.*) a fetching a deep ſigh.

Suſurration, (*Lat.*) a whiſpering, or muttring.

Sutherland, the name of a Country in the North-part of *Scotland*.

Sutorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Shoomaker.

Suture, (*Lat.*) a ſeam, or ſewing together, a faſtning together of bones. There are three remarkable Sutures in the head, the *Coronal*, *Lambdoidal*, and *Sagittal*.

S W

Swabber, one that is to keep the ſhip, and maps clean.

Swainmot, (*Sax.*) a Court of free-holders, within the Forreſt, kept by the Charter of the Forreſt thrice a year.

Swallows-tail, a term among Architectours, and Carpenters, a faſtning together of two pieces of timber ſo ſtrongly, that they cannot fall aſunder.

Swan, a celeſtiall conſtellation.

Swart-ruiter, ſee *Ruiter*.

To *Sweep*, a hawk after ſhe hath fed, is ſaid to ſweep, not wipe her beak.

Swepe, a certain Inſtrument with croſſe-beams, to draw water with.

Swifting, in Navigation, is the encompaſſing the Gunwale, with a Strong, and faſtning the Cheſtrope thereunto.

Swilpough, a Dilling, or child born, when the Parents are old.

Swink, (old word) labour.

Swithin, a proper name ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue, very high. There was a Biſhop of *Wincheſter* famous for holineſs, called St. *Swithin*.

S Y

Sybaritical, dainty, wanton, effeminate; from the *Sybarite*, the inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*, a people advanced to that height of luxury, and voluptuouſneſs, that they had their horſes taught to dance to the ſound of the flute, by which means the *Crotoniate*, who waged war with them, bringing pipers along with them into the Field, made their horſes to fall a dancing, whereupon they ruſhed in among them, broke their ranks and utterly overthrew them, and deſtroyed their City.

Sybill, (*Heb.*) divine doctrine, a Christian name of divers women.

Sybilline, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Sybills*, who were certain women that prophesied concerning the birth of our Saviour Christ; they were thought to be ten in number, the *Persian*, *Cumæan*, *Lybian*, *Delphian*, *Erythræan*, *Samian*, *Hellespontian*, *Phrygian*, *Tiburtine*, *Cuman*.

Sycomore, (*Greek*) a kind of fair tree, abounding in many parts of *Ægypt*, partaking partly of the Fig-tree, partly of the Mulberry.

To *Sycophantize*, (*Greek*) to play the sycophant, *i.e.* a parasite, flatterer, or, talebearer.

Syderation, (*Lat.*) a blasting. *Sideration*, in Physick is, when not only the solid parts, but the bones also are corrupted.

Sylla, a famous Roman Captain, who brought *Jugurth* in Chains to *Rome*, overcame *Mithridates*, broke the tyranny of *Cinna*, and banished *Marius*: afterwards being made Dictatour, he became Tyranicall himself, till at last the Common-wealth being setled, he retired to *Puteoli*, where he lived a private life.

Syllabical (*Greek*) consisting of or pertaining to *Syllables* or a *Syllable* i. e. a word, or part of a word which is express'd by one tone of the voice, and no more.

Syllabicall Augment, is an augmentation which is made in Greek verbs, by prefixing *ἐ* (and thereby adding one syllable) at the beginning of some tenses, as from τύπτω comes the preterimperfect tense ἔτυπτον, the *futurum secundum* ἔτυπον, the *Aoristus primus* ἔτυψα.

Syllepsis, (*Greek*) a figure of construction, in which two nominative cases singular of divers persons come before a verb plural, which agrees with the more worthy case, as *Ego & Tu sumus in tuto*, and in the same manner two Substantives agree with one Adjective: it is called in Latin *Comprehensio*.

Syllogistical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Syllogisme, *i. e.* a kind of argumentation, wherein some things being granted, there follows necessarily a conclusion different from those things which were granted: a Syllogisme is of two sorts *Categorical*, and *Hypothetical*: a *Categorical Syllogism*, is that wherein both propositions are *Categorical*, or *positive*, as *omnis homo est Animal*, &c. *Hypothetical Syllogism*, is that wherein one or both propositions are Hypothetical, or upon Supposition, as *si homo est Animal*.

Sylvanectum, a Town of *Picardy*, in *France*, now called *Sentis*.

Sylvanus, the son of *Valerius*, by his daughter *Valeria*, *Tusculaniaria*, he was called the god of the woods, and by some thought to be the same with *Pan*: also, a Companion of St. *Paul*, and to this day a name given sometimes to men.

Sylvatical, or *Sylvestrious*, (*Lat.*) woody, full of trees, belonging to Woods or Forests.

Symbolical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Symbol, *i.e.* a sign, or token, a secret note, a short, or mysterious sentence.

Symachy, (*Greek*) a joining in war against a common enemy.

Symmetry, (*Greek*) a due proportion of each part in respect of the whole.

Sympathetical, (*Greek*) having a sympathy, *i. e.* a naturall agreement, or consent in mutuall affection, or passion.

Symploce, (*Greek* a folding together,) a figure in Rhetorick, wherein severall sentences or clauses of sentences have the same beginning, and the same ending, as

Quam benè, Caune, tuo poteram nurus esse parenti.
Quam benè, Caune, meo poteras gener esse parenti.

this figure is called *Complicatio*, or *Complexio*.

Symphoniacal, (*Greek*) belonging to Symphony, *i.e.* consent in Harmony, agreement in tune, or time.

Sympositast, (*Greek*) the Master or Overseer of a Feast, or Banquet.

Symptomatical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Symptome, *i. e.* an accident, or effect accompanying any disease as the Ague doth the head-ach.

Synæresis, (*Greek*, a contracting together) a figure of Prosodie, wherein two vowells are clapt together into one syllable in the same word as *Alvaria*, for *Alvearia*.

Synagogical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Synagogue, *i. e.* a Congregation, or Assembly.

Synalæpha, (*Greek*, a contraction) a taking away the ending vowell of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel, as *vit' est* for *vita est*.

Syncategorematical, (*Greek*) a term in Logick, having no predicamentall, or self-signification.

Synchonochosis, (*Greek*) a joining together by a cartilage, or grissle.

Synchronichal, (*Greek*) being, or done together at the same time.

Syncroniſme, a happning of ſeverall remarkable accidents paſſages or perſons at one and the ſame time.

Synchoreſis, (*Greek* a granting) a Rhetorical figure of ſentence, wherein an Argument is mo kingly yielded unto, and then marred with a retort upon the Objector. As

I grant indeed he is poor, he is forſaken, he is deſtitute of Friends. Yet he is vertuous. This figure is called in Lat. Conceſſio.

Syncope, (*Greek*, a cutting away) in medicine it is ſtrength cauſed by a ſudden or haſty decay of the ſtrength, cauſed by a diſſolution of the naturall heat: It is alſo a figure of *Proſodia*, in which a letter, or ſyllable is taken away from the midſt of a word: as *Amarunt*, for *Amaverunt*.

Syncriſis, (*Greek* a comparing) a Rhetorical figure of ſentence, in which contrary things and divers perſons are compared in one ſentence: as *the ſubtle commit the fault, and the ſimple bear the blame.*

Syndick, (*Greek*) one that hath commiſſion to deal in the affairs of the Common-wealth, a Controller, or Cenſor.

Syndrome, (*Greek*) a concourſe, meeting, or running together.

Synecdochical, (*Greek*) belonging to the figure Synecdoche, *i. e.* a taking, a part for the whole, as the *Genus* for the *Species*, and contrarily.

Syneriſis, ſee *Synæriſis*.

Synagraph, (*Greek*) a Deed, or writing ſigned with ones hand.

Synodale, (*Greek*) a Cenſe, or Tribute in money paid to the Biſhop, or ſome other perſon for his uſe by the Inferior Clergy.

Synodical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Synod, *i. e.* an Aſſembly, or meeting together of Eccleſiaſticall perſons to conſult about the affairs of the Church.

Synoiceioſis (*Greek*) a reconciling, or joining together of things that differ) a Rhetoricall figure of ſentence in which contraries are attributed to the ſame thing, as *the covetous man wants as well what he hath as what he hath not:* this figure is called in Latin *conciliatio.*

Synonymous, or *Synonymal* words, (*Greek*) ſeverall words having all the ſame ſignification; as *Abiit, Exceſſit, Evaſit, Erupit.*

Synople, (*French*) a term in Heraldry, ſignifying Green.

Synopſie, (*Greek*) a brief ſumming up of things contained in a large Treatiſe.

Syntagme, (*Greek*) an ordering, diſpoſing, or placing of things together.

Syntax, (*Greek*) the ſame: alſo, in Grammar it is taken for a joining together of the ſeverall parts of ſpeech in an orderly conſtruction.

Syntereſie, (*Greek*) a remorſe, or ſting of conſcience.

Syntheme, (*Greek*) a Watch-word: alſo an intricate ſentence: alſo, the ſame as *Diploma.*

Syntheſis, (*Greek* a compounding) a figure of conſtruction, wherein a noun Collective ſingular is joined to a verb plural, or to a participle plural, and of a different gender, as *Pars merſi tenuere ratem*: this figure is called in Latin *compoſitio.*

Syracuſe, the chief City anciently of the Iſle of *Sicily*, where the Poet *Theocritus* was born.

Syria, a Region of *Aſia*, by ſome divided into *Syria*, *Aſſyria*, *Cœloſyria*, and *Leucoſyria.*

Syrinx, an *Arcadian* Nymph, one of the *Naiades*, who flying from the violence of *Pan*, was turned into a Reed, of which *Pan* made his Paſtoral Pipe, which for her ſake he much delighted to play upon.

Syrtes, two dangerous Creeks in the *Lybian* Sea; called the greater *Syrtis*, and the leſſer *Syrtis.*

Syſtatique, (*Greek*) compacting, ordering, or placing together.

Syſigie, (*Greek*) a conjunction, a joining, or coupling together.

Syſtem, (*Greek*) a compoſing, or putting together: alſo, a Treatiſe, or body of any Art, or Science: alſo, the compaſſe of a Song.

Syſtole, (*Greek*) a contraction, or drawing together: alſo in Phyſick it is taken for that motion of the pulſe, which compreſſes the heart and Arteries, as *Diaſtole*, dilates them: alſo, a figure in *Proſodia*, being a contracting, or making ſhort a vowell which is long by nature as *ſteterunt*, for *ſteteverunt.*

T A

St. *Tabs*, or St. *Ebbes*, a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, otherwiſe called *Ebbechester*, from *Ebba*, a virgin of the bloud Royall of the *Northumbers*, who for the great opinion that was conceived of her Sanctimony, was Canonized among the Saints.

Tabefaction, (*Greek*) a melting, corrupting, or consuming.

Tabellary, or *Tabellion*, (*Lat.*) a Scrivener, or publick Notary: also a Letter-carrier.

Taberd, (*Sax.*) a Jerkin, or Coat without sleeves: also a Heralds Coat of Arms in service.

Tabernacle, (*Lat.*) a Booth, or little Shop: also a Pavilion, or Tent for War. There was anciently among the Jews a certain holy Structure, so called, which was made to remove up and down from place to place.

Tabernarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to Taverns, or Shops.

Tabid, (*Lat.*) wasting, or pining away.

Tabitha, the proper name of a woman signifying in the Hebrew Roe-buck the principal of the name is mentioned *Acts* 9. 36.

Tabouret, (*French*) a little stool to sit on.

Tabularious, (*Lat.*) belonging to Writings, Evidences, or Accounts.

Tabulation, (*Lat.*) a fastning together of planks, or boards, a making of a floor.

Taces, (*French Cuisseaux*) armour for the thighs.

Tacamachacea, A sweet Gums whereof usually Plaisters are made for the Tooth-ach, and Head-ache.

Tachos, King of *Ægypt*, , who for jeering at the short stature of *Agesilaus* was the cause of the breach of the league between them, and of that losse of his own Kingdom.

Tachygraphy, (*Greek*) the art of swift writing.

Tacit, (*Lat.*) silent.

Taciturnity, (*Lat.*) a being silent, a holding ones peace.

Tackle, a term in Navigation, the small ropes of a ship.

Tacticks, (*Greek*) books treating of the ordering of Souldiers in an Army.

Taction, (*Lat.*) a touching.

Tænarum, a Promontory in the Country of *Lacedæmon*, near which is the Den where *Hercules* ascended, when he brought *Cerberus* out of the deep.

Tages, the Grand child of *Jupiter*, and son of *Genius*: he is said to have taught the *Hetrurians* the art of divining, when he was a boy of twelve years old.

Tagliacotius, a famous Chirurgion of *Bononia*, who had an art of putting on new noses.

Tagus, a River of *Portugal*, famous among the ancients for its gravel resembling Gold.

Taile, in Common Law, is a kind of inheritance in fee, when a man holdeth certain Lands to him, and the Heirs of his body Lawfully begotten, and is taken opposite to Fee-simple.

Taile, *after-possibility of Issue extinct*, a Term in Law where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two bodies begotten, and one of them surviveth the other without Issue, by them begotten, he shall hold the Land for Term of his own Life, as Tenant in Taile after possibility of Issue extinct.

Taint, a little red coloured Insect, being a kind of Spider that infesteth Cattell in the Summer time.

Takel, (old word) a Feather, or Arrow.

Talaries, (*Lat.*) the winged Shooes, which the Poets fain that *Mercury* wore.

Talcum, or *Talck*, an Oyl so called by Chimists

Talent, (*Lat.*) a certain weight of Silver; differing in value, both among Hebrews and Greeks.

Tales, (*Lat.* i.e. such like;) it is used in Common-Law for a supply of men impannel'd upon a Jury, and not appearing, or challenged as not indifferent.

Talismannical, belonging to *Talismans*, (*Arab.*) i. e. images, or figures made under certain Constellations.

Tallage, or *Tailage*, (*French*) a Tax, Tribute, or Imposition.

Tallion, see *Lex Talionis*.

Tally, or *Taley*, (from the French *Tailler*, i.e. to cut) a score, or stick of wood divided into two pieces, for the keeping of a reckoning between two parties: also, in Navigation to *Tally* is to hale off the Sheets.

Talmudical, belonging to the *Talmud*, i.e. a certain book compiled by the *Rabbins*, containing the Law, Ceremonies, and Religious Rites of the Jews.

Talus a sisters son of *Dedalus*. He found out the use of the Saw, by seeing the Jaw-bone of a Serpent, and invented the Potters wheel; but was at length treacherously slain by his Unkle, who envied his Art and Ingenuity.

Tabwood, a Term used in the statutes for such wood as is cut into short Billets, for the fizing whereof those statutes were made.

Tamarinds, (*Tamarindi*) a kind of *Indian* fruit somewhat like a Damascene, much used in Physick: for opening obstructions both of Liver, and Spleen.

Tamarisk (*Lat. Tamariscus Greek* Μυρίκη) a kind of Shrub having a red bark, and a leaf like Heath

Tambarine, an old Inſtrument, ſuppoſed the *Clarion*.

Tamerlane, a *Scythian* who invaded the Dominion of the *Turks*, with a vaſt multitude of men, and having overthrown, and taken *Bajazeth*, the Emperour of the *Turks*, he led him up and down all *Aſia* in an Iron Cage; he was, as ſome ſay, at firſt a ſwineheard, but by a full gale of fortune was blown up into the Imperial Throne.

Tameſis, the chief River of *England*, which from the confluence of *Tame*, and *Iſis*, two Rivers, which meeting together, join into one ſtream, thenceforth aſſumes a name compounded on them both.

Tampoy, a kind of pleaſant drink much uſed in the *Moluccoes*.

Tampoon, or *Tampkin*, a ſmall piece of wood ſerving for a bung, or ſtopple to a piece of Ordnance.

Tamworth, a Town ſo called from the River *Tame*, and the Saxon word *Weordh*, which ſignifyeth a *Barton*, *Ferm-houſe*, or River-Iſland; it is ſituate partly in *Warwickſhire*, partly in *Staffordſhire*, and was anciently the chief reſidence of the Kings of the *Mercians*: this Town after it had ſuffered much by the *Daniſh* Wars, was repaired by *Æthelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*: alſo *Edith* King *Eadgar's* ſiſter, founded here a religious houſe for veiled Virgins.

Tanacles, certain Inſtruments of torment, like pincers.

Tanet, an Iſland in *Kent*, ſo called as ſome vainly imagine ἀπὸ τῦ θανάτυ, *i. e.* from the death of ſnakes; here the *Saxons* firſt ſeated themſelves, but were vanquiſh't with a great ſlaughter at *Stovar*; nevertheleſs afterwards at *Whipped fleet*, a place ſo called from *Whipped*, a *Saxon* there ſlain, *Hengiſt* overthrew the *Brittains*, and put them to flight.

Tangent, (*Lat.*) a Mathematicall Term uſed chiefly in Aſtronomy, and ſignifies a right line perpendicular to the Diameter, drawn by the one extream of the given Arch and terminated by the Secant, and drawn from the Center through the other extream of the ſaid Arch.

Tangible, (*Latin*) that may be toucht.

Tangree, (*Turk*) ſignifieth God.

Taniſtry, a certain ancient cuſtom in *Ireland*, whereby he that had moſt power, or policy, inherited in any Principality, or Lordſhip; it comes from the *Saxon* word *Thane*, i. e. a Nobleman.

Tanſie, (*Lat. Tanacetum*, *Greek Athanaſia*) a garden herb attributed to the particular influence of *Venus*, the *Wild-Tanſie* is called in Latin *Argentina*, ſee *Silverweed*.

Tantalus, an ancient King of *Phrygia*, the ſon of *Jupiter* by the Nymph *Plotis*: he inviting the gods to a feaſt, killed his ſon *Pelops*, and ſet before them to eat, for which he was condemned to his puniſhment in Hell, namely, to ſtand up to the chin in water, and to have pleaſant Apples to hang over his head, and yet to be neither able to eat, nor to drink; whence a man that is brought near to happineſs, and yet deprived of it, is commonly ſaid to be *Tantaliz'd*.

To *Tap*, vide to *Beat*.

Taper-board, a term in Gunnery, is when a piece is wider at the mouth than towards the breetch.

Taphus, and *Telebus*, the ſons of *Pterelas*, the ſon of *Neptune*, and *Hippothoe*, the daughter of *Neſtor*, their ſucceſſors the *Taphei*, and *Teleboæ*, inhabited the *Taphian*, or *Echinades* Iſlands: ſee *Amphitryon*.

Tapinage, (*French*) a lurking, or lying ſecret, whence *Tapaſſant*, lurking, or ſquatting, a term in Hunting.

Taprobane, an Iſland in the *Indian* Sea, 1000. miles long, and 625. miles broad, now called *Sumatra*.

Tarantula, a kind of Venemous Creature abounding in *Tarantum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which calleth forth a ſting, only curable by the ſound of Muſick.

Tardigrade, (*Lat.*) going a ſlow pace.

Tardity, (*Lat.*) ſlowneſs, or delaying.

Tarentum, a City of *Magna Grecia* in *Italy*, built by *Tarentus*, the ſon of *Neptune*, and augmented by *Phalantus* a *Lacedemonian*.

Tares, a ſort of vetches called *Vicia*, & *Arachus*.

Tarpawling, a Term in Navigation, a piece of Canvaſſe that is all tarred over to laſh upon a deck, or grating; to keep the rain from ſoaking through.

Tarpeia, a veſtal Virgin, the daughter of *Tarpeius*; ſhe betrayed the Roman *Capitol* to the *Sabines*, deſiring a reward, whatever they carryed upon their right Arms: whereupon they all threw their ſhields upon her, and preſſed her to death.

Tarquinius priſcus, the ſon of *Demaratus* a *Corinthian*, who by the perſwaſion of his Wife *Tanaquil*, went to Rome, where by inſituating himſelf into the favour of *Ancus Martius*, he at length obtained the Kingdom.

Tarquinius Superbus, the 7th. King of the *Romans*, whoſe ſon *Tarquinius Sextus* raviſhing *Lucretia*, the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, was the cauſe that Kingly Government was utterly expelled out of *Rome*.

Tarracon, a famous City of *Arragon*, anciently called *Tarraconia*, a Province of *Spain*.

Tarragon, (*Lat. Draco herba*, *Dracunculus Hortenſis*)

Hortenſis) a good ſallad herb to be eaten with *Lettice*, *Purſelan*, and other cool herbs.

Tarraſſe, ſee *Terraſſe*.

Tarſus, a famous City of *Cilicia*, where Saint *Paul* was born; which City, together with *Anchialus*, are ſaid to have been built in one day, by *Perſeus* the ſon of *Danae*.

Tartarean, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Tartarus*, i.e. a deep place in Hell, often mentioned by the Poets.

Tartaria, a large Country of *Aſia*, containing *Sarmatia*, *Aſiatica*, the two *Scythia's*, and *Cataia*.

Tarter, the Lees of Wine: alſo, a kind of Gravelly-ſtone, growing in the inſide of Wine-Veſſels.

Taſck, an old *Britiſh* word, ſignifying as much as Tribute; from whence haply cometh our word *Task*, which is a duty, or labour impoſed upon any one.

Taſſel, (*French*) a Term in Faulconry, the Male of any Hawk.

Taſſes, (*French*) Arms for the thighs.

Taunt-Maſt ſee *Overmaſted*.

Titus Tatius, a Captain of the *Sabines*, who after great wars with the Romans, at length concluding a peace with them, was received as a ſharer in the Government.

Taviſtoke, or *Teaviſtok*, a Town in *Devonſhire*, ſo called from the River *Teave*, it hath been famous in times paſt, for the *Abbey* built by *Ordolph*, the ſon of *Ordgare*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, in the year 961. he being admoniſhed, as ſome ſay by a Viſion from Heaven; this *Abby* was deſtroyed by the *Danes*, but afterwards flouriſh'd again, and in it Lectures were inſtituted of the *Engliſh Saxon* tongue.

Tawnton, or *Thonton*, a Town in *Somerſetſhire*, ſo called, as it were a Town watered by the River *Thone*; here *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* built a Caſtle, which *Deſburgio*, his wife raſed to the ground, after ſhe had expelled from thence *Eadbritch*, King of the *South-Saxons*.

Taurine, or *Taurean*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Bull.

Taurinum, a City by the Alps in *Piedmont*, vulgarly called *Turin*.

Taurus, a very great ridge of Mountains, ſtretched out a mighty length through divers Countries, and called by ſeverall names; as *Imaus*, *Parapomiſus*, *Circius*, *Taurus*, *Caucaſus*, *Sarpedon*, *Ceraunius*, &c. Alſo the name of one of the twelve ſigns of the Zodiack; the word ſignifying in Latin a Bull.

Tautologie, (*Greek*) a repeating of one thing ſeverall times over, in different expreſſions.

Taximagulus, a petty King of *Kent*, one of thoſe that oppoſed *Julius Cæſar*, when he made war with the *Brittains*.

Taygetus, a very ſteep Hill by the City of *Sparta*.

T E

Team, or *Theam*, (*Sax.*) a Royalty granted by the Kings Charter to a Lord of a Mannour.

Teaſels, a kind of plant, called in Greek *Dipſacus*, in Latin *labrum Veneris*.

Technical, (*Greek*) artificiall, done by Art.

Tectonick, (*Latin*) belonging to a building.

Tedder, a tying of any beaſt in a rope, that he may graze within a certain compaſſe.

Tediferous, (*Latin*) bearing a Taper, or Torch.

Tegea, a Town in *Arcadia*, whoſe inhabitants having great Wars with the *Phaneatæ*; it was decided in a Duel between the three ſons of *Therimachus*, for the *Tegeans*, and the three ſons of *Demoſtratus* for the *Phaneatæ*, like that of the *Horatii*, and *Curiatii*.

Tegment, (*Lat.*) a Covering, or Cloathing.

Teifidale, a Countrey in the South-part of *Scotland*, ſo called as it were a Dale, by the River *Teif*.

Teine, a diſeaſe in Hawks, that makes them pant more for one batting, than another will for three; growing heavy, and loſing her breath when ſhe flies.

Telarie, (*Latin*) belonging to a Weavers Web.

Teliferous, (*Latin*) carrying, or bearing darts.

Tellers, of the Exchequer; four Officers appointed to receive all monies due to the King, and to give a Bill to the Clark of the Pell, to charge him therewith.

Telamon, the ſon of *Æacus*, King of *Salamis*, he was the firſt that got upon the walls of *Troy*, when *Hercules* beſieged it, whereupon he gave him *Heſione*, the daughter of *Laomedon*.

Telegonus, the ſon of *Ulyſſes*, and *Circe*, who ſlew his Father at *Ithaca* not knowing him, afterwards going into *Italy*, he built *Tuſculum*.

Telephus, the ſon of *Hercules*, and the Nymph *Auge*, who being expoſed to the Woods by his Grand-father was brought up by a Harts; afterwards becoming King of

Myſia, he was wounded by *Achilles*, whom he denied paſſage through his Country going to the wars of *Troy*; but at length was cured by the ſame dart that wounded him.

Teleſcope, (*Greek*) a certain Mathematical inſtrument, by which the proportion of any thing is diſcerned at a great diſtance.

Tellus, the goddeſſe of the Earth, and oftentimes taken for the Earth it ſelf.

Temeritie, (*Lat.*) raſhneſſe, unadviſedneſſe.

Tempe, certain pleaſant fields in *Theſſalie*, five miles long, and ſix miles broad, watered by the River *Penens*, which makes them ſo ever green and flouriſhing, that all delightfull places are by Metaphor called *Tempe*.

Temperament, (*Latin*) a moderate and proportionable mixture of any thing, but more peculiarly of the four humours of the body.

Temperance, (*Lat.*) moderation, and abſtinence, a reſtraining the violence of a mans affections, or paſſions.

Temperature, (*Lat.*) the ſame as temperament.

Tempeſtivitie, (*Lat.*) ſeaſonableneſſe, due or convenient time.

Templars, or Knights of the Temple: See in *Knight*.

Temporal Augment, an Augmentation which is made in a Greek Verb by increaſing in ſeverall Tenſes the quantity of the firſt vowel or dipthong, as Ἄγω ἦγον.

Temporalities, of Biſhops; ſuch Lands, or Revenues as are added to Biſhops Sees by great perſons of the Land.

Temporaneous, or *Temporary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to time, done ſuddenly, or a certain time.

Temporize, to live according to the times, to comply with the times.

Temulency, (*Lat.*) drunkenneſſe.

Tenacitie, (*Lat.*) an aptneſſe to keep, or hold faſt.

Tenderlings, a Term among Hunters, the ſoft tops of Deers Horns, when they begin to ſhoot forth.

Tendons, (*Lat.*) certain ſmall ligaments, or chords, in which the Muſcles do end; alſo a Term in Hunting, ſee *Doulcets*.

Tendrels, the young branches of a tree, and chiefly of a Vine.

Tenebres, certain divine Services performed among the Catholicks ſome dayes of the week before Eaſter Sunday, in repreſentation of our Saviours Agony in the Garden, there being put out, of the fifteen Lamps which they light, one at the end of every Pſalm they repeat, untill all the lights be extinguiſhed.

Tenebrion, (*Lat.*) one that lurks in the night, to pilfer, or ſteal: alſo a night-Spirit.

Tenebroſity: (*Lat.*) darkneſſe, or obſcurity.

Tenedos, an Iſland in the *Ægæan* Sea, between *Lesbos* and *Helleſpont*: hither the Greeks retired, while the *Trojans*, received the great Horſe.

Tenerity, (*Lat.*) tenderneſſe, or ſoftneſſe.

Teneſmus, or *Tenaſmus*, (*Greek*) a diſeaſe wherein a man hath a continuall deſire of going to the ſtool yet can doe nothing.

Tenne, a kind of tawny colour, a term uſed in Heraldry.

Tenon, a term in Building, a piece of a Rafter put into a Mortiſe-hole, to bear it up.

Tenor, (*Lat.*) the effect or purport of any thing: alſo a rule or proportion, alſo one of the five parts in Muſick.

Tenſes, the diſtinctions of time in a Verb of theſe variations of time, the principall are five, *viz.* the Preſent Tenſe ſo called, becauſe it ſpeaks of the time preſent or that now is, as *Lego I read*, 2. the præterimperfect tenſe, the præterperfect tenſe, and the preterpluperfect tenſe, ſpeak all of the time paſt, but after a different manner, as *Legebam, Legi, Legeram*, the future tenſe which ſpeaks of the time to come as *Legam, I ſhall, or will read*, to theſe are added in the Greek tongue, 2 Aoriſts, a ſecond future, and a *paulo poſt futurum*, all which betoken only different manners of the time paſt, or to come,

Tenſile, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be bent, or ſtretcht out.

Tenſity, (*Lat.*) ſtiffneſs, a being ſtretcht out hard.

Tent, among Jewellers, is that which they put under Table-Diamonds, when they ſet them in work; it ſignifyeth alſo a Pavilion, alſo, a Chirurgions Inſtrument to ſearch wounds with.

Tentation, (*Lat.*) a tempting, trying, or proving.

Tentorian, (*Latin*) belonging to a Tent, or Pavilion.

Tenuity, (*Lat.*) ſmallneſſe, thinneſſe, ſlenderneſſe, whence *Tenuation*, a making thin, or ſlender.

Tenure, in Common Law, is the manner whereby Tenants hold Lands of their Lord.

Tepefaction, (*Latin*) a making luke-warm.

Tepidity, (*Lat.*) luke-warmneſs.

Teratologie, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe of prodigies and wonders.

Tercel, the male of a Faulcon or any other hawk, as *Tercel gentle*, the Male of a Falcon.

Tercera, one of the Iſles which the Spaniards call *Acores*.

Terebellum, a Chyrurgions inſtrument uſed much to the ſame purpoſe as the Crowbill, and Storks-bill, ſee *Crows-bill*.

Terebinthine, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Terebinth*, i. e. the Turpentine-tree; as alſo a certain Gum iſſuing out of that tree.

Terebration, (*Lat.*) a boaring through.

Terew, ſee *Philomela*.

Tergeminous, (*Lat.*) three born at a birth, alſo threefold.

Tergiverſation, (*Lat.*) a turning ones back, a flincning, or with-drawing; alſo a non-ſuit in Law.

Terms, thoſe four ſeaſons of the year, peculiarly ſet a-part for the hearing and determining of all controverſies and ſuites in Law in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*; the firſt is called *Hillary* Term, beginning on the twenty third of *January*, (if it be not Sunday) and ending on the thirteenth of *February*, and having four Returns, *viz. Octabis Hillarij*, i.e. *January* 20. *Quindeno Hillarij*, *January* 27. *Craſtino Purificationis Februarij* the 3d. *Octabis Purif. February* the 10th. The ſecond is called *Eaſter* Term, beginning ſeventeen days after *Eaſter*, and ending four dayes after *Aſcention* day, and containing five Returns, *viz. Quindeno Paſchæ*, *Tres Paſchæ*, *Menſe Paſchæ*, *Quinque Paſchæ*, and *Craſtino Aſcentionis*. The third is called *Trinity* Term, beginning next after *Corpus Chriſti* day, and ending the Wedneſday fortnight after, and containing four Returns, *viz. Craſtino Trinitatis*, *Octabis Trinitatis*, *Quind. Trinitatis*, *Tres Trinitatis*. The fourth and laſt is called *Michaelmas* Term, beginning on the twenty-third (or if that prove Sunday) on the twentyfourth of *October*, and containing ſix Returns, *viz. Tres Michael*, *Menſe Michael*, *Craſtino Animarum*, *Craſtino Martini*, *Octabis Martini*, *Quind. Martini*.

Terminals, (*Lat.*) certain Feaſts made in honour of *Terminus*, an ancient god among the Romans, called the god of bounds; becauſe after the baniſhment of *Saturn*, he uſed to decide the controverſies of Husbandmen, falling out about the limits of their ground.

Termination, (*Lat.*) a limiting, ending, or bounding.

Ternary, or *Ternion*, (*Lat.*) the number three.

Terra Lemnia, an exceeding red earth of the Iſland of *Lemnos*, digged from a red hill, often uſed as an aſtringent medicine.

Terra Samia, a kind of white, ſtiff, and tough earth, from the Iſle of *Samos*.

Terra Sigillata, (*Lat.*) a kind of earth much uſed in Phyſick, ſo called, becauſe it uſed to be ſent from the Iſle of *Lemnos*, ſealed.

Terræ filius (*Lat.*) one that is allowed to make lepid, or jeſting ſpeeches at an act at *Oxford*.

Terr-aqueous, (*Lat.*) compoſed of earth and water together.

Terrar, (*Lat.*) a ſurvey of the whole quantity of Acres in any mans land.

Terraſſe (*French*) a Bulwark of earth: alſo an open Walk, or Gallery, on the top of an houſe.

Terrene, or *Terreſtriall*, (*Lat.*) earthy, belonging to the earth.

Terre-tenant, in Common Law is a land-tenant; or he that hath a naturall, and actual poſſeſſion of land, which is otherwiſe called Occupation.

Terriſonant, (*Lat.*) ſounding terribly.

Territory, (*Lat.*) lands that belong to the juriſdiction of any State, City or Commonwealth.

Terſe, (*Lat.*) neate, clean, polite.

Tertiation, (*Lat.*) a dividing into three: alſo a doing any thing the third time.

Teſſararious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Teſſera*, i. e. a die: alſo a ſignal, or Watch-word.

Teſtaceous, (*Lat.*) made of Tile, brick, Sherd, or the ſhell of a fiſh.

Teſtamentarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Teſtament, *i. e.* a mans laſt Will, which is of two ſorts, either in writing, or Nuncupatory.

Teſtation, (*Lat.*) a witneſſing.

Teſtator, (*Lat.*) a bearer of witneſs: alſo he that makes a Will and Teſtament.

Teſticular, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Teſticles, or Stones.

Teſtif, (old word) wild-brained, furious.

Teſtification, (*Lat.*) a proving by witneſs.

Teſtudineous, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like a *Teſtude*, i. e. a Torteſe-ſhell: alſo an Engine of Warre, uſed among the Ancients.

Tetchie,

Tetchie, (old word) froward, peeviſh.

Tethys, the goddeſſe of the Sea, the daughter of *Cælus* and *Veſta*, and the wife of *Neptune*.

Tetrachord, (*Greek*) an inſtrument of four ſtrings.

Tetraeterid, (*Greek*) the ſpace of four years, a word uſed by Aſtronomers, and Aſtrologers.

Tetraedron, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure conſiſting of four ſides.

Tetragonal, (*Greek*) belonging to or repreſenting a *Tetragon*, i. e. a figure conſiſting of four angles or corners, in Latin *Quadrangulum*.

Tetragrammaton, (*Greek*) the ineffable Name of God *Jehovah*, among the Hebrews ſo called, becauſe it conſiſteth of four Hebrew letters.

Tetraptot, (*Greek*) a term in Grammar, a Noun declined with four Caſes.

Tetrarch, (*Greek*) a Prince or Ruler of a fourth part of a Kingdom.

Tetraſtick, (*Greek*) an order of four verſes.

Tetraſyllabical, (*Greek*) conſiſting of four ſyllables.

Tetricity, or *Tetritude*, (*Lat.*) ſourneſs, or ſeverity of countenance.

Teucer, a King of *Troy*, the ſon of *Telamon*, and *Heſione*:

Teuthras, a king of *Cilicia* and *Miſia*, the ſon of *Pandion*; he had fifty daughters, who were all got with child by *Hercules*, in one night.

Teutonick, (*Lat.*) belonging to an *Almain*, or *Germain*; ſo called, as ſome think, from *Tuiſco*, the ſon of *Mercury*.

Tewkesbury, a Town in *Gloceſterſhire*, called by the Saxons *Theoc'sbury*, by the Latins *Theoci curia*, from one *Theocus*, who here led an Hermite's life. Here was fought that memorable battle between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, where King *Edward* the fourth had the victory, and Prince *Edward*, the only ſon of King *Henry* the ſixth, was killed in a barbarous manner: this Town is alſo famous for making of woollen cloth, and the beſt muſtard.

Textile, (*Lat.*) woven or knit.

Texture, (*Lat*) a weaving or knitting.

T H

Thalaſſiarch, (*Greek*) a Supream officer at Sea, an Admiral.

Thalaſſion, (*Lat.*) a Nuptiall Song; from *Thalaſſius* the god of Marriage-Rites among the Romans.

Thales, an ancient Greek Philoſopher, reckoned among the ſeven Wiſe men. He is ſaid to have firſt found out Geometry, and the motion of the Sphears.

Thaleſtris, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who went thirty dayes journey to *Alexander* the Great, and was according to her requeſt got with child by him.

Thane, (*Sax.*) a Noble-man, or Magiſtrate, called alſo *Thingus* or *Thegne*.

Thavis Inne: ſee *Innes of Chancery*.

Theano, the wife of *Metapontus* King of *Icaria*; ſhe wanting children of her own, brought up two twins, the ſons of *Neptune* and *Menalippe*, the daughter of *Deſmontes*, but afterwards bringing forth two ſons of her own, which were likewiſe twins, and ſeeing her husbands affections inclining more to *Menalippe's* ſonnes than to her own, ſhe was much troubled; and as ſoon as her ſons came of age, ſhe ſet them on to kill their ſuppoſed brethren: but *Neptune*, their father coming to their aid, they killed the ſons of *Theano*, which as ſoon as ſhe came to hear, ſhe killed her ſelf.

Theatral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Theater, *i. e.* a place where publick Shewes or Playes are exhibited.

Theatins, an order of Religious perſons inſtituted by *John Peter Caraff* Biſhop of *Theate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Thebæ, or *Thebes*, vulgarly called *Stibes*, the chief City of *Thebais* in *Ægypt*, built by King *Buſiris*, and called alſo *Hecatompylos*, from its hundred gates: alſo a City of *Bœotia* built by *Cadmus*.

Theft-bote, (*Sax.*) a maintaining a thief, by receiving ſtollen goods from him.

Theme, a putting the ground of any argument laid down whereon to write or diſcourſe.

Themis, the daughter of *Cælus*, and *Terra*, who flying the Nuptialls of *Jupiter*, was raviſht by him in *Macedonia*; ſhe was worſhipt as the goddeſſe that firſt taught men right and juſtice, and had an ancient Oracle in *Bœotia*.

Themiſcyra, a Region bordering upon *Cappadocia*, and watered by the River *Thermodon*, having alſo its chief City of the ſame name.

Themiſtocles, a famous *Athenian* Captain, who fortified the *Pyræum*, and overcame the *Perſians*, at *Salamina*; but afterwards being baniſhed his Country, he was entertained by *Xerxes*, and made captain of an Army againſt the *Athenians*, whereupon he drank

drank Oxe's blood, and poiſoned himſelf, that he might neither be ungratefull to the King, nor fight againſt his Countrymen.

Theodamas, a King of *Chaonia*, againſt whom *Hercules* made War (becauſe he denied him proviſions, when he came to *Dryope*, with *Deianira*) and his ſon *Hylas*; and having got the Victory, he ſlew *Theodamas* carrying away his ſon *Hylas*, whom he alwayes had in very great eſteem.

Theobald, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in the Saxon, Bold over the people.

Therdolite, a certain Mathematical inſtrument, chiefly uſed in Surveying, conſiſting of the Planiſphere, Geometricall ſquare, Quadrant, and Scale.

Theodom, (*Sax.*) ſervitude.

Theodoricus, a King of the Eaſt *Goths* who having overcome *Odoacer*, was Crowned King of *Italy*, and raigned there thirty three years: alſo the name of the King of the *Gauls*, who with his Favorite *Ebroinus*, was diſpoſed, and *Childrick* ſet up in his room. The word ſignifieth in Dutch, Rich in people.

Theodorus, a proper name of ſeverall famous men, the word ſignifying in Greek, a gift of God.

Theodoſia, a Chriſtian name of a woman, anſwering to *Theodorus*, or *Theodoſius*, in men.

Theodoſius, the name of two famous Emperours of *Conſtantinople*, the firſt the ſon of the Emperour *Gratian*, the ſecond the ſon of *Arcadius* and *Eudoxia*: he had wars with the *Perſians*, *Vandalls*, and *Huns*:

Theogonie, (*Greek*) the generation of the gods.

Theological, (*Greek*) belonging to Theology, *i. e.* Divinity, or diſcourſe of God, and Divine things.

Theomachy, (*Greek*) a warring, or fighting againſt God.

Theomagical, (*Greek*) belonging to Divine Magick, or the wiſdom of God.

Theomancy, (*Greek*) a divination by calling upon the name of God.

Theophilus, a proper name of a man, ſignifying a friend, or lover of God.

Theorba (Ital. *Tiorba*) a muſical Inſtrument, being a kind of Lute, uſed for the moſt part in playing of grounds and through baſes.

Theorematick, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Theoreme*, i. e. an axiom, or undoubted truth of any Art.

Theorie, (*Greek*) the contemplation, or ſtudy of any Art, or Science, without practice.

Therapeutick, (*Greek*) healing, or curing, the *Therapeutick* part of Medicine is that which treats of the healing or curing of diſeaſes.

Theraphim, (*Heb.*) Images made in the form of men.

Theriacal, (*Greek*) belonging to Treacle, *i. e.* a Medicine againſt poiſon, made of the fleſh of a wild beaſt.

Thermometre, (*Greek*) a certain Inſtrument, whereby one may gueſſe at the change of weather, a weather-glaſſe.

Thermopylæ, a long ridge of mountains in *Greece*, at whoſe ſtreights *Leonidas* the *Spartan* King with three hundred *Lacedæmonians*, ſtoutly fighting, were all cut off by *Mardonius* the *Perſian*.

To *Theſaurize*, (*Greek*) treaſure or heap up riches.

Theſeus, the ſon of *Ægeus*, King of *Athens*; he overcame the *Amazonians*, and brought away their Queen *Hippolyte*, on whom he begat *Hippolytus*: he ſlew the *Minotaur*, at *Creet*, and brought away *Ariadne*, and *Phædra* the daughters of *Minos*, the laſt of whom he took to wife. He overthrew three famous theeves, *Sciron*, *Procruſtes*, and *Schinis*; Laſtly, he went down with *Piritheus* into Hell to fetch away *Proſerpina*. See *Pirithous*.

Theſis, (*Greek*) a general Argument, or Poſition.

Theſſalia, a Region of *Greece*, lying between *Bœotia*, and *Macedon*, it was anciently called *Peleſgicus*, from *Peleſgus*; *Æmonia*, from King *Æmon*; *Pyrrhæa*, from *Pyrrha* the wife of *Deucalion*.

Thetford, ſee *Sitomagus*.

Thetis, the daughter of *Nereus*, and *Doris*, whom *Jupiter* being about to have married, was diſſwaded by *Prometheus*, ſo that ſhe married *Peleus* the ſon of *Æacus*, to whom ſhe brought forth *Achilles*.

Thight, (old word) well compacted, or knit together.

Thiller, a horſe which is put under the Thills, *i. e.* the beam of a Cart or Wain, called in Latin *Temo*.

Thiſtles, (*Lat. Carduus*) a ſort of herb of which there are ſeveral kinds, as our *Ladies Thiſtle*, *Carduus Mariæ*, *Bleſſed Thiſtle*, *Carduus Benedictus*, *Carline Thiſtle*, *Carolina*, *Cotton Thiſtle*, *Acanthium*.

Thole, (*Lat.*) a term in Building, the ſcutchin, or knot in the midſt of a timber-vault: alſo a place in the Temples where Donaries are hung up.

Thomas, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Hebrew, deep, or, as ſome ſay, twinne.

Thomyris, a Queen of *Scythia*, who inraged that *Cyrus* had ſlain her ſon *Spargapiſes*, in a battel, recollected all her forces, overthrew his Army, and ſlew him; and putting his head in a tub of blood, in an upbraiding manner, Fill thy ſelf with Blood, for which thou haſt thirſted.

Thon, a King of *Canopus*, who falling in love with *Helena*, was ſlain by *Menelaus*.

Thong-caſter, a Caſtle in *Lincolnſhire*, commonly called *Caſtor*, in Britiſh *Caeregary*: it took the name from the ſame occaſion, as *Byrſa*, a Caſtle of the *Carthaginians*. For *Hengiſt*, obtaining ſo much ground in this Tract, of *Vortigern*, as he could meaſure out with an Oxe-hide, cut the hide out into very ſmall laners, which we commonly call Thongs, and therewith meaſuring out the ground, built upon it this Caſtle.

Thor, a certain Idol worſhipped by the ancient Saxons, thought to be the ſame with *Jupiter*, or the god of Thunder; whence *Thurſday* took its denomination.

Thoracique, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſtomack, or breſt.

Thorough-wax (*Perfoliata.*) a Martial herb ſomewhat bitter and aſtringent and good againſt ruptures.

Thorp, an ancient Saxon name, for a Village, or Country Town.

Thoughts, are the ſeats whereon the Rowers ſit in the ſhips long-boat.

Thowles, the ſmall pinnes which they bear againſt with their Oares when they row.

Thracia, a Country of *Europe*, lying on the Eaſt of *Macedon*, now called *Romania*.

Thraſonical, (*Greek*) inſolently boaſting.

Traſybulus, an *Athenian*, exile, who freed the City from the oppreſſion of the thirty Tyrants.

Thrave, a certain quantity of corn containing four ſhocks, each ſhock conſiſting of ſix ſheaves.

Threnody, (*Greek*) the ſingining of a Threne, *i. e.* a Mourning, or Funeral-Song.

To *Threpe*, (*Sax.*) to affirm.

Thrift, a ſort of Plant called by herbaliſts *Cariophyllus Marinus*.

Thrilled, or *Thirled*, (*Sax*) killed.

Thridboroughs, or *Thirdborough*, a word uſed in ſome old Acts for a Head-borough, or Conſtable.

Throat-wort, (*Trachelium*, *Nunlaria*, *Cervicaria*, *Campanula*) a ſort of herb ſo called as being good againſt Ulcers in the mouth and throat.

Throb, (*Sax.*) the vehement beating, or painting of the heart.

Thrones, ſee *Angel*.

Thucydides, an elegant Greek Hiſtorian, who writ the *Peloponneſian* War.

Thule, an Iſland on the North of *Scotland*, now called *Iſland*.

Thummim, ſee *Urim*.

Thuriferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Frankincenſe.

Thyatira, A City of *Lydia*, in *Cyrus* his time next to Babylon for wealth.

Thyeſtes, the ſon of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, and the brother of *Atreus*. See *Atreus*.

Thymætes, a *Trojan*, who marrying *Arisbe* the daughter of *Priamus*, had a ſon born on the ſame day with *Paris*. And becauſe the *Augurs* had foretold, that one born that day, ſhould be the deſtruction of *Troy*; *Priamus* commanded that both the children ſhould be ſlain: but *Paris* being ſaved by his mother, *Thymætes* ſon was only killed; for which he bearing a revenge in his mind, was the firſt that cauſed the *Trojan* horſe to be let in.

Thymick-vein: ſee *Vein*.

Thymomancy, (*Greek*) a kind of preſageing from a mans own hopes and fears.

Thyrſe, (*Greek*) a ſtalk, or ſtem, of any herb: or a truncheon wrapped with Ivie, which was anciently uſed by the *Bacchides*, in the Feaſts of *Bacchus*.

T I

Tiara, a certain ornament for the head, uſed anciently among the *Perſians*, whence ſome think our word *Tire* to be derived.

Tibial, (*Latin*) belonging to a Pipe, or Flute.

Tibicination, (*Lat.*) a playing on a Pipe.

Tidegate, in Navigation, is where the Tide runs ſtrongeſt.

To *Tide-over*, in Navigation, is to go over to a place with the Tide of ebbe or flood, and ſtop the contrary by anchoring till the next Tide.

Tiercel, (*French*) the ſame as *Taſſel*, and *Tercel*.

Tierce, (*French*) a certain liquid meaſure, containing the third part of a Pipe, which is two Tuns.

Tiercet

Tiercet, (*French*) a Stanza, or Staff, of three verſes.

Ties, in Navigation, are the Ropes by which the yards hang, and they carry up the yards, when the Halyards are ſtrained.

Tigillum, (*Lat.*) A melting-pot, or Crucible, uſed by Chymiſts.

Tigrine, (*Lat.*) belonging to or like a *Tyger*.

Tiller, in Navigation, is a ſtrong peice of wood faſtned to the Rudder.

Timariots, certain ſouldiers among the Turks, who out of Conquered lands have a certain portion allowed them during term of life, to ſerve on horſe back.

Timbers of Ermine, a term in Armory, or Blazon; the rows or ranks of Ermine in the Noble-mens Capes.

Timbrel, (*Dutch Trommel*,) a kind of muſicall Inſtrument, by ſome called a Taber.

Timidity, (*Lat.*) timerouſneſſe, fearfulneſſe.

Timochares, one that belonged to *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*, who would have covenanted with *Fabricius* the Conſul, to have poyſoned *Pyrrhus*; but *Fabricius*, diſdaining ſo great a baſeneſſe, revealed the intention to *Pyrrhus*.

Timocracie, (*Greek*) a certain Government, wherein the richeſt men bear ſway.

Timoleon, a famous *Corinthian* Captain, who at the requeſt of *Dion* the *Syracuſian*, freed *Syracuſe* from the Tyranny of *Dionyſius*.

Timon, a ſowr *Athenian*, who ſhun'd and hated the company of all men.

Timotheus, the ſon of *Conon* an *Athenian* Captain, who had his ſtatue erected in the Market place, for the great victory he obtained over the *Lacedemonians*; it being alſo a proper name of many men, ſignifying in Greek, An honour of God.

Tincel, a kind of Cloth compoſed of ſilk, and ſilver, gliſtring like ſtarres, or ſparks of fire; from the French *Eſtincelle*, a ſparkle.

Tincture, (*Lat.*) a ſtaining or dying: alſo a Term in Heraldry, ſignifying a variable hew of Arms.

Tinmouth, ſee *Tunnocellum*.

Tinniment, (*Lat.*) a tingling, or ſounding of metals.

Tintamar, (*French*) a kind of claſhing, or jingling noiſe.

Tintinnation, (*Lat.*) a ringing like a bell.

Tireſias, a *Theban* Sooth-ſayer, who being ſtruck blind by *Juno*, received in recompence thereof the gift of Propheſie from *Jupiter*: ſee *Ovid. Metamorph. l. 3.*

Tiſſue, (*French*) a kind of Cloth of Silver, woven.

Titanick, belonging to *Titan*, i.e. the ſon of *Cœlus* and *Veſta*, and the brother of *Saturn*, he is by the Poets oftentimes taken for the Sun.

Tithing, a company of ten men, with their families joyned together in a ſociety: the chief whereof, is called a Tithing-man.

Tithonus, the ſon of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, with whom *Aurora* falling in Love, ſnatch't him up into her Chariot, and carried him into *Æthiopia*, where ſhe had *Memnon* by him: being at length grown very old, he was changed into a Graſſe-hopper.

Titillation, (*Lat.*) a tickling, or pleaſant itching.

Title, in Law, is a lawfull cauſe to claim a thing, which another man hath, he having no action for the ſame.

Titubation, (*Lat.*) a ſtumbling.

Titular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a title, having a title.

Tytius, the ſon of *Jupiter*, and *Elara* the daughter of *Orchomenus*, he, for endeavouring to force *Latona*, was ſlain by *Apollo*, and caſt down into Hell, where a Vulture is ſaid continually to gnaw upon his Liver, which grows again as faſt as it is devoured.

TL

Tlepolemus, the ſon of *Hercules* and *Aſtioche*, he was of a vaſt ſtature and ſtrength, and raigned over three Cities in *Rhodes*; at laſt he was ſlain by *Sarpedon*, in the *Trojan* War.

TM

Tmeſis (*Greek* a cutting) a figure of Proſodie, wherein a compounded word is as it were cut aſſunder, and divided into two parts, by ſome other word which is interpoſed, as *Septem Subjecta Trioni*, for *Subjecta*, *Septemtrioni*.

Tmolus, a mountain near *Sardes* in *Lydia*, out of which riſeth the River *Pactolus*, famous for its Golden Sands.

TO

Tobacco, a certain Plant, whoſe ſmoak taken in Pipes, is generally in much requeſt; it was firſt brought into theſe parts

out of the *Indies*, by Sir *Francis Drake*, and so called, as some say, from an Island of that name.

Tobiah, or *Tobias*, (*Heb.*) *the goodness of the Lord*, the name of several persons mentioned in the old Testament, particularly in *Ezra*, and *Nehemiah*, and that Apocryphall book called the book of *Maccabees* which last was the son of *Hircanus*, It is also still made use of, though not very frequently as a *prænomen* among us.

Tobit, (of the same signification in Hebrew) the name of a person, whose history at large, see in that Apocryphall commonly called the book of *Tobit*,

Tod, of wool: see *Sarplar*.

Toft, a Term in Law, for the place where a house once stood, that is fallen, or pulled down.

Toiles, snares set by Huntsmen for the catching of wild beasts.

Toll, a liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of a Mannour: also Tribute, or Custom.

Toletum, or *Toledo*, the chief City of *New Castile* in *Spain*, begirt with a strong wall, and a hundred and fifty little Towers.

Tolsey, a kind of Exchange, or place where Merchants meet.

Toman, a kind of *Persian* Coyn.

Tomarus, a Mountain in *Thesprotia*, where there are a hundred Fountains.

Tome, (*Greek*) a Part, or Volume of a Book.

Tomin, a certain weight among Jewellers weighing about three Carrats.

Tomkin, is a term in Gunnery, is a round piece of wood put into a Guns mouth, and covered with Tallow.

Tonical, (*Lat*) belonging to a Tone, or Accent.

Tonitruation, (*Lat.*) a thundring.

Tonnage, a Custom due for Merchandize brought, or carried in Tuns.

Tonsils, (*Lat.*) certain kernels at the root of the tongue.

Tonsorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to trimming, or barbing.

Toothwort, a sort of herb called in Latin *Dentaria*.

Toparch, (*Greek*) a Governour, or Ruler of any place.

Topaze, a kind of pretious stone, of a golden, or saffron colour.

Topical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Topicks*, i.e. a part of Logick, treating of places of invention

Topography, (*Greek*) a particular description of any place.

Top-rope, in Navigation, is the rope wherewith the Seamen strike the main, or foremast.

Torce, a Term in Heraldry: see Wreath.

Torch-Royall, a term in Hunting; the next start in a stags head, growing above the Royall.

Tarcularious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a winepress.

Torcular-vein, see *Vein*.

Tormentill, a kind of Plant called in *English* Setfoil; good against griping of the guts.

Torminous, (*Lat.*) troubled with *Tormins*, i.e. gripings of the Belly.

Tornado, (*Span.*) a sudden, or violent storm of ill weather at Sea.

Torosity, (*Lat.*) brawnineſſe, or fulneſſe of flesh.

Torpedo, (*Lat.*) a kind of fish of that stupifying quality, that if any one touch it with a long pole, it benums his hand.

Torpid, (*Lat.*) numb: also, slow, or dull.

Torquated, (*Latin*) wearing a Chain, or Collar.

Titus Manlius Torquatus, the son of *Manlius*, surnamed the Imperious; he overcame the Gaul that challenged the stoutest of the Romans to fight with him, and took off his Golden Chain, whence *Torquatus* became a name to him, and all his Family, he caused his Son to be beheaded for fighting against his command; notwithstanding he had obtained the victory, whence *Manlius's* severity became a Proverb.

Torrefaction, (*Lat.*) a parching, scorching, or roasting.

Torrent, (*Lat.*) a strong stream, or violent flood running down a Hill.

Torrid, (*Lat.*) burning, or parching.

Torsion, (*Lat.*) a wresting, or wringing of any thing.

Torteauxes, (*French*) a sort of round figures in Heraldry, by some called Wastels alwayred.

Tortuosity. (*Lat.*) a winding, or crooking in and out.

Torvity, (*Lat.*) sowrneſſe, crabbedneſs, or grimness of Aspect.

Tottic, (old word) wavering.

Totality, (*Lat.*) the whole summe of any number: also the whole, or intire part of any thing.

Totilas, a King of the Goths, who overcame the Romans, and took most of the Imperiall Cities.

Totted, a term used in the statute of *Edward* the 3d signifying a note made in the Estreat rolls that go out of the Exchequer to the Sheriff, of all such debts as are pay'd to the Sheriff, upon the Kings Account.

Touch the wind and war no more, a term in Navigation is to bid him at the helm keep the ship as near the wind, as may be.

Tournement, (*French*) a revolution, turning

turning, or changing, also a justling, or tilting.

Tournois, a kind of French coin, valuing the tenth part of a penny.

To *Tow*, a term in Navigation, to drag any thing astern, a ship in the water.

Towton, a Town in *York-shire*, where, in the year 1461. a mighty pitch't battell was fought between the two Houses of *York*, and *Lancaster*, where 30000. men were left dead upon the place; but the victory fell to *York*.

Towrus; when a Roe desires copulation, he is said to go to his Towrus, (a term of Hunting.)

Toylet, (*French*) a kind of bag, to put night-cloaths in.

T R.

Trabal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a beam.

Tracasserie, (*French*) a needlesse hurrying, or restlesse travelling up and down.

Traces, among Hunters, signifyeth the foot-steps of wild beasts.

Tract, (*Lat.*) a continued line, a long road: also, a discourse drawn in length. Tract is also the footing of a Boar, (a Term in Hunting.)

Tractable, (*Lat.*) gentle, or easie to be managed, or ordered.

Tractate, (*Latin*) a handling, or treating of any thing, a treatise.

Tradition, (*Lat.*) a delivering: also, a bequeathing any Doctrine to posterity from age to age.

Traduction, (*Lat.*) a translating, or conveying from one thing, or place, to another: also a defaming, or slandering.

Trafine, an Instrument invented by Mr. *Woodall*, the Chirurgion, which being for the same use as the *Trapan* is much more compendious, and performs the work more advantageously.

Tragacanth, (*Greek*) a certain gum of great use, and medicine, and proceeding from a Shrub of the same name, and which answers to the English name *Goats-thorn*.

Tragecomœdie, (*Greek*) a Play that is half-Tragedy, and half Comedy.

Tragedian, or *Tragediographer*, (*Greek*) a Writer of *Tragedies*.

Tragedie, a sort of dramatic Poem, differing from Comœdie in this, that whereas *Comœdie* represents the ordinary actions of humane life by introducing the common or middle sort of persons, *Tragedie*, which brings in the greatest, and most illustrious of men, sets forth extraordinary actions and events, and so for the most part ends in some mournfull and bloudy *Catastrophe*.

Tragical, (*Greek*) belonging to Tragedies; sad, bloudy, dysastrous.

Tragelaph, (*Greek*) a Stone-buck, or Goat-hart; so called because it is begotten between a Goat, and a Deer.

Tragematopolist, (*Greek*) a Comfit-maker a seller of Preserves, and Confections.

Trajections, (*Lat.*) a passing, or conveying over.

Tralucence, (*Lat.*) a being through clear, a shining through.

Tramontane, (*Ital.*) Northward, or beyond the Mountains from *Italy*.

Tranquility, (*Lat.*) calmness, quietnesse, stillnesse.

Transaction, (*Lat.*) a finishing, dispatching any business.

Transalpine, (*Lat.*) being beyond the *Alps*.

Transcendent, (*Lat.*) surpassing, exceeding, or excelling.

Transcript, (*Lat.*) that which is written out from an Original.

Transcurrence, (*Lat.*) a running over quickly.

Transduction, the same as Traduction.

Transfiguration, (*Lat.*) a transforming, or changing out of one shape into another.

Transfix, (*Lat.*) to run through any thing with a Dart, Sword, or any other sharp Weapon.

Transfretation, (*Lat.*) a passing over a River, or crosse the Sea.

Transfusion, (*Lat.*) a pouring out of one thing into another: *Transfusion* of the bloud is a late anatomical invention experimented by the Royall Society, for the conveyance of the blood of one animal into the body of another.

Transgression, (*Lat.*) a going beyond ones bounds, a committing a Trespasse, or Crime.

Transjection, (*Lat.*) see *Trajection*.

Transition, (*Lat.*) a passing from one thing to another, In Rhetorick it is a part of an Oration, wherein they passe from one subject to another.

Transitory, (*Lat.*) soon passing away, fading, or perishing.

Translation, (*Lat.*) a changing from one thing, or place to another, a turning out of one language into another: also when a light Planet separateth from a more weighty one, and presently appplyeth to one more heavy.

Translucid, (*Lat.*) the same as Transparent, shining through.

Transmarine, (*Lat.*) being beyond the Seas.

Transmeation, (*Lat.*) a passing through or beyond.

Transmew,

Transmew, (old word) to change.

Transmigration, (*Lat.*) a removing ones habitation from one place to another: in Philosophy it signifies the passing of departed souls out of one body into another, whether of the same, or different species which *Pythagoras*, and his followers are said to have held.

Transmission, (*Latin*) a conveying through, a sending from one place to another.

Transmotion, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical figure of sentence being the transferring, or removing the cause of any thing from ones self, it is otherwise called *Variatio* & *Transitus* and in Greek *Metastasis* according to *Aquila Romanus*, with this *Metastasis Ruffinianus* makes *Metabasis* to be the same, but *Rutilius Lupus* makes it a different figure.

Transmutation, (*Lat.*) a changing from one thing to another.

Transome, in Architecture, is an overthwart beam, or brow-post: in Navigation it is a piece of timber that lies athwart the stern between the two fashion-pieces and lays out the breadth of the ship at the buttocks.

Transparent, (*Lat.*) to be seen through.

Transparency, a Term in Heraldry, *vide Adumbration*.

Transpiration, (*Lat.*) an evaporating, exhaling, or breathing forth.

A *Transport*, or *Transportation*, a carrying over the Seas, or any River: also a sudden trance, or rapture of mind.

Transposition, (*Lat.*) an inverting, or changing the order of things: it is especially taken for a figure of *Prosodia*, which is called in Greek *Metathesis*.

Transylvania, a Country lying beyond the *Carpathian* Mountains, now called *Sibemburgben*, which together with *Servia*, and *Wallachia*, were hertofore called *Dacia*.

Transubstantiation, (*Lat.*) a converting, or changing of one substance into another: more especially, among the Papists, it is taken for the bread in the Sacrament, being changed into the body of Christ.

Transvection, (*Lat.*) a carrying over.

Transverse, (*Latin.*) acrosse, or overthwart.

Transvolation, (*Lat.*) a flying over.

Trapan, a Chirurgians Instrument principally and upon occasion of any fracture in the *Cranium*, or skull.

Trapezium (*Greek*) a figure consisting of four sides all unequall to one another, and as many oblique angles: a term in Geometry.

Travailours-joy, a sort of herb called in *Latin Viorna*.

Trave, (*French*) a term in Architecture, a trevile, or little room,

Traverse, (*French*) to go acrosse, or overthwart. In Common-Law, it signifieth to deny any point of the matter wherewith one is charged: also in Navigation it is taken for the way of a ship, in respect of the points whereon they sayl: in gunnery it is to turn a piece upon her platform which way you please.

A *Traverst'd* Horse (a term in Horsemanship,) is a Horse that hath two white feet on either side.

Traverses, (*French*) turnings, and windings; it is also taken figuratively for troubles, and vexations. *Cleopatra*.

Travested, (*French*) shifted in apparel, disguised.

Trauliſmus, (*Greek*) a stammering repetition of the first syllable, or letter of a word as *Tu Tu Tullius*.

Traumatick, (*Greek*) belonging to wounds: it is an Epithet proper to severall herbs which are effectuall in the curing of wounds, the same as vulnerary in Latin.

Treasure trove, money which being found in any place, and not owned, belongeth to the King.

Treated, (*French*) handled, also entertained.

Treble, the highest part in Musick called in *Latin Altus*.

Tredcale, an Aspect of 108. *d*.

Tree-nells, in Navigation are certain pins made of the Heart of Oak, wherewith they fasten all the planks unto the timber.

Trefoil, (*Lat. Trifolium*) a herb commonly called *Three leaved-grass*. There are of this herb severall sorts as *Meadow-Trefoil*, *Heart-Trefoil*, *Pearl-Trefoil*, *White*, and *Red Honey-suckles*.

Trellis (*French*) a Lattice, Grate, or Crosse-bar.

Tren, (*French*) a certain Instrument, wherewith Marriners kill fish.

Trenchant, (*French*) sharp, also bowing.

To *Trench*, the ballast in Navigation is to divide it.

Trentalls, (*French*) Obsequies, Dirges, or Funerall-Songs.

Trepan, a kind of Chirurgians Instrument see *Trapan*.

To *Trepan*, or *Trapan* (*Ital.*) *Trapolare* to intrap, or ensnare; but more especially in that manner which is used by Whores and Ruffians.

Trepidation, (*Latin*) a trembling.

Tressel-trees, in Navigation, are pieces of Timber

Timber, that bolt the Croſſe trees at the Croſſe trees at the head of the Maſts.

Treſtle, a Trevet, or Stool with three feet.

Triacle, a kind of Antidote againſt poiſon, called in Latin *Theriaca*.

Triangular, (*Latin*) made in the faſhion of a Triangle *i.e.* a figure having three angles, or corners.

Triarchie, (*Greek*) a government by Three.

Triarians, one of the orders of the Roman Souldiers, who were divided into *Principes*, *Haſtati*, *Triarii*, and *Velites*.

Tribe, (*Latin*) a kindred, Family, or company dwelling in the ſame Ward.

Tribunal, (*Lat.*) a judgement ſeat.

Tribune, (*Lat.*) an Officer of great authority among the Romans, of which there were two ſorts, *Tribunus Plebis*, i.e. a Tribune of the People, and *Tribunus Militum*, i. e. a *Tribune* of the Souldiers.

Tributary, (*Lat.*) paying Tribute *i. e.* money exacted out of mens Eſtates.

Trica, the hair of *Berenice*.

Tricennial, (*Lat.*) of 30 years.

Tricliniary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a dining Room, or Parlour.

Tricornous, (*Lat.*) having three horns.

Tricbotomy, (*Greek*) a dividing into three parts.

Trident, (*Lat.*) a three forked Inſtrument; but more peculiarly it is taken for that Mace, which the Poets fain to have been born by *Neptune*, as an Enſign of his command.

Tridentine, (*Latin*) belonging to *Trent*, a City in the Country of *Tyrol*.

Triduan, (*Lat.*) continuing three days.

Triennial, (*Lat.*) continuing three years.

Trientał, (*Lat.*) a Veſſel containing half a pint, or the third part of a Sextary.

Trieterick, (*Greek*) done every three year.

Trifarious, (*Lat.*) divided into three, or done three manner of ways.

Trifole, (*Lat.*) a kind of Plant called three-leaved graſs: alſo a reſemblance of that Plant in Heraldry.

Triform, (*Lat.*) having three forms.

Trifurcous (*Lat.*) three-forked.

Trigamiſt, (*Greek*) having three wives, or contrarily.

Trigeminous (*Lat.*) three brought forth at a birth: alſo, treble, or threefold.

Triglph's, (*Greek*) a Term in Architecture, or Maſonry, being certain Compartiments, or Borders graven like three furrows.

Trigonal, (*Greek*) belonging to, or repreſenting a *Trigon*, i. e. a Triangle or figure conſiſting of three angles. *Trigon*, alſo in natural Magick is taken for a fourfold tranſmutation, of the ſtarry ſpirits according to the number of the four Elements: each reigning, and laſting two hundred years; ſo that while the fiery *Trigon* laſts, that is during the abovenamed ſpace, the ſuperiour Planets have their conjunctions in a fiery ſign, and ſo of the reſt.

Trillo, (*Ital.*) a graceſull ſhake, or trembling of the voice in ſinging.

Trimenſtrious, (*Lat.*) of three months.

Trinacria, the ancient name of the Iſland of *Sicily*, called alſo *Triquetra*, from its three Promontories, *Lilybæum*, *Pachinum*, and *Pelorum*.

Trine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the number 3. an aſpect of 120 *d.* thus marked △.

Trinitarians, (*Lat*) a ſort of Hereticks that deny the Myſtery of the Trinity.

Trinity, (*Lat.*) the number three: alſo the diſtinction of three perſons in the Unity of the God-head.

Trinobantes, a certain people anciently inhabiting the Eaſt-part of the *Britiſh* Iſland.

Tripontium, the ancient name of a Town in *Northampton-ſhire*, implying as much as a Town that hath three Bridges; and therefore it ſeemeth to be the ſame with that Town which is commonly called *Torceſter*, which is cut through by three ſpeciall channels, which have three ſeverall Bridges over them.

Trinodal, (*Lat.*) having three knots.

Trinquet, (*French*) the higheſt ſayl or topgallant of any ſhip; it is alſo taken metaphorically for any gay trifling thing.

Triobolar, (*Lat.*) as it were, worth but three half-pence, vile, little set by, or eſteemed.

Triours, in Common-Law, are ſuch as are choſen by the Court, to examine whether a challenge, made to any of the Pannel, be juſt, or no.

Tripartite, (*Lat.*) divided into three parts.

Tripedal, or *Tripedaneous* (*Latin*) containing three foot in meaſure.

Triplication, (*Lat.*) a making treble, or threefold.

Triplicity, (*Lat.*) a being treble, or threefold; it is a word particularly uſed in Aſtrology, for the four fold diviſion of the ſigns, according to the number of the Elements, each diviſion conſiſting of 3 ſigns that is to ſay the firſt called the fiery *Triplicity*, of the three fiery ſigns *Aries*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius* the ſecond calld the Aery *Triplicity*, of the three Aery ſigns *Gemini* *Libra* and *Aquarius*,

Aquarius; the third called the Watry *Triplicity* into the three Watry signs *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*; the fourth called the Earthly *Triplicity*, into the three Earthly signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, *and Capricornus*: also among the *Essential dignities* of the planets are reckoned their *Triplicities* which are their denominations in the *Triplicities* of the signs as in the fiery *Triplicity*, rule *Sol* by day, *Jupiter* by night, *Saturn* indifferently: in the Aery *Saturn* by day, *Mercury* by night, *Jupiter* in common in the watry, *Venus* is Diurnal, *Mars* Nocturnal, and the *Moon* common in the Earthy; *Venus* hath the day, the *Moon* the night, *Mars* both.

Tripode, (*Greek*) a stool, or any thing that standeth upon three feet.

Tripoly, a kind of Plant by some called Turbit: by others blew Cammomile; also a stone which being reduced to powder, is made use of by Lapidaries to polish their Jewels.

Triptote, (*Greek*) a term in Grammar, being a Noun declined with three Cases.

Tripudiation, (*Lat.*) a tripping on the toe in a dance.

Trireme, (*Lat.*) a Gally with three oars on each side.

Mercurius *Trismegistus*, a famous *Ægyptian* in ancient times who was both a great Philosopher, Priest, and King.

Trisulk, (*Latin*) three-furrowed.

Trisyllabicall, (*Greek*) consisting of three syllables.

Trite, (*Lat.*) worn old, made common, with much use.

Tritheites, (*Greek*) a sort of Hereticks which held the Trinity to be divided into three distinct God-heads.

Triticean, (*Lat.*) made of wheat.

Tritis, the immunity of a man dwelling in the Forrest, from his attendance therein.

Triton, a Sea Deity, the son of *Neptune* and *Salacia*, faigned by the Poets to have been the Trumpeter of *Neptune*.

Trituration, (*Latin*) a threshing of Corn.

Trivial, (*Latin*) scattered in the highway, common, little esteemed, or valued; from *Trivium*, a place where three ways meet.

Triumphal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Triumph, i. e. a solemn shew at the return of a Generall from some noted Victory. See *Ovation*.

Triumvirat, (*Lat.*) an ancient Magistracy in *Rome*, wherein three men had an equall authority.

Trochee, (*Greek*) a foot in Greek and Latin verse consisting of 2 syllables, one long, and one short, as *Virgo*.

Trochings, a term in Hunting, the small little branches on the top of the Deers-head divided into 3. or 4.

Trochisk, (*Greek*) a certain medicinal composition made of powders, and formed round in fashion of a little wheel.

Trode, (old word) signifying a path.

Troglodytes, a people anciently inhabiting the farthest part of *Æthiopia*, of a fierce salvage nature, dwelling in Caves, and feeding upon raw flesh.

Troilus, the son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who venturing to fight with *Hercules* was slain by him.

Tromperie, (*French*) deceit, consenage.

Trophy, (*Greek*) any thing set up in token of Victory.

Trophonius, a certain Prophet inhabiting a Cave called the *Trophonian* Den, into which who ever entred, became uncapable of laughter. In this Cave there was an Oracle of *Jupiter*, who was thence called *Jupiter Trophonius*.

Tropical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Trope *i.e.* a Rhetoricall exornation which turns a word from its proper, to another signification.

Tropicks, (from the Greek word *trepein*, i. e. to turn) two imaginary circles of the Sphear, being the utmost bound of the Suns course; the one is called the Tropick of *Cancer*, the other the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

Trosque, the same as *Trochisk*.

Troy weight, in measuring is an allowance of twelve ounces to the pound.

Trover, in Common Law, is an action, against him who having found another mans goods, refuseth to deliver them upon demand.

Trough, in Navigation, is the space between two waves or billows.

Trowels, (*French*) an Instrument used by Masons, to dawb Mortar withall.

Truand, (*French*) a vagabond, or lazy loytring fellow, a common beggar.

Truchman, see *Drogoman*.

Trucks, or round Balls see *Parrels*, *Trucks* are also round entire pieces of wood like wheels for great guns at sea to be carried on.

Trucidation, (*Lat.*) a cruel murdering.

Truculent, (*Lat.*) of a cruell, tough, or threatning countenance.

Truelove, see *Herb Paris*.

Trulliſſation, (*Lat*) a plaistering with mortar.

Truncation,

Truncation, (*Lat.*) a lopping, maiming, or cutting ſhort.

Trunck, (*Lat.*) a ſtock, ſtem, or body of a tree: alſo a mans body, having the head, arms, and legs cut away.

Truſſing, in Faulconry is when a Hawk raiſeth a fowl aloft, and ſo deſcends down with it to the ground.

Trummous, are two knobs caſt with a piece of Ordnance, on each of her ſides, which lie in two half-holes, upon the two cheeks of the Carriages, to raiſe the piece up or down.

Trunked, in Heraldry, trees growing on a ſtock, are ſaid to be trunked.

Trundle-ſhot, a term in Gunnery is a bolt of Iron 16. or 18. inches in length, ſharp-pointed at both ends, and a round bowl of Lead, a handfull from each end caſt upon it.

Trutination, (*Lat.*) a weighing, or ballancing: alſo a ſtrict examining, conſidering well of a thing.

TU

Tubal, (*Heb.*) *born*, or *worldly*, One of the ſons of *Japheth*, by whoſe poſterity *Spain* is ſaid to have been firſt peopled.

Tubal-Cain, (*Heb.*) *Wordly poſſeſſion, or a birds neſt of the World*, the ſon of *Lamech*, and the firſt Inventor of all curious Smiths work in Braſs, and Iron.

Tube, (*Lat.*) the pipe through which the marrow of the back-bone runneth, alſo any long pipe through which water, or other liquid ſubſtance, is conveyed.

Tubercula, in Chiromancy are thoſe more eminent muſcles, or protuberant parts under the fingers, they are otherwiſe called Montes, that under the *thumb Tuberculum*, or *Mons Veneris*, that in the root of the *fore-finger is* called *Mons Jovis*, of the *middlefinger Mons Saturni*, of the *Ring finger Mons Solis*, of the *Little finger Mons Mercurii*.

Tuberous, (*Lat.*) having wens, or fleſhy bunches: alſo, full of ſwellings.

Tubicination, (*Latin*) a ſounding of a Trumpet, Pipe, or Cornet.

Tubulation, (*Lat.*) a making hollow like a Pipe.

Tuck, in Navigation, is the gathering of the works upon the Ships quarter, under water.

Tudiculation, (*Lat.*) a bruiſing, or pounding with Smiths Hammers.

Tuell, among Hunters, the fundament of any beaſt.

Tuilleries, (*French*) ſo called becauſe that tiles were made there. It is a ſtately work all of free-ſtone, & the Portall is of marble Pillars and Jaſper, it ſometimes belonged to the ſuburbs of St. *Honore* in *Paris*, by the ſide of the Louvre, the Queen Mother drawing the plot her ſelf, and began firſt to build there.

Tuition, (*Lat.*) a protecting, guarding, or ſafe keeping.

Tulipant, a Shaſh, or Wreath, worn by the *Indians* inſtead of a Hat.

Tullia, the daughter of *Servius Tullius*, who being married to *Tarquinius Superbus*, incited her Husband to kill her Father, that he might injoy the Kingdom himſelf.

Tullus Hoſtilius, a War-like King of the Romans, who was the firſt that ordained Tribute, and Cuſtom, and moſt of the Enſigns of the authority uſed among the Romans, as the *Sella curulis*, *toga picta*, and *Pretexta*.

Tumbrel, a certain Engine for the puniſhing of Scolds, called alſo a Cucking-ſtool; alſo an old word ſignifying a Dung-cart.

Tumefaction, (*Lat.*) a cauſing to ſwell.

Tumid, (*Lat.*) puft up, or ſwollen.

Tumour, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling, or riſing of the fleſh.

Tumulation, (*Lat.*) a burying, or intombing.

Tumultuary, (*Lat.*) done in haſt, ſuddenly or without advice.

Tun, a certain liquid meaſure, containing 252 Gallons.

Tunicle, (*Lat.*) a little Coat: alſo a membrane, or thin skin, covering any part of the body: there are four eſpecially which cover the eye, the Corneal, or, Horny, the Uveal, the Vitreal, or glaſſy, and the Cryſtalline; and to each of theſe, there are four humours anſwerable. And four that cover the Cods, the Scrotum, the *Erythroides*, the *Epydidymis*, and one other which is called *Dartos*.

Tunnocellum, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, by *Cambden*, thought to be the ſame with that which we now call, *Tinmouth*, i.e. the *mouth* of the river *Tine*; where the firſt cohort *Elia Claſſica*; was in pay for Sea-ſervice. This Town hath a very ſtrong Caſtle, which *Robert Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland*, holding againſt King *William Rufus*, was therein cloſely beſieged, and taken priſoner.

Turbant, a certain Wreath, or Ornament for the head uſed among the Turks, and

other Oriental Nations inſtead of Hats, is made of a Shalh, or whole piece of Linnen called *Telbent*, and the *Turbant* it ſelf is called by the Turks, *Serruck*.

Turbary, an intereſt to dig Turfs upon a Common.

Turbervills, the ſirname of a very conſiderable Family, who have had their ancient habitation at *Bere* in *Dorcet-ſhire*; they are ſtyled in Latin Records, *de Turbida Villa*.

Turbination, (*Lat.*) the faſhioning of a thing ſmall at the bottom, and broad above like a Top.

Turbineous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſtorm, or whirlwind.

Turbith, a kind of plant otherwiſe called *Trripoly*: alſo a red Mineral, which being beaten to powder, is uſed in Phyſick.

Turbot, a kind of fiſh called in Greek *Rhombus*.

Turbulent, (*Latin*) buſie, troubleſome, ſeditious.

Turgeſcence, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling up, or growing big.

Turgid, or *Turgent*, (*Lat.*) ſwelling, riſing, puft up.

Turgy, (in Greek *Theurgia*) a conference with good Angels; it is alſo called, white Magick.

Turingia, a Country of *Saxony*, once a Kingdom, now a Landgraviat; it lyeth upon the Rivers *Sala* and *Werra*, and hath the *Hercynian* Wood on the North: the chief City of this Country, is called *Erdfordia*.

Turmeric, a root of a Saffron colour within and without, being a proper Cure for the yellow jaundice.

Turneament, ſee *Tournement*.

Turnſole, a kind of colour uſed in painting: alſo an herb called in Greek *Heliotrophium*.

Turpentine, (*Greek Terebinthina*) a kind of Gum, or Roſin, diſtilling from the Turpentine tree, the Larch, and ſome other ſorts of trees.

Turpith, a Chimicall preparation of *Mercury*, and the Oil of Vitriol.

Turpitude, (*Latin*) filthineſs, baſeneſs, ſordidneſs.

Turriferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Towers.

Tuſcane-work, in Architecture, is one of the five ſorts of Pillars. See *Corinthian*.

Tuſcia, a Countrey of *Italy*, lying between the Rivers *Tiber*, and *Macra*, it was anciently called *Tyrrhenia*, from *Tyrrhenus* the ſon of *Atys*: alſo *Hetruria* and *Tuſcany*, from *Tuſculus*, (as ſome ſay) the ſon of *Hercules*.

Tutelary, (*Lat.*) having the guard, cuſtody, or protection of any thing.

Tutia, a veſtal Virgin, who being accuſed of Inceſt, would not fly to any man for her abſolution; but putting a Sive into the River *Tiber*, prayed to *Veſta*, that if ſhe were free, ſhe might have power to carry water in it to her Temple; which was immediately performed.

Tutie, (*Lat.*) the duſt, or foil of braſs, growing together into a kind of ſtone which is much uſed in Phyſick, eſpecially for the eyes.

Tutilina, a certain goddeſſe among the Romans who was ſaid to have the care and protection of Corn.

Tuiſco, a certain Idol adored by the ancient Germans, thought by ſome to be the ſame with *Mercury*: from this Idol, *Tueſday* took its denomination, and the people were called *Dutch* people.

Tutſan, (*Androſæum Dyonyſia, Siciliana*) a very good traumatie or wound herb, and therefore as ſome think called *Tutſan quaſi Toutsſaine*, i. e. in French all ſound; it is otherwiſe called in Engliſh *Park-leaves*.

T W

Twibil, (*Dutch*) a Carpenters Inſtrument to make Mortiſe holes withall.

Twi-light, (*Dutch*) the time betwixt day and night, the dusk of the Morning, or Evening.

Twight, (*Sax.*) pulled.

To *Twyer*, (*Sax.*) to ſing.

T Y

Tybur, a City not far from *Rome*, built as ſome ſay by *Catillus* the *Arcadian* the Admirall of *Evander*; others by *Tyburtus* the Grand-Child of *Amphiaraus*: it is now called *Tivoli*.

Tydeus, the ſon of *Oeneus*, King of *Caledonia*, he having ſlain his Brother *Menalippus*, fled to *Adraſtus*, whoſe daughter *Delphile* he married; afterwards being ſent by *Polynices*, to his Brother *Eteocles*, King of *Thebes*, he overcame all his gueſts at ſeverall Combats; whereupon at his return they ſet 50 young men to lie in wait for him under the command of *Maon*, the ſon of *Aemon*, and *Lycophon*, the ſon of *Antiphonus*, who were all ſlain by him except *Maon*, whom he ſent back to carry the news of the others deaths: at length he was mortally wounded by one *Menalippus* a *Theban*.

Tymætes, a great Prophet, the ſon of *Priamus* and *Ariſtia*.

Tympaniſt

Tympaniſt, he that playeth upon a Tymbrel, Taber, or Drum, called *Tympanum*.

Tympany, (*Greek*) a kind of diſeaſe wherein the body becomes ſwollen up with wind, a dropſie.

Tyndarus, a King of *Obalia*, whoſe wife *Leda* brought forth two egges, in one whereof was contained *Pollux* and *Helena*, in the other *Caſtor* and *Clytemneſtra*.

Type (*Greek*) ſee *Typicall*.

Typhoeus, the ſon of *Titan*, and *Terra*; a Gyant of a very vaſt bigneſs, who going to make war with *Jupiter*, was by him ſtruck with Thunder.

Typhon, a King of *Egypt*, who killing his brother *Oſiris*, and cutting him into ſeverall pieces, diſperſed him through divers Countries.

Typicall, (*Greek*) bearing a Type, *i.e.* an example, figure, likeneſſe, or ſhadow of any thing.

Typographer, (*Greek*) a Printer.

Tyrannicide, (*Greek*) the killing of a Tyrant, or cruell Governour.

Tyrconel, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulſter*.

Tyre, a famous City of *Phœnicia*, anciently called *Sarra*, which in the *Phœnician* language ſignifyed a fiſh; that place abounding with a kind of ſhell-fiſh; the liquor whereof colloureth of a purple dye.

Tyro, a *Theſſalian* Virgin, the daughter of *Salmoneus* and *Alcidice*; after the death of her own Mother, ſhe was very harſhly dealt with by her Mother-in Law *Sidero*: ſhe being got with child by *Neptune* (who lay with her in the ſhape of *Enipeus*, with whom ſhe was in love) brought forth twins, *Pelias*, and *Neleus*, and afterwards being married to her Uncle *Cretheus*, ſhe brought forth *Æſon*, *Amythaon*, and *Pheres*.

Tyrociny, (*Lat.*) an apprentiſhip, or new beginning in any Art, or Faculty; but more peculiarly Military diſcipline: from *Tyron*, a raw young Souldier, one newly entred into the Art of war.

Tyrrheni, a people inhabiting *Tuſcia*, or *Tyrrhenia*, being that part of *Italy* which lyeth upon the Sea, called from thence the *Tyrrhene Sea*.

V A

Vacation, or *Vacancy*, (*Lat.*) a being at leiſure, or ceaſing from buſineſſe. It is alſo commonly taken for that time which is between one Term and another.

Vaccary, in divers Statutes is taken for a place to keep Cows in: alſo a certain compaſſe of ground within the forreſt of *Aſhdown*.

Vaccoris, an ancient King of *Ægypt*, who relinquiſht all his riches and ſtate, to live a private auſtere life.

Vacillation, (*Latin*) a wavering, tottering, or inconſtancy.

Vacive, (*Lat.*) void, empty.

Vacuity, (*Lat.*) emptineſſe, voidneſſe.

Vacuna, a certain goddeſs among the ancient Romans, to whom the Husbandmen ſacrificed at ſuch times as they reſted from their labours.

Vadimony, (*Lat.*) ſuretiſhip.

Vafrous (*Lat.*) crafty, or ſubtle.

Vagabond, (*Lat.*) a wandring beggar, or idle fellow.

Vagation, (*Lat.*) a ſtraying, or wandering up and down.

Vagination, (*Lat.*) a ſheathing.

To *Vail-bonnet*, to ſtrike ſail in token of ſubmiſſion: alſo, to put off ones Hat, or give any ſign of reſpect.

Vaire, a Term in blazon, being a Fur compoſed of four diſtinct colours, *i. e.* Argent, Gules, Or, and Sable.

Valaſca, a certain Queen of the *Bohemians*, who having made a conſpiracy to ſhake off the dominion of men, raiſed a great Army of women; and having overcome the men, reigned a good while, like a Queen of the *Amazons*.

Valdombreux, a certain religious Order of men inſtituted by *Gualbert* a *Florentine*, who betook himſelf to a private ſtudious life in a place called *Valdombre*, or the ſhady-vale.

Valdo, a certain pious man, who was the firſt inſtitutour of the *Waldenſes* in *Piedmont*.

Valet, ſee *Valet*.

Valentine, a certain Roman Biſhop, in remembrance of whom, every fourteenth day of *February* is ſolemnized; about which time birds chooſe their mates: whence ariſeth the cuſtom of chooſing *Valentines* upon that day.

Valentinians a Sect of Hereticks inſtituted by one *Valentinianus*.

Valerian, (*Phu majus*, *Valeriana major Hortenſis*, *herba benedicta*, *Theriacaria*,) a *Mercurial* plant uſed in Antidotes againſt the plague, and venemous bitings, and of great efficacy againſt the Strangury and difficulty of Urine.

Valerius, the name of divers famous men among the Romans; the chief whereof was called *Valerius Publicola*, who Triumphed

phed over the *Veientes*, and the *Sabines*; and becauſe having built him an houſe in a very ſtrong place, he was ſuſpected of affecting Tyranny, he cauſed his houſe to be pulled down.

Valet, or *Valect*, (*French*) the Groom of a chamber: alſo a young Gentleman under age.

Valetudinary, (*Lat.*) ſickly: Subſtantively taken, an Hoſpitall, or place to keep ſick people in.

Validity, (*Lat.*) ſtrength, power, force.

Valtorts, the ſirname of a very noble Family, who had their ancient reſidence at *Saltaſh* in *Corn-wall*; they are ſtyled in Latin Records, *De valle torta*.

Vambrace, or *Vanbrace*, (*French*) a Gantlet.

Van, a Military word ſignifying the Front or fore part of an Army.

Vancorriers, or *Vauncourers* (*French*) forerunners.

Vandelbiria, the ancient name of a place in *Cambridge-ſhire*, ſo calleed, for that in times paſt the *Vandalls* or *Danes*, there encamped themſelves with a Trench and Rampire; it is thought to have been the ſame with that which is now called *Wandlesbury*.

Vaniloquence, (*Lat.*) a talking, or babling vainly.

Vauntgaurd, (*French*) the foremoſt part of an Army in battle.

Vantrarius, a corrupt Latin word, uſed as a Law-term only; upon this occaſion: Sir *Richard Rockeſly*, held Lands at *Seaton* by Sergeanty to be *Vantrarius Regis, donec perufus fuerit Pari Solutarum pretii* 4d. *i. e.* to be fore-foot-man to the King at ſome certain time, *e. g. when he goeth into Gaſcoign*, untill he had worn out a pair of ſhooes prized 4d.

Vapid, (*Lat*) caſting forth an ill ſmack or ſavour.

Vaporation, (*Lat.*) an exhaling, or ſending forth of vapours, *i. e.* certain fumes or ſmoak, drawn out of the earth by the heat of the *Sun*, and eaſily reſolvable into water.

Vapulation, (*Lat.*) a being ſcourged, or beaten.

Variegation, (*Lat.*) a beautifying with various colours.

Varniſh, is that wherewith a picture is rubbed over to make it ſhine, and have a gloſſe; there is alſo a ground or varniſh, which is laid upon a plate that is to be etched.

Varry (*French*) in Heraldry is a mixture of argent and azure together.

Varry cuppy, a term alſo of Heraldry, ſignifying a Fur of cups; it is alſo called *Varry taſſa*, or *Meire*.

Varvels, (*French*) little rings of ſilver about Hawks legges, having the owners name ingraven on them.

Vaſiferous, (*Lat.*) a carrying a veſſel.

Vaſſal, in Common-Law, is he that holdeth land in fee of his Lord; it is alſo taken for a Slave, or inferiour Servant.

Vaſtation, (*Lat.*) a waſting or deſtroying.

Vaſtity, (*Lat.*) exceſſive bigneſs, hugeneſs, or vaſtneſs of ſtature.

Vatican Hill, one of the ſeven Hills of *Rome*, whereon there ſtandeth a famous Palace and Library, built by Pope *Sixtus* the fourth.

Vaticination, (*Lat.*) a propheſying, or telling of things to come.

Vavaſours, or *Valvaſours*, thoſe that in degree are next unto Barons.

Vaudevil, (*French*) a Countrey Ballad-Roundelay, or Song; it is alſo called a Virelay.

Vauntlay, in Hunting, is the ſetting of Hounds in a readineſſe, where the Chace is to paſſe.

Vawnure, an ancient word, ſignifying a Bulwark, or Out-work for defence.

Vaward, ſee *Vanguard*.

Voyvode, a Prince, or chief Ruler, in *Tranſylvania*, and ſome of thoſe Northern parts.

UB

Uberty, (*Lat.*) ſtore, plenty, fertility.

Ubiquitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, holding Chriſts body, as well as his God-head, to be every where.

Ubiquity, (*Lat.*) a being in all places at one time.

VE

Vecordy, (*Lat.*) unſoundneſs of mind, dotage, ſtupidity.

Vectorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Wagon, or Cartiage.

Vection, (*Lat.*) a carrying.

To *Veer*, in Navigation, to put out more rope, or more ſheat.

Vegetable, *Vegetel* or *Vegetive*, (*Lat.*) living after the manner of Plants and Minerals,

rals indued with vigour, moiſture, and growth.

Vehicular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Vehicle *i.e.* a Cart, Wagon, or Coach, or any thing whereby another is carried, or conveyed.

A *Vein*, is defined by *Anatomiſts* to be a common Organ of the body, round, and oblong, apted for the conveyance of blood and natural ſpirits through all the parts, and according to the ſeveral parts it paſſeth through, it taketh ſeveral denominations, as the *Baſilick*-vein, that which paſſeth from the Liver through the inward proceſſe of the arm; the *Cephalick*, the head vein; the *Caliacal*, that which runnes into the blind Gut; the *Cyſtick*, that which runnes up toward the Neck of the Gall; the *Epigaſtrick*, the flank-veins; Gaſtroepiploick, that which ſpreads it ſelf through the bottom of the Ventricle; *Intercoſtel*, thoſe which run through the upper Ribs, Port-vein, that which is rooted in the Liver, and from thence paſſeth into the Ventricle, Meſentery, and other parts; *Ranular*, that which aſcends from the Throat to the tongue; *Salvatel*, that which from the Liver runnes through the wriſt into the hand; *Saphena* that which runnes through the inward part of the Legge to the Ankle; *Subclavicular*, a branch of the hollow vein, which runnes under the Neck-bone; *Thymick*, a branch of the *Subclavicular*; *Torcular*, that which aſcends by the inſide of the ſcull to the brain.

Velification, (*Lat.*) a hoiſing of ſayles.

Velites, (*Lat.*) the light-armed Souldiers among the Romans (ſee *Triarii*) whence *Velitation*, a light skirmiſhing.

Velivolent, (*Lat.*) flying as it were with full ſayl.

Vellication, (*Lat.*) a plucking, twitching, or giving a ſudden pull. Vellications in Phyſick, are ſaid to be certain convulſions that happen in the Fibers of the Muſcles.

Velocity, (*Lat.*) ſwiftneſſe.

Velvet-flower (ſee *Florimor*.

Venality, (*Lat.*) a ſetting to ſale, or a being ſaleable.

Venatick, or *Venatorious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to hunting, or chacing.

Vendible, (*Lat.*) ſaleable, fit for ſale:

Vendication, (*Lat.*) a challenging to ones ſelf, a claiming.

Venditation, (*Lat.*) oſtentation, a bragging, or vain ſetting forth of ones ſelf.

Vendition, (*Lat.*) a ſelling.

Venedocia, the ancient name of all that part of *Wales* which is otherwiſe called *Guinethia*, or *North-wales*.

Venefick, or *Veneficious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Veneficе*, i.e. the art of making poyſons; alſo witchcraft, or ſorcery.

Venenous, (*Lat.*) venemous, or full of poyſon.

Veneration, (*Lat.*) a reverencing, or worſhipping.

Venereal, or *Venerous*, (*Lat.*) given to *Venery*, i.e. luſt or carnall deſires.

Venereal-diſeaſe, (*Lat.*) *Morbus Gallicus*, or *Lues Venerea*, a certain virulent, and contagious diſpoſition of the body, contracted by immoderate *Venery*, or coupling with unſound perſons; it is vulgarly called the *French* Pox.

Venetia, a famous City of *Italy*, built in the year 421. upon certain Iſlands of the *Adriatick* Sea, 60 in number, by the inhabitants of *Aquilea* and *Pavia*, who fled thither for fear of the Huns; it is now become a great Common-wealth, and hath large Territories, both in *Italy*, and other places.

Venew, in Common-law is taken for a neighbouring, or near place.

Venial, (*Lat.*) worthy of pardon, or forgiveneſſe; whence in Theologie they make a diſtinction between Mortall ſinnes, and Venial ſins.

Vent, (*Lat*) a wind, or breath: alſo a place for air to come in, and out at.

Venta Belgarum, the ancient name of *Winchеſter*, a pleaſant City in *Hant-ſhire*, called by the Brittains *Caer Gaunte*, by the Saxons *Widaunchеſter*; and by the Vulgar Latins *Wintonia*, *Venta*, giveth name alſo unto two other Towns; *Caſter* in *Norfolk*, called *Venta Icenorum*, *Caerwent*, in *Mounmouthſhire*, called *Venta Silurum*.

Ventelet, (*Dimin.*) a ſmall gaile of wind.

Ventiduct, (*Lat.*) a conveyance of wind by Pipes, or otherwayes.

Ventilation, (*Lat.*) a fanning or gathering of wind: alſo a winnowing of Corn.

Ventoſity, (*Lat.*) windineſs.

Ventricle, (*Lat.*) the ſtomack; it is alſo taken for any round concavity of the body.

Ventriloquy, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking inwardly, or as it were from our belly.

Venundation, (*Lat.*) a buying or ſelling.

Venus, (*Lat.*) the goddeſſe of love, pleaſures, and delight, whom the Poets faign to have ſprung out of the ſome of the Sea, after that the *Teſticles* of *Cœlus* had been cut off, and thrown in by *Saturn*, whence ſhe was called *Aphrodite*: alſo the name of one of the ſeven Planets, orwandring Stars.

Venus,

Venus Navel-wort (*Cotyledon, Ecetabulum, Umbilicus Veneris; Scutellum, Umbilicus Terræ*) a plant of *Venus*, esteemed of great use; they heal sore and exulcerated Kidneyes, it is otherwise called *Wall peny-Wort*, and *Kidney-wort*.

Venustation, (*Lat.*) a making handsome, or beautiful.

Veracity, (*Lat.*) a saying truth.

Verb (*Lat. a word*) one of the chiefest of the four declinable parts of speech, which being declined with Person Mood, and Tense, expresse doing, or suffering, or being, in that thing, or person, to which it is joyned; the Principal division of a Verb is into Personall (which hath all the three persons in both throughout all Moods and Tenses) and Impersonall which is only used in the third Person, singular without all Moods and Tenses: the Verb personal is principally distinguish'd into two Voices, *Active*, and *Passive*, which see in their proper places; but there are several Latin Verbs which are capabl, but of one voice, as the Verb *Neuter*, which under an active termination, hath such kind of active signification, as is not capable of a passive, as *Curro I run*; a Verb *Deponent*, which under the passive termination hath an active signification as *Glorior*, *I boast*; and a Verb *Commune*, which under a passive termination hath a signification either Active, or Passive, as *Osculor I kisse* or *am kissed*.

Verbal, (*Lat.*) consisting of words, or delivered only in words.

Verbatim, (*Lat.*) word for word.

Verbeia, a certain goddesse, among the ancient *Brittains*, to whom the Captain of the second Cohort of the *Lingones* erected an Altar near *Ilekly* in *York-shire*. She is thought by *Cambden*, to have been the Nymph, or goddesse of the River *Wherf*, which was also anciently called *Verbeia*.

Verberation, (*Lat.*) a beating, or striking.

Verbosity, (*Lat.*) a being full of words.

Verecund, (*Lat.*) shame-fac'd, modest, bashfull.

Verdent, (*Lat.*) green, fresh, flourishing.

Verdera, (*Lat. Viridarius*) a judiciall Officer of the Kings Forrest, who receives, and inrolls the attachments of all manner of trespasses of the Forrest of Vert and Venison.

Verdie, or *Verdea*, a kind of rich *Italian* wine.

Verdict, the answer of a Jury, or Inquest, made upon any cause civil, or Criminal, committed by the Court to their consideration, or triall.

Verdigrease, (*Lat. Æruga*) a green substance taken from the rust of Brasse, or Copper.

Verditure, a green colour among Painters.

Verdoy, a Term in Heraldry, when a bordure is charged with leaves, fruit, and flowers, and other the like Vegetables.

Verdure, (*French*) greennesse.

Verge, (*French*) a rod or wand, or sergeants Mace: also the compasse about the Kings Court, that bounds the Jurisdiction of the Lord Steward of the Kings house-hold, and is accounted twelve miles compasse: also a rod whereby one is admitted Tenant, holding it in his hand, and swearing fealty to the Lord of the Mannour, and for that cause is called, Tenant by the *Verge*.

Vergobert, (*French*) a chief Officer, or Magistrate among the ancient *Hedui*.

Veridical, (*Lat.*) telling or speaking truth.

Veriloquent, (*Lat.*) the same.

Verisimility, (*Lat.*) the probability, or likely-hood of a thing.

Vermiculate, (*Lat.*) worm-eaten: also imboidered with severall colours.

Vermilion, (*French*) a ruddy or deep red colour.

Vermination, (*Lat.*) a certain disease wherein worms are bred, and cause a griping of the guts.

Vermiparous (*Lat.*) breeding or bringing forth worms.

Vernaccia, a kind of Italian Wine.

Vernaculous, (*Lat.*) proper and peculiar to a Country.

Vernal, or *Vernant*, (*Lat.*) flourishing, or belonging to the Spring.

Vernility, (*Lat.*) servilenesse, or slavery.

Verona, a famous City of *Italy*, built as some say, by *Brenus* the *Gaul*; heretofore governed by the Family of the *Scaligeri*, and now under the jurisdiction of the *Venetians*.

Verrey, a tem in Heraldry, the same as *Varry*, i. e. Fur; consisting of Ore and Azure, or Ore and Vert.

Verrucous, (*Lat.*) full of Warts, or little Excrescencies of the flesh.

Versatile, (*Lat.*) apt to be wound, or turned any way.

Versation, (*Lat*) a turning or winding two and again.

Versicle, (*Lat.*) a little verse, or sentence.

Versification, (*Lat.*) a making of verses.

Version, (*Lat.*) a Translation; or turning out of one Language to another.

Vert, in Heraldry a green colour; but in the Forrest Lawes, it is every thing that grows, and

and bears a green leaf within the Forrest, that may cover and hide a Deer.

Vertebra, (*Lat.*) a joynt in the body, where the bones so meet, that they may turn as in the huckle bone.

Vertera, a Town of ancient memory in *Westmoreland*; where in the *Romans* time, a Captain kept his residence with a Band of the *Directories*, this place remaineth yet a poor Village, called *Burgus sub Saxeto*, or *Burgh* under *Stanmore*.

Vertical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Vertex* or top of the head, whence *Vertical-point*, in Astronomy, is that point of the Heavens, which is directly over ones head.

Vertiginous, (*Lat.*) troubled with a Vertigo, *i. e.* a swimming, or giddinesse in the head.

Vertumnus, a certain Deity worshipt by the ancient Latins, who could change himself into all forms. See *Pomona*.

Vervain, a kind of herb called in Latin *Verbena*, in Greek Ἱερὰ βοτάνη *i. e. Herba Sacra*, in regard it was anciently used about sacred Rites and Ceremonies: It is likewise otherwise called Holy Herb, *Pigeons* Grasse and *Juno's* Tears.

Vervecine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a weather.

Vervise, a kind of cloth, otherwise called Plonkets.

Verulamium, by *Ptolomy*, called *Verolanium*; the name of a City heretofore of very great repute in *Hertfordshire*, the ruines whereof appear at this day, near unto Saint *Albans*; the *Saxons* termed it *Watlingaceaster*, from the famous high-way, commonly called *Watling-street*, and also *Warlamceaster*.

Very Lord, and Very Tenant, in Common Law, are those that are immediate Lord and Tenant to one another.

Vesanous, (*Lat.*) mad, furious, outragious.

Vesculent, (*Lat.*) to be eaten, fit for food.

Vesicatory, (*Lat.*) a Cupping-glasse: also, a sharp plaister or oyntment, applyed to raise blisters in the skin.

Vesicle, (*Lat.*) a little bladder.

Vespers, Evening-Song, Prayers said about Evening time.

Vespertine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Evening time.

Vespilone, (*Lat.*) one, who in the time of a great sickenesse carryeth forth dead bodies in the night to be buried.

Vesta, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, taken sometimes by the Poets for the earth, and sometimes for the fire: in honour of whom, *Numa Pompilius* instituted many Rites and Ceremonies, and consecrated to her service certain Virgins called *Vestalls*, who were to take care of the Vestal fire, which when it went out, was not to be kindled by any earthly fire, but to be renewed by the beams of the *Sun*. They were injoyned to preserve their virginity inviolable, so long as they remained in the service of the goddesse, and whoever was found faulty among them, was buried alive.

Vestiary, (*Lat.*) a Wardrobe, or place to lay cloaths, or apparell in.

Vestible, (*Lat.*) a Porch, or Entry.

Vestigation, (*Lat.*) a seeking any one by the print of their foot, a searching diligently.

Vestige, (*Lat.*) a foot-step, or print of any ones foot.

Vestment, or *Vesture*, (*Lat.*) a garment, cloathing, or attire.

Vetation, (*Lat.*) a forbidding.

Vetch, (*Greek* κύαμος, *Lat. Vicia*) a sort of pulse otherwise *Fetch*, or *Tare*, besides the Common Vetch there are severall other sorts of which the *Kidney Vetch*, is called *Anthyllis*, the Crimson grasse *Vetch Cantananee*, the Horse shoo *Vetch*, *Ferrum Equinum*, the yellow wild *Vetch*, *Aphaca*.

Veteran, (*Lat.*) old, serving long in any place, or Office.

Veteratorian, (*Lat.*) crafty, experienced.

Veterine, (*Lat.*) belonging to carriages, or burthens.

Vexillary (*Lat.*) belonging to an Ensign, or Standard; also substan. a Standard-bearer.

U F

Ufens, a Captain of the *Æquicole*, who came to assist *Turnus* against *Æneas*, and was slain by *Gyas* a *Trojan*.

Uffkines, a name anciently given to the successours of *Uffa*, the first King of the *East-English*; they were vassals sometimes, to the King of *Mercia*, sometimes to the Kings of *Kent*.

V I

Via combusta, the last fifteen degrees of *Libra*, and the first fifteen degrees of *Scorpio*. Also in Palmestry the line of *Saturn*, which ascends

aſcends through the middle of the *Vola*, to the *Tuberculum* of the middle finger, is, if it be parted called the *Via combuſta*, or Burnt-way.

Via Lactea, (*Lat.*) is a white circle viſible, in a clear night, as it were in the firmament, paſſing the Signs of *Sagittarius*, and *Gemini*, it is a commonly called the *Milky way*: and by ſome the way to St. *James*, and *Watling ſtreet*; alſo in Palmeſtrie or Chiromancie it is a line running from the *Reſtricta*, to the *Feriens*.

Via Solis, or the *Suns-way*, a right line running downward from the *Tuberculum*, or riſing part of the ring-finger into the Cavity of the hand.

Vial, (*Lat. Phiala*) a pot or glaſſe with a wide mouth.

Viand, (*French*) meat, food, victuals.

Viatick, (*Lat.*) belonging to a journey, or travelling by the high way: alſo ſubſt. proviſion, or things neceſſary for a journey.

Viatorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to travellers.

Vibius Virius a Citizen of *Capua*, who cauſing that City to revolt to *Hannibal*, and being beſieged by the Romans, poiſoned himſelf and perſwaded many of the Senators to do the like.

Vibration, (*Latin*) a ſhaking or winding about, a brandiſhing.

Vibriſſation, (*Lat.*) a quavering or ſhaking the voice in ſinging.

Vicenarious, or *vicesimal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to twenty, or the twentieth in number.

Vicecroy, (*French*) a Deputy-King, one that governs in the place of a King.

Vicinity, (*Lat.*) neighborhood, nearneſs.

Viciſſitude, (*Lat.*) a changing or ſucceeding by turns.

Vicount, (*Lat. Vicecomes*) a kind of Magiſtrate, being the ſame as a *Sheriff*: alſo a Noble-man next in degree unto an Earl.

Victime, (*Latin*) a ſacrifice, or oblation.

Victour, (*Lat.*) an overcomer, or Conquerour.

Vidome, (*Lat. Vicedominus*) the Judge of a Biſhops temporall juriſdiction; being originally the ſame to a Biſhop, as a Vicount to an Earl.

Viduation, (*Lat.*) a depriving, making deſolate, putting into the eſtate of *Viduity*, or Widow-hood.

The *Vies* or *Deviſes*, a Caſtle in *Wiltſhire*, once a very ſtately and magnificent Structure, built at the vaſt expence of *Roger* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, in the reign of King *Stephen*; it is called in Latin by ſome *Diviſio*, by others *Diviſæ*.

View, ſignifieth in Hunting the print of a fallow Deer's foot upon the ground.

Viewers, in Common-Law, thoſe that are ſent by the Court to take view of any place in queſtion, for the better deciſion of the right: alſo upon other occaſions, as of a man in caſe of ſickneſs, or any offence.

Vigone, (*French*) a Demicaſter, or a kind of Hat made of the wooll of a beaſt ſo called.

Vigourous, (*Lat.*) full of vigour, *i. e.* ſtrength, courage, luſtineſs.

To *Vilifie*, (*Lat.*) to ſet light by, to diſeſteem; to make of no value.

To *Vilipend*, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Vility, (*Lat.*) cheapneſſe, a being baſe, or of little worth.

Villinage, in Common Law, is a ſervile kind of Tenure, ſuch as *Velleins*, i. e. bond-men, are fitteſt to perform: but there are ſeveral ſorts of Villenage, not every one that holdeth in Villenage, being a ſervant or bond-man.

Viminall, (*Latin.*) belonging to Oſier wigs.

Vincible, (*Lat.*) to be overcome or vanquiſhed.

Vincture, (*Lat.*) a tying, or binding.

Vindelicia, a Country of *Germany*, bounded on each ſide with *Rhatia*, *Noricum*, *Danubius*, and the *Alps*.

Vindemial, or *Vindemiatory*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Vintage, *i. e.* a Vine-harveſt, or gathering of grapes.

Vindication, (*Lat.*) a revenging or puniſhing: alſo delivering, or ſaving from danger.

Vindonum, the chief City, anciently of the *Seguntiaci*, a people of *Hantſhire*; it was called by the old Brittains, *Brittanden*, now *Silcesteſter*.

Vinitorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the keeping of Vines, Vine-yards, or Wine.

Vinolent, (*Lat.*) ſavouring of Wine, given to drink Wine.

Viol, an Inſtrument of muſick, played on with a bow, and uſed for the moſt part for the playing of a baſe in a Conſort.

Violation, (*Lat.*) a defiling: miſuſing: alſo a tranſgreſſing.

Violet, (*Viola*) a plant well known bearing a fragrant and medicinal flower, beſides the common *Violet* there are ſeverall other

other ſorts of which the *Corn-violet* is call'd *ſpeculum Veneris*, the *Calathian violet pneumonanthe*.

Violin, a Muſicall Inſtrument much after the ſame ſort as the viol, but a great deal ſmaller, and uſed for the playing of the Treble part.

Viperine, (*Lat.*) belonging to vipers, being a ſort of venemous Serpent in ſome hot Countries.

Vipers Bugloſſe, (*Echium Bugloſſum*, *ſilveſtre Viperinum*) a Solar herb, the roots and ſeeds whereof are Cordiall and Expellers of Melancholly.

Virago, (*Lat.*) a manly, or couragious woman.

Viraſon, a cool gale of wind.

Virbius, the ſon of *Theſeus*, and *Hippolyta*, called alſo *Hippolitus*; it ſignifies twice a man.

Virelay, ſee *Vandevill*.

Virge, certain rayes obliquely ſtriking through a cloud, and ſignifying rain.

Virginals, a certain Muſicall Inſtrument commonly known, and played on after the manner of the Organ, and the Harpſicon.

Virgo, (*Lat.*) one of the 12. ſigns of the Zodiack, being phancy'd to bear the reſemblance of a Maid, or Virgin.

Virgult, (*Lat.*) a twig, or company of young ſhoots, or ſprigs growing together.

Viriatus, a famous *Portugheſe*, who from a Hunter, and noted Robber, became at laſt a great Commander; he overthrew the two Roman Pretors, *Ventidius*, and *Plancius*, but at laſt was vanquiſhed by a Conſular Army, and ſlain treacherouſly by the Counſel of *Cæpio*.

Viridity, (*Lat.*) greenneſſe: alſo, luſtyneſſe, ſtrength, freſhneſſe.

Virility, (*Lat.*) mans eſtate, manlineſſe, alſo ability to perform the part of a man, in the act of generation.

Viripotent, (*Latin*) ripe for a man.

Virtuoſo, (*Ital.*) a man accompliſht in vertuous Arts, and Ingenuity.

Virulent, (*Lat.*) full of venome, or deadly poiſon.

Viſceral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the bowels of any creature.

Viſcidity, or *Viſcoſity*, (*Lat.*) a clammineſſe, a ſticking to any thing, like glue, or bird-lime.

Viſibility, (*Lat.*) an aptneſſe, to be ſeen or diſcerned.

Viſier, a Viceroy, or chief Statesman, among the Turks.

Viſion, (*Lat.*) a ſeeing or diſcerning.

Viſtula, a famous River, vulgarly called *Wixel* running out of the *Carpathian* Hill, and dividing *Germany* from *European Sarmatia*.

Viſual, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſight.

Vital, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or ſuſtaining life.

Vitation, (*Lat.*) a ſhunning, or avoiding.

Vitelline, (*Lat*) reſembling the yolke of an Egge.

Vitemberga, the City of *Wittemberg* in *Germany*.

Vitiation, (*Lat.*) a corrupting, or defiling, alſo, a deflowring.

Vitiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Vines.

Vitoldus, a cruell Tyrant of *Lithuania*, who carried with him a bow & arrows whereſoever he went, killing whomſoever he had a mind to kill, though upon never ſo ſlight an occaſion, making it his chiefeſt ſport and recreation.

Vitrical, or *Vitrine*, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made of glaſſe.

Vitrification, (*Lat.*) a making of glaſs.

Vitriolous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Vitriol, *i.e.* a kind of middle ſubſtance between ſtone, and metal, called alſo Copperaſs.

Vituline, (*Latin*) belonging to a Calf.

Vituperation, (*Lat.*) a blaming, or reprehending, or diſpraiſing.

Vivacity, (*Lat.*) livelyneſſe, luſtyneſſe, vigour.

Vivification, (*Lat.*) an enlivening, reviving, quickning.

Viviparous, (*Lat.*) bringing their young alive.

U L

Uladiſlaus, a King of *Hungaria*, who was ſlain in a great battle againſt the *Turks*: alſo the names of ſeverall other Kings of *Hungaria*, and *Bohemia*.

Ulceration, (*Lat.*) a bliſtering, or breaking out into an Ulcer, which is defin'd a *Solution* of the *Continuum*, turning into a runing ſore abounding with *putrid*, and *virulent* matter.

Uligenous, (*Lat.*) plaſhy, wet, full of ſtanding water.

Ulyſſes, the Son of *Laertes* and *Anticlea*, he married *Penelope* the daughter of *Icarius*, by whom he had *Telemachus*. He was by *Palamedes* forced againſt his will to go to the Wars of *Troy*, where he proved very ſerviceable to the *Greeks*, by reaſon of his great

great ſubtilty; for he brought *Achilles* to them who had hid himſelf among the daughters of *Lycomed*. He ſtole away the aſhes of *Laomedon*, which were kept in one of the gates of the City. He took away the *Palladium*, and with the help of *Diomed* ſlew King *Rhæſus*, and brought away his white horſes; he by a wile cauſed *Palamed*, to whom he bore a grudge, to be ſtoned to death; and after *Achilles* was ſlain he was preferred before *Ajax* by the common ſentence of the *Greeks*, to have his Arms: After the wars of *Troy*, intending to ſail back to his own Country, he was caſt by tempeſt, together with his companions, upon unknown Regions. Being caſt upon *Æolia*, he obtained of *Æolus* the winds in a bottle, which was broken by his companions thinking there had been a treaſure conceal'd in it, next coming to the Country of the *Leſtregones*, his companions were changed into beaſts by *Circe*, whom he compelled to reſtore them to their former ſhapes, and lying with her, he begat *Telegonus*, having ſcap't the charms of the *Syrens*, his companions were afterwards caſt away for killing the flocks of *Phaethuſa* the daughter of the Sun, and he only eſcaping, was caſt upon *Ogygia*, and entertained by *Calipſo*, on whom he begat *Nauſithous*, and *Nauſinous*, at length he was entertained by *Nauſicaa* the daughter of *Alcinous*, King of the *Phæacienſes*, and his wife *Arete*, he obtained of them a new ſhip, and attendants, with whom he arrived ſafe at *Ithaca*, where he ſlew all his rivals, and was himſelf ſlain unknown, by his Son *Telegonus*.

Ulophone, a kind of plant called the black *Chamæleon*-Thiſtle; it is alſo called *Vervilago*.

Vle-games, Chriſtmas-games, or ſports, from the French word *Noel*, i. e. Chriſtmaſs, or the Latin *Jubilum*.

Ulſter, a Province in *Ireland*, which containeth theſe following Counties, *Louth*, *Cavon*, *Fermanagh*, *Monaghan*, *Armagh*, *Down*, *Antrim*, *London-derry*, *Tir Owen*, *Tirconnel*.

Ultimate, (*Lat.*) the laſt, extream, or utmoſt.

Ultion, (*Lat.*) a revenging.

Ultra-marine, (*Lat.*) beyond the Seas: alſo a kind of colour uſed in painting.

Ultra-mundane, (*Lat.*) being beyond the viſible World.

Ululation, (*Latin*) a howling like a dog, or wolf.

U M

Umber, a kind of beaſt: alſo a dark yellowiſh colour uſed in painting: alſo a certain kind of nimble, and tendermouthd-fiſh.

Umbilical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the navell.

Umbrage, (*French*) a ſhadow: alſo ſuſpition: alſo a pretence.

Umbragious, *Umbratical*, or *Umbratile*, (Fr. & Lat.) ſhady, covert, obſcure.

Umbrello, (*Ital.*) a great broad fan, or skreen, which in hot Countries, people hold over their heads, to keep off the heat of the Sun.

Umple, a word uſed in ſome ancient Statutes, for fine Lawn.

U N

Unanimity, (*Lat.*) a being of one mind or will, a conſenting, or according together.

To *Unbend* the cable of an Anchor, ſee to *bend*.

Uncial, (*Latin*) containing an ounce, or inch.

To *uncloy a Piece*, is to put as much oyl as you can about the nail, in the touch-hole of a Gun to make it glib, and by a train to give fire to her at her mouth, and ſo blow it out.

Uncome, (old word) ſee *Fellon*.

Uncore-priſt, (*French*) a plea for the defendant in debts upon an Obligation who is ſued becauſe he paid not the money at the day appointed.

Uncouth, (*Sax.*) unknown, in Common Law, it is more peculiarly taken for one for whom his Hoſt is not bound to anſwer for any offence committed by him; he being not counted a gueſt, till the third night.

Unction, (*Lat.*) an annointing with Oyl, or any Oily ſubſtance.

Undation, (*Lat.*) a waving, or riſing of waves.

Undee, in Heraldry, reſembling the waves.

Undermaſted, ſee *Lowmaſted*.

Undertide, (*Sax.*) the Evening time.

Undulate, (*Lat.*) Chamolet wrought or painted like waves.

Undulation of the air, the waving of the air to and fro.

Uneth, (old word) ſcarce, difficult.

Unguent, (*Lat.*) an Ointment, or liquid ſalve.

Unguentum Armarium, (*Lat.*) ſee weapon-ſalve.

Unicornous, (*Lat*) having but one horn.

Uniformity, (*Lat.*) a being of one and the ſame form, figure, and faſhion.

Union, (*Lat.*) a joining together, a growing into one: alſo a kind of pearl growing in couples: alſo, a combining of two Churches into one, which is done by the conſent of the Biſhop, Patron, and Incumbent.

Uniparous, (*Lat.*) bringing forth one onely at a birth.

Uniſon, (*French*) an agreement of two notes in one tone.

Unity, (*Lat.*) a being one in ſubſtance, or in mind, union, concord.

Unity of poſſeſſion, in Common Law, is a joint-poſſeſſion of two rights by ſeverall titles. It is called by *Civilians*, *Conſolidatio uſus fructus*.

Univerſal, (*Lat.*) generall, extending to all.

Univerſity, (*Lat.*) in the Civill Law, is taken for a body politique, or Corporation: alſo, an Academy.

Univerſity Colledge, the moſt ancient Colledge of *Oxford*, begun by King *Ælfred*, who founded this Academy; and re-edified by *William*, Arch-Deacon of *Durham*.

Univocal, (*Lat.*) conſiſting of one voice, name, or ſound; in Logick, it is when under one name, one thing is ſignified.

Unkennel, To *unkennel a* Fox, that is to drive, or force him from his hole.

To *unleach*, a Term in Hunting, to let go the dogs after the Game.

Unſelines, (old word) unhappineſs.

Unſumm'd, is when a Hawks feathers are not at their full length.

Unweather, (*Sax.*) a ſtorm, or tempeſt.

V O

Vocabulary, (*Latin*) a Dictionary, or Index of words.

Vocal, (*Latin*) belonging to, or conſiſting in the voice.

Vocation, (*Lat.*) a profeſſing, calling, or courſe of life.

Vocative caſe, in Grammar, is the fifth *caſe* by which a Noun is declined, and is ſo called becauſe uſed in actions of calling, or ſpeaking unto.

Vociferation, (*Lat.*) a putting forth the voice, a crying out, or exclaiming.

Voculation, (*Lat.*) a giving a word its right tone, or accent.

Vogue, (*French*) Power, Swey, Authority.

Voidance, a want of an Incumbent upon a Benefice.

Voider, a term in Heraldry, being an ordinary, conſiſting of an Arch-line, moderately bowing from the corner of the Chief, toward the *Nombrill* of the Eſcotcheon.

Voiding, a Term in Heraldry, being an exemption of ſome part of the inward ſubſtance of things voidable; by reaſon whereof, the field is tranſparent through the charge.

Voiſinage, (*French*) neighbourhood.

Volant, or *Volatical*, (*Lat.*) flying, or paſſing ſwiftly away.

Volatil, (*Lat.*) a Term in Chimiſtry, unfixt, apt to evaporate.

Volitation, (*Lat.*) a flying often.

Volta, (*Ital.*) a courſe, or turn in riding, or in dancing.

Volubility, (*Lat.*) facility, or aptneſſe in turning about, changing; alſo, a quick and eaſie delivery in ſpeech, or pronunciation.

Voluntary, (*Latin*) done willingly, without force, or conſtraint.

Voluptuous, (*Lat.*) given to pleaſures, or delights.

Volutation, (*Lat.*) a tumbling, rolling, or wallowing.

Volutina, a certain goddeſſe among the Romans, who according to *Varro* was ſaid to be the Overſeer of the little cups, or ſheaths of Corn, wherein the Grain is incloſed, which in Latin is called *Involucrum*, as *Hoſtilina*, was to take care that the Corn was ſupplied with new ears, which is called in Latin *Exaquatio*, or *Hoſtimentum*.

Vomanus, a River of *Picenum* in *Italy*.

Vomitious, (*Lat.*) vomiting, or ſpewing.

Voracity, (*Lat.*) greedineſs, gluttony, aptneſſe to devour.

Voraginous, (*Lat.*) ſwallowing up like a *Vorago*, i.e. a Whirlpool, Gulph, or Quagmire.

Voration, (*Lat.*) a devouring.

Votary, (*Lat.*) he that binds himſelf to the performance of a Vow.

Voucher, in Common-Law is a calling of one into the Court to warrant, or make

good, Lands bought with Warranty, for the ſecure injoying thereof, againſt all men.

Vowels, (*Lat. Vocales*) certain Letters of the Alphabet, ſo called becauſe they expreſs a ſound of themſelves without the help of a Conſonant.

U R

Urania, ſee *Muſes*.

Uranoſcopy, (*Greek*) a viewing, or contemplating of the Heavens.

Urbanity, (*Latin*) the faſhion of the City, civility, courteſie, gentleneſſe in ſpeech, or behaviour.

Ureter, (*Greek*) the paſſage of the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

Urias, (*Heb.*) the fire of the Lord, a chief Commander in King *Davids* Army, by whoſe appointment he was ſet in the forefront of the Battel, to be ſlain of the Enemy the cauſe of which fatal end was his beautifull Wife, with whom he fell in love.

Uriell, (*Heb.*) the fire of God, the name of an Angel, alſo of ſeverall men mentioned in the Old Teſtament.

Uricornium, in old times a very famous City, and the principall in *Shrop-ſhire*, built by the Romans. The *Saxons* called it *Wrekenceaſter*, from the Hill *Wreken*, near which it ſtood; it is now but a poor Village, and called *Wreckcetter*, or *Wroxceſter*.

Urines, Nets to catch Hawks withall.

Urim and *Thummim*, (*Hebrews*, lights, and perfections) twelve precious ſtones in the breaſt plate of the High-Prieſt, which ſhone like the flame of fire.

Urinator, (*Lat*) a diver, or ſwimmer under water.

Urn, (*Lat.*) a certain Veſſel among the ancients, where the aſhes of dead bodies that had been burnt, were kept; hence it is taken for any grave, or ſepulchre: it ſignifieth alſo a certain liquid meaſure, containing two Gallons, and a Pottle.

Uroſcopy, (*Greek*) an inſpection of Urines, commonly called a caſting of water.

Urſa Major, the great Bear, a Conſtellation in the Heaven.

Urſine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Bear.

Urſula, the proper name of a woman, ſignifying in Latin, a little Shee-Bear.

Ure, (*Greek*) from *Oros* a mountain, a kind of wild Oxe.

U S

Uſquebagh, a ſtrong liquor uſed among the *Iriſh*, ſignifying in that language, as much as *Aqua vitæ*.

Uſtion, (*Lat.*) a burning.

Uſtulation, (*Lat.*) the ſame: alſo a curling with hot Irons.

Uſufructuary, (*Latin*) reaping the profit of that thing, whoſe propriety belongs to another.

Uſury, (*Lat.*) the taking of intereſt, or uſe-money, for any ſum lent.

Uſurpation, (*Lat.*) a having, or poſſeſſing againſt right, or equity.

U T

Utas, the eighth day following any Term or Feaſt.

Utenſil, (*Lat.*) houſhold-ſtuff, that which is uſefull, and neceſſary about a houſe.

Uterine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the womb.

Utlary, (in *Latin Utlagatio*) a puniſhment for ſuch as being called into Law, do contemptuouſly refuſe to appear, whereby they forfeit their goods, or lands to the King, or State.

Utopia, the feigned name of a Countrey deſcribed by Sir *Thomas More*, as the pattern of a well-govern'd Common-wealth; hence it is taken by Metaphor, for any imaginary or feigned place.

U V

Uvea Tunica, A coat of the eye, reſembling the skin of a Grape, whence it hath its name.

Uveal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Grape, like a Grape.

Uvid, (*Lat.*) moiſt, or wet.

Vulcan, the God of fire, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Juno*: he was thrown out of Heaven for his deformity, into the Iſle of *Lemnos*, by which fall he became lame; he was brought up by *Eurynome*, the daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Thetis*, he was the maſter of the *Cyclops*, and made Thunderbolts for *Jupiter*: alſo *Hermione's* braceler, *Ariadne's* Crown, the Chariot of the Sun, the Armour of *Achilles* and *Æneas* &c. He would have

have married *Minerva*, but ſhe refuſing him, he married *Venus*, whom he having caught in bed with *Mars*, threw a Net over them, and expoſed them to the view of all the gods.

Vulgarity, (*Lat.*) a being common, vulgar, or publickly known.

Vulneration, (*Lat.*) a wounding, or hurting.

Vulpine, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like a Fox; crafty, ſubtle.

Vulſion, (*Lat.*) a pulling.

Vulturine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Vulture, or Geyr, being a ravenous kind of bird.

Vulturnus, a certain Town of *Campania*, with a river of the ſame name.

Uvula, (*Lat.*) the pallat of the mouth.

Uvula-ſpoon, in Chirurgery is an Inſtrument to be held right under the *Uvula*, with pepper and ſalt in it, to be blown up into the concavity behind the ſame.

UX

Uxellodunum, a Town of *Quercy* in *France*, vulgarly called *Cadenack*.

Uxorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a wife: alſo fond, doting upon a wife.

UZ

Uzita, a City of *Africa*, called by *Strabo Uxitas*.

Uzziah, ſee *Azariah*.

Uzziel, (*Heb.*) the buck-goat of God, the Son of *Kohath*, of him came the *Uzzielites*.

WA

Wadham Colledge, a Colledge in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, ſo called from the name of him that erected it.

Wafters, (a Term in Navigation) men of War, that attend Merchants ſhips to conduct them ſafe along.

Wage, ſee *Gage*.

To *Wage Law*, to proſecute a Law-ſuit.

A *Wagtail*, a kind of bird, otherwiſe called a Water-Swallow; in Latin *Motacilla*, in Italian, *Ballarina*.

Waife, or *Waive*, the ſame which the *Civilians* call *derelictum*, any thing (whether it be Cattel ſtrayed, or goods ſtolen, and quitted upon Hue, and Cry) which being found, are to be proclaimed ſundry Market days; and if they challenge them within a year, and a day, are to be reſtored, otherwiſe they are to belong to the Lord of the Franchiſe: alſo as a man forſaken of the Law to which he was ſworn, is ſaid Outlawed, ſo a woman not being ſworn to the Law is called *Waive*.

Waile, and *Bend*, in Navigation, the utmoſt Timbers, and chief ſtrength of the Ships ſides, to which the foothooks beams, and knees are bolted.

Wain, (*Dutch*) a decreaſing, defect, or want.

Waiſte, that part of the Ship which is between the Main Maſt, and the Forecaſtle.

Waive, ſee *Waif*.

Wake, a term in Navigation, the ſmooth water aſtern, of the Ship, ſhewing the way ſhe hath gone in the Sea.

Wake-Robin, (*Lat. Arum*) a ſort of plant otherwiſe called *Cuckowpintle*, *Prieſts Pintle*, or *Starchwort*.

Wakes, certain feaſts, and ſolemnities, which uſe to be kept the week after that Saints day, to whom the Pariſh Church was dedicated.

Walbury, (*Sax.*) Gracious, an ancient proper name of ſeverall women.

Waldwin, a proper name, ſignifying in the German tongue a Conqueror, anſwerable to the Latin name *Victor*; for *Waldwin*, we now uſe *Gawen*.

Welereared, a Term in Navigation, not ſhip-ſhaken, or when a ſhip is built right up.

Wall flower, (*Leucoium*) a common plant bearing a ſweet yellowiſh flower.

Wallpeper, (*Lat. illecebra*) ſee *Stonecrop*.

Walt, in Navigation, is ſpoken of a Ship that hath not ballaſt enough in her, to keep her ſtiff.

Walter, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in *Dutch* a Pilgrim, or, as others ſay, a Wood-man.

Wandſdike, (contracted from the Saxon *Wodenſdike*, i. e. the Ditch of *Woden*, the *Britiſh* Mars;) a Ditch of wonderfull work in *Wiltſhire*, many miles in length, near which *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and *Ceolred* King of the *Mercians* joined battel, and d
ted the field on eeven hand. epar-

Wantage, in the *Saxon* tongue *Wanading*, a place in *Bark-ſhire*, anciently a Mannour houſe of the Kings of *England*, famous for being

being the birth place of *Alfred*, that prudent and learned Prince.

Wapentake, a certain diviſion of a County, called alſo a Hundred; it is ſo called from an ancient cuſtom, wherein he that came to take the Government of a hundred, was met by all the better ſort, who came and toucht his Lance, or Weapon, by which Ceremony they were ſworn, and Confederate.

Warbling of the wings, a Term in Faulconry, for after a Hawk hath mantled her ſelf, ſhe croſſes her wings together over her back; which action is called the warbling of the wings.

Ward, a portion of the City committed to the ſpecial charge of one of the twenty four Aldermen: alſo, a part, or diviſion of a Forreſt: alſo, the Heir of the Kings Tenant, holding by Knights ſervice, during his nonage, is called ward; whence Warden, a Guardian, or Overſeer.

Warin, a proper name, in Latin *Guarinus*; it comes from the *German*, *Gerwin*, i.e. All-victorious.

Wariſon, (old word) Reward.

Wardmote, a Court kept in every Ward in *London*.

Wardſtaff, a kind of petty Serjeanty, which is a holding of Lands by this ſervice; namely, to carry a load of ſtraw in a Cart with ſix horſes, two ropes, two men in harneſſe, to watch the ſaid *Wardſtaff*, when it is brought to the place appointed.

Wardwit, ſee *Warwit*.

Wardrobe, (*Ital. Guardaroba*) a place where the Garments of Kings, or great perſons, uſe to be kept, and he that keeps the inventory of all things belonging to the Kings *Wardrobe*, is called Clark of the Kings great *Wardrobe*.

Wards and *Liveries*, a Certain Court erected in the time of King *Henry* the eigheh.

Warrant, or *Warranty*, in Common-Law, is a Covenant made in a deed by one man unto another, to warrant and ſecure him ſelf, and his Heirs, againſt all men whatſoever for the injoining of any thing agreed upon between them; it is called by *Civilians*, *Aſtipulatio*.

Warren, (*Latin Varrenna*, or *Vivarium*) a preſcription, or, grant to a man from the King, of having Pheaſants, Partridges, Conies, and Hares, within certain of his Lands.

Warſcot, a contribution, that was wont to be made towards the Armour, in the *Saxons* time.

Warwick, the principall Town of *Warwick-ſhire*, which with much probability is judged to be the ſame with that, which anciently was called *Præſidium*, i. e. a Garriſon; for the *Saxons* called it *Warringwyck*, the *Brittains*, *Caer-Guarvick*, both which words ſeem to have ſprung from the *Britiſh* word *Guarth*, which alſo ſignifyeth a Garriſon; here the Captain of the *Dalmatian* Horſemen kept his reſidence, under the command of *Dux Britanniæ*. This Town is ſituate over the River *Avon*, upon a ſteep Rock, fortified with ſtrong walls, and a Caſtle toward the South-Weſt.

Warwit, or *Wardwit*, a being quit of giving money for keeping of Watches.

Waſſail, (*Sax. Waeſheal*, i.e. be in health) an ancient Ceremonious Cuſtom, ſtill uſed upon twelfth day at night, of going about with a great bowle of Ale, drinking of healths; taken from *Rowena*, the daughter of *Hengiſius*, her Ceremony to King *Vortiger*, to whom at a Banquet ſhe delivered with her own hands a Golden cup full of wine.

Waſt, in Common-Law, is where a Tenant for term of years, or otherwiſe, doth, to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reverſion, make waſt, or ſpoyl of Houſes, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, by pulling down the Houſe, cutting down Timber, &c.

Waſtel-bread, (old word) fine Cimnel.

Water-line, (a Term in Navigation) that line which ought to be the depth, that a ſhip ſhould ſwim in, when ſhe is laden a head, and a ſtern.

Water-born, (a Term in Navigation) is when there is no more water than will juſt bear the ſhip from ground.

Water-ſhot, ſee to *Moor a croſſe*.

Watling-ſtreet, ſee *Ikenild-ſtreet*.

Wavey, a Term in *Blazon*, bearing a reſemblance of the ſwelling Wave of the Sea.

W E

Weafering-tree, a certain plant called in Latin *Viburnum*.

Weald of *Kent*, the woody part of the Countrey, from the Dutch word *Wald*, which ſignifyeth a Forreſt, or Wood.

Wega, the ſhining harp.

Weapon-ſalve, (*Lat. Unguentum Armarium*) a ſort of Sympathetical Ointment cures a wound, by being applyed to the weapon that made it.

Weather-coil, is, when a ſhip being a Hull, layeth her head the other way, without looſing any of her ſayls, which is done by bearing

ring

bearing up the Helm.

Weather-man, (a Term in Archery) is taken for an Archer that diligently obſerves the weather, and the wind in ſhooting.

Weathering, in Faulconry is when you ſet your Hawk abroad to take the air.

Weed, or *Wede*, (*Sax.*) a garment, or ſuit of apparrel.

Wedding, a joyning in marriage, from the Dutch word *Wed*, i.e. a pledge.

VVedneſday, ſo called from *VVoden* a god, which the Saxons worſhipped.

Weigh, a certain weight of cheeſe, or wool, containing 256. pounds of *Avoir du pois*.

Weights: ſee *Aver du pois*, and *Troy* weight.

Welken, an old *Saxon* word, ſignifying a Cloud: alſo the Element, or Sky.

Weold, or *Wold*, (*Sax.*) a Forreſt.

Werewolf, or *Manwolf*, (*Were* ſignifying in the *Saxon* Language, a man) a kind of Sorcerer who by anointing his body, and putting on an enchanted girdle, takes upon him the ſhape and nature of a wolf, worrying, and killing humane creatures.

Weroance, a name given to any great Lord, among the *Weſt Indians*.

Werre, or *Were*, a certain pecuniary mulct, anciently ſet upon a mans head for killing of a man.

VVerregelt-thief, a thief that may be redeemed by *VVere*.

Weſtphalia, a Province of *Germany*, and one of the twelve Circles of the Empire; containing in it ſix Biſhopricks, three Principalities, ſeven free Cities, with divers great Earldomes.

W H

Wharfage, a fee due for things landed at a Wharf, or brought thither to be exported.

Cow *Wheat*, a ſort of herb called in Greek *Melampyron*.

Whelps, in Navigation, are ſmall pieces of wood faſtened to the ſpindle, to keep the Cable from running too high when it turns about.

Whilom, (old word) once, or heretofore.

Whineth, Forreſters ſay an otter whineth when ſhe makes a noiſe loud, or cry.

Whinſy, a ſort of herb otherwiſe called *Furs*, or *Furſbuſh*, ſee *Furs*.

Whiſtaff, in Navigation, is that ſtrong piece of wood the Helsman hath always in his hand.

White-heart ſilver: See *Blackſow Forreſt*.

VVhite-ſpurres, certain Squires made by the King.

Whitlow-graſs, (*Paronychia*) an herb ſo called from its efficacy againſt Felons, and Whitlows, it is otherwiſe called *Nail-wort*.

Whitſuntide, as it were the time of the white Son: alſo, Whitſunday ſeemeth to ſignify as much as ſacred Sunday; from the *Saxon* word *VVibed*, i.e. ſacred; being a certain feaſt celebrated, in memory of the Holy Ghoſt, deſcending upon the Apoſtles in fiery tongues; it is called in Greek *Pentecoſt*, as being the fiftieth day from the Reſurrection.

Whole-chace-boots, large hunting, or winter riding-boots; ſummer riding-boots, being called demi-chace.

VVoleſome-Ship, in Navigation, is a ſhip that will try Hull, and ride well at Anchor.

VVhoodings, Plancks, which are joined, and faſtened along the Ship ſides, into the ſtem.

Whorl-bat, (in *Latin Caſtus*) a certain game or exerciſe among the Ancients, wherein they whirled leaden Plummets at one another.

Wkorts, (*Lat. Vaccinia*) ſee *Bilberies*.

W I

Wigornia, the chief City of *VVorceſterſhire*, commonly called *VVorceſter*; the *Brittains* called it *Caer-VVrangon*, and *Caer-Guarangon*, the Saxons *VVeorgaceaſter*; it was ſet on fire in the year 1041. by *Hardy Canute* the *Dane*, in revenge, becauſe the Citizens had ſlain his *Huſcarles*, it was alſo very much harraſſed in the time of the Civill Wars, in King *Stephens* reign, but ſoon after it flouriſh'd again, with greater ſplendour than before.

Wild VVater-creſſes, (*Cardamine*,) an herb called otherwiſe *Ladies ſmock*, and *Cuckow-flower*.

VVild VVilliams, a ſort of herb called in Latin *Armoraria*.

VVilfred, (*Sax.*) much peace, a proper name of men.

Saint VVilfrid's needle, a certain narrow hole in the Church of *VVakeman* in *Yorkſhire*, wherein womens honeſties were in times paſt tryed: for ſuch, as were chaſte did eaſily paſſe through, but ſuch as had been faulty

faulty were miraculously held fast, and could not get through.

VVilliam, (*Dutch VVihelm*) the proper name of a man, the word signifying, A defence to many, or well armed on the head.

VVillow-weed, or *VVillow-herb* see *Looſeſtrife*.

VVilton, a Town of *Wiltſhire*, in ancient times the principall Town of the whole Shire, and from which it took its denomination; and of which there is a received tradition that before it was destroyed by the siege of the Empresse *Maud*, it contained 15. or 16. Parish Churches, whereof there is now but one remaining. That it was heretofore called *Ellandunum*, appears by the Testimony of old Records, wherein *Weolſtan*, being styled Earl of *Ellandunum*, it is farther added, *that is to say, of* Wilton. Here in a very bloody battel, *Egbert* King of the *West-Saxons*, overcame *Beorwulf*, King of *Mercia*, in the year of salvation, eight hundred, twenty and one; here also, about fifty years after, King *Elfred* joining battel with the *Dane*, was at length put to the worst: close adjoining to the Town standeth a fair and noble structure formerly an Abby, but now the chief seat of the Earls of *Pembroke*, and commonly known by the name of *Wilton-house*.

Wimple, a plaited linnen cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks: also, a Flag, or streamer.

Winnund, (*Sax.*) sacred peace, a proper name.

Winchester, see *Venta*.

Windlaſſe, a piece of Timber placed from one side of the Ship to the other, close abaft the stem.

Windſore, a Town in *Bark-ſhire*, by the *Saxons* called *Windle-ſhore*; haply, from the *Winding-Shore*. It is famous for a most stately Castle, built by King *Edward* the third, who in this Castle held prisoners at the same time, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*; he also founded that Noble Order of the Garter, of which see more in the word Knight; there is likewise a magnificent Church begun by the same King & consecrated to the Virgin *Mary*, but finisht by King *Henry*, and Sir *Reginald Bray*.

The *Wind veeres*, in Navigation, it signifies that it shifts from point to point.

Windward-tide, is when the tide runs against the stream.

Winefrid, the name of an ancient *British* Virgin-Saint, of whom it is reported that after her head was cut off by *Cradacus*, there sprung up in the same place the Well which at this day is called Saint *Winefrids* well, and that *Benno* the priest joyned her head again to her body. It is also the proper name of divers women, the word signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, an obtainer of peace.

Winter-cherry, see *Alkakengi*.

Winter-green, (*Pyrola*) a sort of herb so called from its flourishing in Winter.

Winwidfield, a place near *Leeds* in *Yorkſhire*, so called from the great victory which *Oſway* King of *Northumberland* had over *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, wherein *Penda* was utterly overthrown.

Wippedfleed, see *Tanet*.

Wiſard, a Witch, a cunning man, one that telleth where things are that were lost: some think it comes from the *Saxon* word *Witega*, i. e. a Prophet.

Wiſe-acre, the same, from the Dutch words *Waer*, i.e. truth, and *Sagen*, i.e. to tell; it is vulgarly taken for a fool.

Witall, a Cuckold, that wits all, *i.e.* knows all; *i.e.* knows that he is so.

Witchcraft, a certain evill Art, whereby with the assistance of the Devill, or evill spirits, some wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common apprehension of men: It cometh from the Dutch word *Witchelen*, i.e. to divine, or guesse; it is called in Latin *Veneficium*, in Greek *Pharmaceia*, i.e. the art of making poisons.

Withernam, (from the Dutch words *Wider*, i.e. again, and *Nam*, i.e. a taking) is in Common Law, when a distress is taken, and driven into a hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot, upon the Replevin, make delivery thereof to the party distreined.

Withers, (a Term in Horsemanship) the ligature, or bone in the extreme part of the neck of the Horse, near the Saddle-bow.

W O

Woad, a certain herb wherewith cloth is dyed blew; it is called in Latin *Guadum Glaſtum*, or *Paſtellum*.

Woden, a certain Idoll worshipt by the ancient *Saxons*, and thought to be the same with *Mars*, or the god of battel; whence the fourth day of the week came to be called *Wodenſday*, or *Wedneſday*. Hence also Wood, that signifies mad, or furious: Old English.

Wodenſourgh, (i.e. the Burgh, or Town of *Woden*, the abovenamed Idoll) a Village in *Wiltſhire*, where, in the year five hundred and ninety, *Ceaulin* King of the West-*Saxons*, was in a bloudy battel vanquisht by the *Britains*, and forced to end his days in exile.

Wold

Weld, or *Weld*, a sort of herb otherwise called *Dyers-weed*, and by *Virgil*, and *Pliny Lutea*, by *Matthiolus Pseudostruthium*, by *Tragus Antirrhinum*.

Wolds, (*Sax.*) mountains or hills without woods; whence that part of *Leicestershire*, lying Northward beyond the *Wreken*, is called the Wolds, or Would of *Leicestershire*, as being hilly without woods.

Wolfetchsod, (*Sax.*) the condition of an Utlary, upon whose head the same price was formerly set, as on a Wolfs head, to whomsoever should kill him.

Wolves teeth, are two teeth growing in the upper jaw of a Horse next to the grinding teeth, which hinder him from grinding his meat, so as he lets it fall unchewed.

Woodbinde (*Periclymenum, Caprifolium Sylvæ Mater, Lilium inter Spinas*) a sort of spreading plant, bearing a fragrant flower, and wherewith oft times Walls and Arbours are invested. It is commonly called Honeysuckle.

Woodgeld, a Term in Law, and signifies the gathering or cutting of wood in the Forrest, or money paid for the same to the Forrester.

Woodlouse, a sort of little Insect, or Vermin, otherwise called *Chesslip*.

Woodmote, (*Sax.*) a term in Law, it is the old name of that Forrest Court, that is now called the Court of attachments.

Wood Sorrel, (*Trifolium Acetosum Alleluja*, and *Lujula*) an herb much of the same temperature as the common Sorrel, and of great efficacy in all pestilentiall diseases.

Wood-Rough, a sort of herb called in Latin *Asperula*.

Woodstock, (*Sax.* a woody place) a Town in *Oxfordshire*, where King *Ethelred* assembled the States of the Kingdom and enacted Laws. Here King *Henry* the first built a very magnificent Royall Palace, in which King *Henry* the second, that he might keep his Paramour *Rosamund Clifford* concealed, built a Labyrinth with many intricate turnings and windings, which was called *Rosamunds* bower; but it is so utterly effaced, that at this day it is not to be discerned where it was. In this Town, *Geffrey Chaucer* a most famous English Poet, was brought up.

Wood-ward, an Officer of the Forrest, whose function is to present any offence of Vert, or Venison done within his charge, and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give to the Verderer notice of it.

Wood-wax, a sort of herb called in Latin *Genistella*.

Woolwinders, those that wind up fleeces of wool, into a kind of bundle to be packt and sold by weight.

Worcester, see *Wigornia*.

Wormatia, a famous City of *Germany* built upon the River *Rhene*; it is vulgarly called *Worms*, and hath been sometime an Arch-Bishops See.

W R

Wreath, in Heraldry, is that which is between the Mantle, and the Crest, called also a Torce: also a Boars tail, so termed among Hunters.

Wreck, (Fr. *Vareck*, Lat. *Verrisoum & naufragium*) is, when a Ship perisheth at Sea, and no man escapeth alive: in which case, whatever goods are cast upon Land, belong to the King, or the Lord of the soile; but if any person come to land, or if either dog or cat escape alive, the goods return to the owner, if he claim them within a year and a day.

Wreedt, (*Dutch*) angry, fierce, furious, whence the word Wrath is commonly used by us, for anger, or fury.

Writ, (*Lat. Breve* because the intention of it is expounded in few words) signifyeth in Common Law, the Kings Precept whereby any thing is commanded to be done touching the suit of Action; as a defendant to be summoned; a distress to be taken, *&c.* It is called by the Civilians, *Actio*, or *Formula*.

W U

Wulfer, (*Sax.*) helper, the proper name of a King of *Middle-England*, it answers to the Greek names, *Alexias*, or *Epicurus*.

Wulfrunes Hampton, (from *Wulfrune* a devout woman, who enriched the Town) a Town in *Staffordshire*, vulgarly called *Wolverhampton*.

Wyvet, a Serpent much like a Dragon.

X A

Xangti, a word used by the *Chinois*, for the Supreme Governour of Heaven, and Earth, for they have no name for God.

Xanthi, a certain people of *Asia*, who

were utterly deſtroyed by *Cyrus* his Lievtenant *Harpagus*.

Xantippe, the wife of *Socrates*, a woman of a very froward and petulant diſpoſition, inſomuch as *Alcibiades* told *Socrates*, that he wondred how he could endure to live with her. To which he anſwered, that he kept her to exerciſe his patience at home, that he might the better bear the petulancy of others abroad.

Xantippus, a famous Captain among the *Lacedemonians*, who aſſiſting the *Carthaginians*, overcame the *Romans* in a great battle, and took *Regulus* the Conſul priſoner.

Xantho, one of the Sea-Nymphs, the daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Tethys*.

Xanthus, a River of *Troas*, called alſo *Scamander*.

X E

Xenocrates, a famous *Chaledonian* Philoſopher, who ſucceeded in the Academy of *Speuſippus*: he was a man of a very ſtrict, and ſevere converſation.

Xenodochy, (*Greek*) an Inne, or Hoſpital, a place for receiving of pilgrims, Strangers, and Travellers.

Xenophon, the ſon of *Gryllus*, a famous *Athenian* Philoſopher, and expert Captain: he went with an Army of ten thouſand men along with *Cyrus* into *Perſia*; and after *Cyrus* was ſlain, brought back his Army with little loſſe, through many ſtrange Countries, and divers great difficulties, and dangers. He was for his Eloquence ſtyled the Attick Muſe, and writ many choiſe, and elegant Books.

Xenſi, is a noble, and chief Province of *China*, the extreme part of *Aſia*, and hath been the leaſt of almoſt all the Chinique Emperors, even to the exit of the Family of *Hana*, which hap'ned 264 years after the Nativity of our Saviour.

Xeriff, the Title of a Prince, or Supreme Ruler in *Barbary*.

Xerophthalmie, (*Greek*) a certain diſeaſe in the eyes which cauſeth a redneſſe, or ſoreneſſe, without any running, or ſwelling.

Xerxes, a King of *Perſia*, the Grand-child of *Cyrus*, and ſon of *Darius* and *Atoſſa*; he with an Army of 1700000. men, and a Navie ſo vaſt, that it filled the whole *Helleſpont*, and joined the two Continents together, was vanquiſht at *Thermypolæ* by 40000. men; and afterwards in a Sea-fight at *Salamis* by *Themiſtocles*, and his Generall whom he left in *Bœotia*, was fain to retire with almoſt all his Forces cut off: he was at length ſlain in his own Palace by *Artabanus* one of his own Captains.

X I

Xilinous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Cotton.

X Y

Xylobalſame, (*Greek*) a certain ſweet wood, whereof Baulm is produced.

Y A

Yardland, a certain quantity of Land, called in Saxon *Gyrlander*, in Latin *Virgata terræ*. In ſome places it is 20. Acres of Land, in ſome 24. and in others 30.

Y B

Ybel, an old *Britiſh* Proper name of a man; it ſeems contracted from the Greek *Eubulus*, i.e. Good Counſellor.

Yuba, a herb in *India*, wherewith they uſe to make bread.

Y E

Year and Day, a certain time in conſtruction of Common Law, though fit in many caſes to determine a right in one, and preſcription in another, as in caſe of an Eſtray, of no claim, of Protection, of a Wreck, *&c.*

Yeoman, (contract, a young man) the next degree to a Gentleman, and called in Latin *Ingenuus*; in our Lawes he is defined to be a free-born man, who can deſpend of his own free Land in a yearly Revenue, to the ſum of 40. Shillings Sterling.

Y O

Yoke, in Navigation, is when the ſea is ſo rough that men cannot govern the helm with their heads, then they ſeaſe a block to the helm on each ſide at the end, & reeving two falls through them like Gunners tackles brings

brings them to the ships sides, and so they stear with more ease.

Yonker, (*Dutch*) *Junker*, i.e. a Knight, or Noble-man) a lusty lad: *Yonkers* are, the young men in a ship called fore-mastmen, whose Office it is to take in the top-sails, furle, and sling the main sail bowsing, or trysing and take their turn at Helm.

York, see *Eboracum*.

Youthwort, a kind of plant, called in Latin *Ros Solis*.

Y T

Ythel, (*British*) a proper name, contracted from the Greek *Euthalius*, i.e. very flourishing.

Z A

Zabulon, or *Zebulon*, (*Heb.*) a dwelling place, *Jacobs* tenth son from whom descended one of the 12 tribes of *Israel*.

Zachariah, (*Heb.*) mindfull of the Lord, the son and successor of *Jeroboam*, King of *Israel*, slain by the Usurper *Shallum*, also the name of severall other mentioned in the old Testament, also the father of St. *John* the *Baptist*, also of late ages a name not unfrequently known in Christendom.

Zacynthus, an Island of the *Ionian* Sea, between *Cephalenia*, and *Achaia*; now called *Zante*.

Zacutus Lusitanus, a famous Jew, that practised Physick in *Amsterdam*, renowned for his Art; though a Galenist.

Zaleucus, a famous Law-giver among the *Locrians*. Who having made a Law for the punishing Adultery, and his son happning to be found guilty of the same crime; he, that he might fulfill the Law, and mitigate his sons punishment, caused one of his son's eyes to be put out and one of his own.

Zameis, the fifth King of *Assyria*, the son of of *Ninus*, and *Semiramis*, otherwise called *Ninias*.

Zany, (*French*) one that, in ridiculous manner imitates other mens actions to stir up laughter.

Z E

Zebennia, the wife of *Odenatus*, King of the *Palmyreni*, who behaved himself with much gallantry against *Sapores* King of *Persia*; she after the death of her husband enjoyed the Kingdom, with her sons, *Herennianus*, and *Timolaus*.

Zechine, (*Ital.*) a certain Coin of Gold valuing about seven shilling six pence sterling.

Zedekiah, or *Zidkiah*, (*Hebrew*) the Justice of the Lord the Son of *Josiah* King of *Israel*, and Unkle of *Jehoiakim*, in whose stead he was made King by *Nebuchadnezer*, and his name changed to *Zedekiah*, which before was *Mattaniah*, but at the last he rebelling, *Jerusalem* was sack't, and he carried bound, (and his eyes put out) to *Babylon*.

Zedoary, (*Greek* Ζεδοαρια *Arab. Zerumbeth*,) a hot, and dry plant, growing in the woods of *Malavar*, in the *Indies*.

Zelot, (*Greek*) one that is envious or jealous of anothers actions, also, one that is hot, and fervently zealous in Religion.

Zelotypie, (*Greek*) jealousie.

Zenith, (*Arab.*) the vertical point, or that point of Heaven which is directly over our heads, and opposite to the Nadir.

Zeno, a famous Greek Philosopher, who was the first Author of the Sect of the Stoicks: he strangled himself in the 72. year of his age, after he had broke his finger by hitting it against a stone. There was also another *Zeno* of *Elea*, a hearer of *Parmenides*; he having conspired against the Tyrant *Nearchus*, and being put upon the rack, to make him confels who were the rest of the conspiratours, he bit off a piece of his tongue, and spit it in the Tyrants face; whereupon the Citizens stoned the Tyrant to death.

Zenobia, called also *Zebennia*, a Queen of *Palmyrene*, and the wife of *Odatus*; she governed the Roman Provinces in *Syria*, being reckoned among the thirty Tyrants; usurpt the Government of the World in the time of *Galenus*, she was at length overcome by the Emperour *Aurelian*, and led in Triumph through the City of *Rome* with Golden Chains: Yet he in compassion afterwards gave her a possession in *Tybur*. She understood the *Ægyptian*, *Greek* and *Roman* Languages; and brought up her sons *Herennianus*, and *Timolaus*, in learning, of whom it is not known what became whether they died a natural death, or were killed by *Aurelian*.

Zephyrus, the West-wind so called by the *Greeks*, by the *Latins Favonius*, and begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

Zereth, an Hebrew measure containing nine inches.

Zerubbabel, or *Zorobabel* (*Heb.*) repugnant to Confusion, the Son of *Pedaiah* mentioned in the first of *Chronicles*, also the son of *Shealtiel*, the last of whom was eminent for his zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jerusalem*, which he performed in spight of all opposition.

Zethes, the son of *Boreas* and, *Orithia* and the brother of *Calais*; these two brothers went with the Argonauts to *Cholchos*; and because they had wings, they were sent to drive away the *Harpyes*, from *Phineus* his Table, whom they pursued to the *Strophades* Islands.

Zethus, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Antiope* the wife of *Lycus* King of the *Thebans*, who divorcing *Antiope*, married *Dirce*, after which *Jupiter* falling in love with *Antiope*, got her with child, which *Dirce* perceiving, fearing left she might come again into favour with her Husband; she put her in prison; but the time of her delivery drawing nigh she was set at liberty, and flying to the mountain *Citheron*, she brought forth twins in the high way, and the Children being afterwards found by the Shepheards, were brought up by them, and called the one *Zethus* the other *Amphion*; who coming to age, and hearing of the injuries which *Dirce* had done to their mother, they tyed her to the tail of a wild Bull, whereby she was dragged through rough and stony ways to a miserable death, and changed by *Bacchus* into a Fountain.

Zeugma, (*Greek a joyning together*) a Grammatical figure of Construction, in which a Verb answering to divers Nominative cases (or adjective to divers substantives) is reduc't to the one expressely, to the other by Supplement, as *Vicit pudorem libido, timorem audacia, rationem amentia*; if the verb be expressed in the beginning, it is called *Protozeugma*, as *Dormio ego & tu* (and so likewise is the Adjective) if in the middle *Mesozeugma*, as *Ego dormio & tu*; if in the end *Hypozeugma* as *Ego & tu Dormis*. *Zeugma* is also made three wayes 1. In person, as *Ego & tu studes*. 2. In gender, as *Maritus & uxor est Irata*. 3. In number, *as hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*.

Zeuxis, a famous painter of *Greece*, who contended with *Timantes*, *Androcides*, *Eupompus*, and *Parrhasius*, all excellent Painters of his time; he Painted a Boy carrying Grapes, the Grapes being done with so much life, that the Birds taking them for true Grapes, flew to them to peck at them; whereat he grew very angry at his own work, saying, That if the Boy had been drawn as well as the Grapes, they would not have peckt at them, for fear of the Boy.

Zimri, (*Hebr.*) *a song or singing*, a Usurper of the Kingdome of *Israel*, having first slain his master *Elah* the son of *Baasha*.

ZO

Zodiack, one of the greater imaginary Circles, being twelve degrees in breadth, three hundred and sixty in length, and dividing the Sphere obliquely into two parts, it containeth the twelve signs which are called *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*; *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*; *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*; *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*: though the whole length of this Circle runneth a line just in the middle, which is called the Ecliptick line, or the pathway of the Sun, because in that line, the Sun performeth its course; and vulgarly this *Ecliptick*, is by way of *Synecdoche*, used for the *Zodiack* it self. The word *Zodiack* cometh from the Greek *Zodion*, because of the representation of sundry Animals, which it containeth; in Latin, it is called *Signifer*.

Zoilus, a Sophist of *Amphipolis*, who lived in the time of *Ptolomæus*, King of *Ægypt*, and writ a book against *Homer*, (whence he was called *Homeromastix*) which he presented to *Ptolomy*, expecting a great reward; but when he saw that he gave him nothing, he being compelled by want, set on some friends to beg something of him; but *Ptolomy*, answered, that since *Homer*, so many ages past deceased had fed so many men, he wondred how *Zoilus* could want so much, being more learned than *Homer*. Concerning his death some say, that being convicted of Parricide, he was crucified at the command of *Ptolomy*. Others that returning into *Greece*, he was thrown down headlong from the Rock *Scyron*. From him every envious carping Critick is called a *Zoilus*.

Zone, (*Greek*) a belt or girdle; more particularly it is taken for a Girdle, worn anciently by maids about their middle, when they were near marriage, which the Husband untyed the first night of their marriage: also a Souldiers belt: also in Cosmography it is used for a certain space, or division of the Heavens, or Earth, bounded by the lesser circles, whereof there are five in all; namely, the *Torrid Zone* included between the *Tropicks*, the two *Temperate Zones*, included between the *Tropicks* and the Polar Circles, and the two *Friged Zones*, which are included between the Polar Circles, and the Poles themselves.

Zoography, (*Greek*) a description of beasts, a painting of any kind of animals.

Zoophytes, (*Greek*) certain substances which

which partake of the nature partly of Plants, partly of Animals, and are also called planted-animals.

Zophyrus, a Nobleman of *Persia*, who when *Darius* had besieged *Babylon*, a long time in vain, fled to the *Babylonians* as a fugitive, cutting off his ears, and his lips, complaining of the cruelty of his King; whereupon being received by them, he was made their Captain, and betrayed the City to *Darius*, who notwithstanding would often say, That he had rather have one *Zophyrus* whole, than take twenty *Babylons*.

Zoroaster, the first King of the *Bactrians*, who, as *Pliny* saith, was the first inventor of Magick among the *Persians*: he is said to have laught the first day he was born, and his brain is said to have beat so strongly, that it repelled any ones hand which was laid on, which was held to be a sign of his future sagacity. He wrot the Liberal Arts upon seven Pillars of brick, and also upon seven of brass; he wrot also one volume concerning nature, one of precious stones, with severall other works. Some say, he was consumed with fire from heaven; and that he foretold to the *Assyrians*, that if they preserved his ashes, their Kingdom should never fail; Others say, he was slain in the wars he had with *Ninus*, King of *Assyria*.

Zorobabel [see *Zerubbabel*.

ZU

Zulemon, a Captain of those *Sarasens*, inhabiting *Asia*, who invading *Thrace* with a numerous Army, part of them besieged *Constantinople*, part making an irruption into *Bulgaria*, were overcome by the *Bulgarians*.

Zuventebaldus, a Duke of the *Maraveni*, to whom *Arnolphus* gave the Dukedom of *Bohemia*, he rebelling against the Emperour, overcame him with the help of the *Hungarians*.

ZY

Zygactes, a River of *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*; in the passing of which, *Pluto* is said to have broke his Chariot, when he ravish't *Proserpina*.

Zygomaticus, (*Greek*) a thin muscle, resembling a membrane, interlaced with fleshy fibres, which belong both to the Cheeks and Lips, it is called in Latin *Detrahens quadratus*, among Anotamists.

Zygostate (*Greek*) one appointed to look to weights, a Clark of a Market.

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EDVARDUS PHILIPPUS.

THE
PREFACE,
By way of Introduction to the Right Knowledge of our Language.

THe very Summe and Comprehenſion of all Learning in General, is chiefly reducible into thoſe two grand Heads, *Words* and *Things*; and though the latter of theſe two be, by all men, not without juſt cauſe, acknowledged the more ſolid and ſubſtantial part of Learning; yet ſince, on the other ſide, it cannot be denied, but that without *Language* (which is as it were the *vehiculum*, or conveyancer of all good Arts) *Things* cannot well be expreſſed or publiſhed to the World, it muſt be neceſſarily granted, that the one is little leſſe neceſſary, and an inſeparable concomitant of the other; for, let a Subject be never ſo grave, never ſo uſefull, carry in it never ſo clear and perfect a demonſtration; yet if it be not pertinently worded, and urged with a certain power and efficacy to the underſtanding, but in a forced, tumultuous, or disjoynted phraſe, it will either not be underſtood, or ſo ſlightly, and with ſuch indifference regarded, that it will come ſhort of working that effect which it promiſed to it ſelf. And it is a thing mainly obſervable, that all thoſe ancient Authors that have written the beſt things, have left them to poſterity in the pureſt and moſt genuin Language. Among the *Greeks*, Who have better deſerved of the World for the excellency of their Works, than *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*? Who among the *Latins* have been more famous than *Livie*, *Cicero*, *Saluſt*? Nor have all theſe been leſſe admired for the properneſs and elegancy of their ſtyle, than for the Nobleneſſe of the things they delivered; neither have there been wanting of our own Nation, eſpecially in theſe latter Ages, thoſe, who were not only juſtly eſteemed to ſtand in competition with the beſt of the Ancients, for the verity and ſoundneſſe of their matter; but, have alſo refined our Language to that heighth, that, for elegance, for fluency, and happineſſe of expreſſion, I am perſwaded it gives

not

not place to any Modern Language, ſpoken in *Europe*; ſcarcely to the Latin and Greek themſelves. Now as for that ſubtle diſtinction uſed by ſome, between a Language and a Speech, I look upon it rather as an over-curious nicety, than any conſideration of ſerious weight or moment; nor can I be induced to believe otherwiſe, but That whatever kind of ſermocination is generally uſed in any Country may very properly be termed a Language; for if the commixture of a Language, eſteemed the moſt ancient with that of a bordering, or invading Nation cauſe it to degenerate into a Speech, even the Latin Tongue will hardly be exempted from that denomination, ſince it is no hard matter to prove that even that alſo deſcended from a Language yet more ancient; foraſmuch as that Latin which was ſpoken immediately after the expulſion of the *Roman* Kings, when the League was made between *Rome* and *Carthage*, was ſo altered in the time of *Polybius* which was 350 years after, that it was hardly to be underſtood; and from the time of *Romulus*, we muſt needs think it ſuffered a farre greater change: yet it was ſo farre from being thought corrupted by this alteration, that it was judged not to have come to its ἀκμὴ or flouriſhing height of elegance, untill the Age wherein *Cicero* lived. And if the change which is introduced by time, not only to deprave, but refine a Language, much more will the alteration that is made by the interſperſion of forrein words, eſpecially coming from the more Southerly and civil Climats, conduce to the ſweetning and ſmoothing of thoſe harſh and rough accents, which are peculiar to the moſt Northerly Countries. And beſides, to find out the Original, and moſt unchanged Languages, we muſt have recourſe as far backward as the confuſion of *Bable*, which was the firſt nativity of Tongues; and ſo make a vain ſearch for things which perhaps are no where now extant.

True it is indeed, that *Scaliger* reckons up about eleven ſeveral Tongues (others fourteen) ſpoken in *Europe*, which have no affinity or intermixture one with another; the chief whereof, not to mention the Greek and Latin (which are now no native, but acquired Languages) are the *Teutonick* or *Dutch*, the *Slavonian*, the *Cantabrian*, the old *Britiſh*, or *Coltick*: theſe are commonly called Mother-Tongues, and thoſe which are any way compounded of any of theſe Mother-Tongues, or derived from them, ſome think fit to call Dialects; although, notwithſtanding this compoſition or derivation, ſuch a vaſt diſtance may be ſeen between them, as renders them unintelligible to each other: whereas indeed a Dialect is but the ſelf-ſame Language, ſpoken in ſeveral Provinces of the ſame Nation, with ſome ſmall difference; as the pronouncing of a vowel either broader, or finer, or ſome little variation of a word, or ſyllable, in ſuch a manner the people of *Sommerſet-ſhire* ſpeak differently from thoſe of *Middleſex*, yet both may very well be underſtood of each other; and ſo the people of *Florence* from thoſe of *Rome*: No otherwiſe in the Greek Language, did the *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Attick* and *Æolick* Dialects differ from one another.

But, not to inſiſt any longer upon ſo nice a point, my intention is, as an Introduction to the particular ſcope and deſign of this Book, to ſpeak ſomething in general of the Original of our Engliſh Tongue; of the Baſis, or Foundation of it; of the reaſon of its ſeveral changes,

changes, and how far it participates of other Languages, and of the peculiar Idiome or propriety thereof.

That, what was originally ſpoken in this Nation, was the Ancient Britiſh Language, needs not to be doubted; nor is it improbable what ſome affirm, that it was very near, if not altogether, the ſame with the *Gallick*, or *Celtick*, ſince both theſe people were by the ancient Greeks called by one common name, *Celtæ*: beſides if we conſider the ſolid arguments of *Verſtegan*, and thoſe that have writ moſt judiciouſly, concerning the Original of the *Britans*, nothing ſeems to me more conſonant to truth, than that the *Britans* anciently deſcended from the *Gaules*, and that *Brutus* rather a *Gallick*, than a *Trojan* Prince, changed the name of *Albion*, into that of *Britain*: but certain it is, that of this ancient *Britiſh*, there remains ſcarcely any track or footſtep in the language ſpoken at this day in the main part of *England*, but hath remained intire from the *Saxon* Conqueſt to this very time in that part, which is commonly called *Cambro-Britania*, or *Wales*; to which being a mountanous Country, & ſtrong for defence (and which only of all the reſt of the Iſland was left unconquered by the *Saxons*) a great number of the Native Inhabitants betook themſelves by flight, preſerving both their ancient race and ſpeech, which from the Country *Wales*, is now called *Welſh*. In the ſame manner the *Cantabrian*, or ancient tongue of *Spain*, notwithſtanding the frequent invaſions of that Country by the *Carthaginians*, *Moors*, *Romans* and *Vandals*, is yet preſerved in *Biſcay*, *Guipuſcoa*, and *Navarre*; and in the mountains of *Granata*, called *Alpuxarras*, the *Arabick* is ſtill retained, together with the off-ſpring of the *Moors*, that in times paſt poſſeſſed the greateſt part of *Spain*; as alſo, in *Armorica* or *Britany*, in *France*, the old *Gallick* is ſpoken at this day, which very near reſembling the *Welſh*, is a great argument of the ancient affinity of theſe two Tongues.

From this ſo totall a ſubverſion of the *Britiſh* Empire by the *Angli* or *Angloſaxons* followed as totall a ſubverſion of the *Britiſh* language, and even of the very name of *Britain*, (which from the ancient habitation of the *Saxons* near the *Baltick* Sea, was named *Anglia*, or *England*) a thing which was neither effected by the *Roman*, nor the *Norman* Conqueſt; for neither the Provincial Latin could extinguiſh the Native *Britiſh*, nor the *French*, brought in by King *William's* followers, the *Saxon* which was then in uſe: for it is obſervable, that where the Conquerours over-power the former inhabitants in multitude, their language alſo by little & little prevailes over that of the Country; otherwiſe, it waſts and ſpends it ſelf till it be in a manner utterly loſt, like a ſmall quantity of water thrown upon a heap of ſand. Since therefore theſe *Saxons* were a people of *Germany*, and their ſpeech very little, if at all differing from the reſt of the *Germans*; 'tis hence evident that our language derives its Original from the *Dutch* or *Teutonick*, which ſeems to be of greater Antiquity than any other language now ſpoken in *Europe*, and to have continued the ſame without any conſiderable alteration, & in the ſame Country where it was firſt planted, through a long tract of many ages. For not to urge the opinion of *Goropius Becanus*, who affirmeth it to have been the firſt language of the world, and ſpoken by *Adam* in *Paradiſe*; it is certainly the common conſent of moſt *Authentick* Writers, that the *Dutch* tongue

ſtill in uſe, and poſſeſſing a large compaſſe of ground, is no leſſe ancient than the very firſt coming in of the *Teutones* into *Germany*, under the conduct of *Tuiſco*: which is no wonder, if we conſider the *Teutones*, or *Germans*, being the very firſt people that ever inhabited *Germany*, have continued in the poſſeſſion of it to this very day uncorrupted, unſubdued, and (as their language, ſo themſelves) unmixed with any forraign Nation. Nor is the large extent of this language leſſe conſiderable; for as much as it is ſpoken throughout all *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Swethland*, *Belgia*, the Iſland of *Thule*, now called *Iſland*; and divers of the Northern Iſles, beſides thoſe places into which it hath ſpread it ſelf by conqueſt, as into *Gallia* by the *Franks*, and by the *Saxons* into this Iſland, where it yet remaineth in a very great meaſure.

And though our Engliſh tongue hath of late ages entertained ſo great a number of forraign words, that in every age it ſeemeth to ſwerve more and more from what it was originally; yet if we compare it diligently with the Dutch, we ſhall ſoon find, that almoſt all the chief materiall words, and thoſe which are oftneſt uſed in the moſt familiar, and vulgar diſcourſe, are all, either meer Dutch, or palpably derived from the Dutch. For example, the moſt primitive and uncompounded words, appellatives, the names of naturall things, animalls, vegetals, as *Earth*, *Heaven*, *Winde*, *Oak*, *Man*, *Bird*, *Stone*, &c, words that imply a relation, as *Father*, *Brother*, *Son*, *Daughter*; Pronouns, and Monoſyllable Verbs, as *Mine*, *Thine*, *This*, *What*; *Love*, *Give*, beſides all numerals, particles, conjunctions, and the like.

Concerning theſe words it is very remarkable, that moſt of them conſiſting but of one ſyllable; nevertheleſſe, the things that are underſtood by them, are as ſignificantly expreſs't, as the ſame things in other tongues, are by words of two, or more ſyllables; as the word *Good* is as proper as either Ἀγαθὸς in Greek, or *Bonus* in Latin, a matter of no ſmall advantage: for if that ſentence be judged moſt praiſeworthy, that containeth moſt matter in feweſt words; why may we not commend that word, which conſiſting of feweſt ſyllables, is yet of as great force, as if it had more. No leſſe conſiderable is the proper and moſt pertinent ſignification of ſome words, which are produced by the coalition, or clapping together of two of theſe monoſyllables into one, as the word *Wiſdom*, which is compounded of theſe two words *Wiſe*, i. e. Grave, Sage, Prudent, and the old Saxon word *Dome*, i. e. Judgment, or ſentence, ſince wiſdome may moſt properly be ſaid to be the reſult of a Grave, and ſolid judgement.

By this that hath been ſaid it is evident, that the Saxon, or German tongue, is the ground-work upon which our Language is founded; the mighty ſtream of forraign words, that hath ſince *Chaucer's* time broke in upon it, having not yet waſh't away the root: only it lyes ſomewhat obſcur'd, and overſhadow'd like a Rock, or Fountain overgrown with buſhes.

Whether this innovation of words, deprave, or inrich our Engliſh tongue, is a conſideration that admits of various cenſures, according to the different fancies of men. Certainly, as by an invaſion of ſtrangers, many of the Old Inhabitants muſt needs be either ſlain, or forced

forced to fly the Land; ſo it happens in the introducing of ſtrange words, the old ones in whoſe room they come, muſt needs in time be forgotten, and grow obſolete; ſometimes indeed, as Mr. *Cambden* obſerves, there is a peculiar ſignificancy in ſome of the old Saxon words, as inſtead of fertility, they had wont to ſay *Eordſwela* which is as much as, the wealth, or riches of the earth: yet let us not bewail the loſſe of them for this, for we ſhall find divers Latin words, whoſe Etymology is as remarkable, and founded upon as much reaſon; as in the word *intricate*, (which comming from *Trica*, i. e. thoſe ſmall threads about Chickens legs, that are an encombrance to them in their going) ſignifieth *Intangled*. And it is worth the taking notice, that although divers Latin words cannot be explained, but by a Periphraſis, as *Inſinuation*, is a winding ones ſelf in by a little and little; yet there are others, both French and Latin that are match't with Native words equally ſignificant, equally in uſe among us, as with the French *denie*, we parallel our *gainſay*; with the Latin *reſiſt* our *withſtand*; with *interiour inward*, and many more of this nature: So that by this means theſe forrainers inſtead of detracting ought from our tongue, add copiouſneſſe and variety to it. Now whether they add, or take from the ornament of it, it is rather to be inferred to ſenſe and fancy, than to be diſputed by arguments. That they come for the moſt part from a language, as civil as the Nation wherein it was firſt ſpoken, I ſuppoſe is without controverſie; and being of a ſoft and eeven ſound, nothing ſavouring of harſhneſſe, or Barbariſm, they muſt needs mollifie the tongue with which they incorporate, and to which though of a different nature, they are made fit and adapted by long uſe. In fine let a man compare the beſt Engliſh now written, with that which was written three or four ages ago, and if he be not a doater upon Antiquity, he will judge ours much more ſmooth, and grateful to the ear: for my part, that which ſome attribute to *Spenser* as his greateſt praiſe, namely his frequent uſe of obſolete expreſſions, I account the greateſt blemiſh to his Poem, otherwiſe moſt excellent; it being an equall vice to adhere obſtinately to old words, and fondly to affect new ones.

But not to dwell any longer upon their Apology, I ſhall now for the clearer Method proceed to the diviſion of them. There are not many Nations in *Europe*, ſome of whoſe words we have not made bold with, as all of us together have borrowed from the ancients in great abundance. Some we take from the *Italians*, as *Abaſe*, *Abbome*, *Abhord*, *Baluſtrade*, *Balcone*, ſome from the *Spaniſh*, as *Abandon*, *Envelope*, *Diſembogue*, *Chapin*; many from the French, as *Deſert*, *Deny*, *Command*, *Embelliſh*, *Emboſſement*. Among the ancient languages, we have from the Greek not a few, as thoſe that end in ια with us end in *y*, as ἐπίγραμμα *Epigram*, ἐνθύμημα *Enthymem*; thoſe in ον with us in *t*, as ἐπίθετον *Epithet*, thoſe in ος with us end in *er*, as ἀστρολόγος, Aſtrologer; thoſe in ασις with us in *aſt*, as μετάφρασις *Paraphraſt*; thoſe in ιστὴς in *iſt*, γυμνοσοφιστὴς *Gymnoſophiſt*; thoſe in ικος in *ick*, as *Dramatick*, thoſe in ισκος in *iſk*, as Baſiliſk, thoſe in αφος, or αφη in *aph*, as *Chirograph Panagraph*, thoſe in αρχης in *arch*, as monarch, thoſe in ια, in *y*, or *ie*, as *Philoſophy*, *Rhapſodie*; thoſe in ισμος, or ισμα in *iſm*, as *Syllo-*

giſm, Sophiſm: alſo their verbs in ιζω, with us end in *ize*, as καυτηριάζω to *Cauterize*; in imitation of which, ſome, out of a pretty Capricchio, have given common words the ſame termination, as *enfranchiſe*, *ſpiritualize*, *wantonize*. The next thing to be obſerved of Greek words, is their manner of compoſition. They are either compounded of theſe following Prepoſitions, as (1) ἀνα, correſpondent to the Latin *Re*, which in compoſition ſignifieth *again*, as *Anaphora Reductio*, or bringing back again, 2 ἀντι, which, compunded with another word, implyes an oppoſition, as *Antiperiſtaſis*, an oppoſing of any quallity againſt its contrary, 3 ἀμφι, *both wayes*, or *about*, as *Amphibious*, i. e. living upon either element, land, or water, 4 ἀπο, which in compoſition ſignifies a contrariety, as from καλυψις, a hiding, *Apocalypſis*, a revealing, 5 δια, which implying a *dilating*, or a dividing, as *Diæreſis*, a dividing of one ſyllable into two, 6 κατα, anſwering in compoſition to the Latin, *De*, as *Cataphora*, a carrying downward, 7 ἐπι, or *upon*, as *Epitaph*, an inſcription upon any ones Tombe, 8 ἐκ, or ἐξ, *out*, as *Ectype*, a thing taken out of another Copy, 9 ἐν, *in*, or *inward*, as *Engaſtrimith*, one that ſpeaks inwardly, 10 μετα, which implyes a changing, as *Metamorphoſis*, a changing of ſhapes, 11 παρα, which implyes a compariſon, as *Parabola*, a ſtory brought for a ſimilitude, 12 περι, about, as *Peripherie*, a carrying about, 13 πρω, *before*, as *Prodromus*, a fore-runner, 14 προς, *to*, or *toward*, as *Proſtheſis*, an adding unto, 15 ὑπο, *under*, as *Hypogaſtrick*, the lowermoſt part of the belly, 16 ὑπερ, above, as *Hyperphyſical*, that which is above nature. Or elſe of other words, as πρῶτος, firſt, πολὺς, many, ψεῦδος, falſe, and the privative α, for example, *prototype*, an Original or firſt Copy; *Polygon*, a figure that hath many angles or corners, *Pſeudomartyr*, falſe witneſs, or counterfeit Martyr; *Atrophy*, a want of the nutritive faculty: theſe are the moſt material, and all that are in uſe in our Tongue.

But for the Latin words they will require a larger account to be given of them; theſe are the main body of our Army of forraign words; theſe are ſo numerous, that they may well be thought to equall, if not exceed the number of our ancient words; onely, here is the difference, That theſe are the more eſſential, thoſe the more remote, and rather the ſuperſtructure, than the foundation. Of theſe Latin words there are many (as alſo ſome of the French, and others before mentioned) that by long cuſtome are ſo ingrafted, and naturalized into our tougue, that now they are become free denizons, without any difference, or diſtinction between them and the Native words, and are familiarly underſtood by the common ſort and moſt unlearned of the people; as *nature*, *fortune*, *member*, *intend*, *inform*, *invent*, and the like; others there are, which though frequently written, and uſed in common diſcourſe by the politer ſort, and infranchized at leaſt, if not naturalized; are not yet ſo very trite, as to be underſtood by all, ſince divers ingenious perſons, addicted to the reading of books, are nevertheleſſe unacquainted with the Latin, and other forraign Languages, and ſo are at a loſſe, when they meet with unuſual words, and ſome people if they ſpy but a hard word, are as much amazed, as if they had met with a Hobgoblin, and theſe are they more eſpecially, the cognizance whereof is one part, though not the greateſt of this Deſign,

but

but that there are in the book ſome words ordinary and trite enough, for I thought it better in ſuch a caſe as this, rather to exceed, than to be too ſparing, ſince an exuberance is eaſilier cut off, than a defect ſupplyed. I had thought once to have omitted this branch of our following work, as having been performed by others before, and that not without ſome diligence; but I thought it not enough to have added many more things than were yet ever thought on, but alſo to have the quinteſſence of what ever was offered at before, in another caſt and better method, that it might be a compleat work, and not wanting in any thing that could be deſired in a deſign ſo uſefull to the Nation; beſides, that even of theſe ſorts of words there were many wanting before, which were requiſite to be inſerted, many not ſo properly rendered as was convenient, divers cram'd in by the head and ſhoulders without any diſtinction, but as if they had been as good as the beſt; whereas in works of this Nature men ought to flye all Pedantiſms, and not raſhly to uſe all words alike, that are met with in every Engliſh Writer, whether Authentick, or not: this is a bad example to the unadmoniſh't Reader, and might incourage him to ſuck in Barbariſm as ſoon as Elegance, but by long experience out of a continued courſe of reading the beſt Authours, and converſation with the better ſort of company, to examine throughly what words are natural, and legitimate, and what ſpurious and forc't; nor is it proper to quote an Authour for a word that long cuſtome hath ſufficiently authoriz'd, but either ſuch as are grown out of uſe, or ſuch as are uſed only upon ſpeciall occaſions, or as terms of Art; and not upon the credit of every one neither, nor to quote any modern, or trivial Author for words uſed by thoſe more ancient, or of greater credit: I do not deny indeed, but that there are many words in this book (though fewer than in other books of this kind) which I would not recommend to any for the purity, or reputation of them; but this I had not done, but to pleaſe all humours; knowing that ſuch kind of words are written, and that the undiſtinguiſhing ſort of Readers would take it very ill if they were not explained, but withall I have ſet my mark upon them, that he that ſtudies a natural and unaffected ſtyle, may take notice of them, to beware of them, either in diſcourſe, or writing; and if any of them may have chanc't to have eſcap't the Obeliſck (as ſuch a thing may happen in ſpight of diligence) there can ariſe no other inconvenience from it, but an occaſion to exerciſe the choice and judgement of the Reader, eſpecially being forewarned, who if he have a fancy capable to judge of the harmony of words, and their muſical cadence, cannot but diſcern when a word falls naturally from the Latin termination, when forc't and torn from it, as *Imbellick*, which might indeed come from *Imbellicus*, if any ſuch word were, but how they can handſomely deduce it from *Imbellis*, is hard to reſolve: if this be bad *impreſcriptible* is worſe, being derived, neither I nor any body elſe know how, ſince *Præſcriptum* is the neareſt they can go: nor leſſe to be exploded is the word *Suicide*, which may as well ſeem to participate of *Sus* a Sow, as of the Pronoun *Sui*: there are alſo worth the pains of avoiding certain kind of Mule-words, propagated of a Latin Sire, and Greek Dam, ſuch as *Acrilogie*, *Aurigraphy*, and others *ejuſdem farinæ*; for the avoiding of which abſurd

words I know no better meanes, than, To be conversant in the best Author, whether of the present or foregoing ages.

Now for those words that are of a right stamp, and currant among us, that they may orderly be distinguish't by their Terminations, and not be known at randome, meerly, and by chance; I shall shew exactly how they are formed from the Original Latin words, and reduce them into certain Classes, or Ranks, where note that the Characteristick of a word always consists in the end, or termination.

First, Our Adjectives are formed from the Latins, either by casting away the Final *us*, as from *Promptus* Prompt, from *Justus* Just, or changing *us* into *ed*, as *Infatuatus*, Infatuated; or into *ous* as *Obvius*, Obvious; sometimes into *an*, as *Plebeius*, Plebeian; or by changing *ilis* into *ile*, as from *Agilis*, comes Agile, from *facilis*, facile; *ax* into *acious*, as *efficax*, efficacious; *bilis*, into *ble*, as *tractabilis* tractable, *Docibilis* Docible; *alis* into *al*, as *Orientalis* Oriental; *ans*, or *ens*, into *ant* or *ent*, as *constans* constant, *eloquens* eloquent; *or* into *our*, as *inferior* inferiour; *rius* into *ry*, as *contrarius* contrary, *Transitorius*, Transitory.

Secondly, Noun Substantives derived from Adjectives, Participles, Verbs or otherwise; of which, those that in Latin end in *tas*, with us end in *tie*, or *ty*, as *Imbecillitas* Imbecillity, *Probabilitas* Probability; *antia* into *ance*, or *ancy*, as *substantia* substance, *reluctantia* reluctancy; *entia* into *ence*, or *ency*, as *confidentia*, confidence, *eminentia*, eminency; *ura* into *ure*, as *commissura* commissure; *udo* into *ude*, as *magnitudo* magnitude; *or* into *our* as *Author* Authour; words ending in *tio*, of which there are a great number, have *n* added at the end, as *seperatio* seperation, *repletio* repletion, *instructio* instruction, *ambitio* ambition; sometimes *us*, or *um*, is taken away from the latter end, as *Conventus* a Convent; *Argumentum* an Argument, *Articulus* an Article, *Monstrum* a Monster: To one or other of these terminations, almost all Nouns whatsoever be reduced:

Thirdly, for our Verbs, some there be that may most aptly, and with best ease be formed from the indicative *Mood*, Present *Tense*, of the Active voice; as from *Informo* to Inform, and from *contendo* to contend, from *præscribo* to prescribe, from *contemno* to contemn, from *alludo* to allude: Some fall more kindly from the Infinitive Mood, as from *convincere*, to convince, from *reducere* to reduce, because of the melting of the *e*: but there are other Verbs, such as from *Colligere* collect, from *instruere* instruct, from *consulere* consult, from *invenire* invent, which cannot without much constraint, be reduced either from the Indicative, or Infinitive Mood but seem much more probably, by their near resemblance, to be formable from the Participle Passive, as *Collectus*, *Instructus*, *Consultus*, *Inventus*. In like manner may all those Verbs that come from the first Conjugation of the Latins (whereof a great multitude are of late years grown in use) be formed, as to *coacervate*, to *consummate*, to *aggravate*, &c. from *Coacervatus*, *Consummatus*, *Aggravatus*, rather than from the Infinitive *coacervare*, *consummare*, *aggravare*, for as much as the final *t* seems to be the Characteristick letter; there are also sundry other Verbs that appear to have been most anciently received, and most inured to our Language, which be-like, were had from the Latins at the second hand; we taking them from the French, as they from the Latin, as chiefly

chiefly thoſe that end in *y* or *ie*: for example, to *ſignifie*, to *glorifie*, to *mollifie*, which we borrow from the French, *ſignifier*, *glorifier*, *mollifier*, and they from the Latin, *ſignificare*, *glorificare*, *mollificare*; beſides thoſe both Verbs, and Nouns, which we borrow from the French meerly, as to *refreſh*, to *diſcourage*, to *diſcharge*, to *furniſh*, to *garniſh*, to *refrain*, *deſpite*, *diſtreſs*, *hoſtage*, *menage*, *&c.*

Fourthly, Concerning our Adverbs, there needs no more to be ſaid but this, that whereas in Latin they moſt commonly end in *è*, or *èr*, we retain our old termination *ly*, as for *ſucceſſive*, we uſe *ſucceſſively*, for *diligenter*, *diligently*, theſe muſt be underſtood to be ſuch only as are derived from Noun Adjectives, for which the ordinary Adverbs of time, place, *&c.* our tongue meddles not. As for thoſe in *tùs*, as *divinitùs*, and in *im*, as *confertim*, *viritim*, &c. we cannot expreſs them by one word, except *partim*, i. e. partly.

Fifthly, and laſtly, there are a ſort of words, and expreſſions, which we take from the Latins, whole, and entire without any diminution, or change, either in the ſame nature, as *Cicero*, and ſome of the Latin Writers do from the Greeks (asnamely, when they had not a ſignificant word of their own, wherewith handſomely to expreſs what they intended) or elſe when a word falls not naturally into our termination; as in the words *elogium*, and *encomium*: for the firſt indeed we ſay indifferently, either an *elogium*, or an *elogie*, but with *encomium* we do not yet make ſo bold, as to ſay an *encomie*, and to render it in Engliſh would be to tedious a *circumloquution*. As, to ſay a ſpeech made in praiſe of another man, and therefore it is better to uſe the very word *encomium*; ſo *Privado* in Spaniſh, *Inamorato* in Italian, retain their own terminations with a better grace than any change could bring them; *Privad*, or *Inamorat*, not ſounding ſo agreeably to the ear: alſo, by a certain odd, and ſtrange conſtruction, we oftentimes turn a Latin Verb, and ſomtimes a ſentence into an Engliſh Noun; eſpecially with the help of an Article, as to give a *Bene diſceſſit*, to ſing *Lachrymæ*, ſuch a one was charged with a *Noneſt Inventus*, and many more of this nature, very acceptable to ſuch as delight to have their writings and diſcourſes larded with old ends of Latin; this manner of expreſſion comes ſomewhat near that Grammar Rule, where a whole clauſe comes before, or followes a Verb; and many times denotes the beginning of ſome publick form of words, of this ſort are the Latin names of divers Writs, conſiſting of a tedious ſentence, which put me in mind of the Spaniard, whoſe long name made him to be taken for a great company of men together.

I ſhall conclude this diſcourſe of our Latin-derived words, with the manner of their compoſition as I did before, in my mention of the Greek words, and this I do, that the Reader may not be puzled at the miſſing of every compound word, ſo long as he knowes of what words they are compounded; it is therefore to be noted, that they differ not in their compoſition from the Original Latin words; being alwayes joined with one of theſe following Prepoſitions *a*, or *ab*, from, or away, as *Verſion* being a turning, *Averſion* is a turning from, *duction*, a leading, *abduction* a leading away; *ad* to, wherein *d* is commonly changed into the ſame Letter, that the word to which it is joined begins with, as from *plica-*

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tion being compounded with *ad*, ariſeth *application* an applying, not *adplication*; *de* from, or of, as *detruncation* a cutting off: the reſt are *e*, *ex*, *extra*, *in*, *dis*, *contra*, *ob*, *per*, *ſub*, *ſupra*, & *ultra* Seldom it is that according to the manner of the Greeks, a Noun is joined in compoſition with a Verb, or one Noun with another, onely the word *ſemi* is often uſed, which, in compoſition, implyes as much as half, as *ſemicircular* being in the form of a half-Circle.

This is as much as needs to be ſaid of forraign words, in reſpect of their dependence upon our tongue, and their frequent uſe in ſpeaking and writing. I might in the next place proceed to as ample an account of the words of Art, which I count the more curious part of the deſign, and that which was moſt wanting; but in regard to do this handſomely, would require a particular diſcourſe of the Arts, and the diviſion of them; and becauſe there is ſomething elſe intended of that nature; I ſhall paſſe them over briefly.

The words which we uſe in moſt Arts, are taken from one or other of thoſe languages abovementioned. In thoſe which are commonly called the liberal Arts, we borrow a very conſiderable number from the Greek; in Rhetorick, all the Tropes, and Figures, as *Synechdoche*, *Ironie*, *Metonymie*; in Logick, *Enthimeme*, *Sorites*, and the word *Logick* it ſelf; in Phyſick, *Eupepſie*, *Dyſcraſie*, and the names of moſt diſeaſes; in Aſtronomie, *Antipodes*, *Pereſcians*, and the word *Aſtronomie*, it ſelf, and ſo in divers other Arts. In Aſtrology, many from the *Arabicks*, as the names of the moſt conſpicuous Starres in each Conſtellation, *viz.* *Aldebaran*, *Alnath*, and ſome in Aſtronomy as *Nadir*, *Almicantarats*. In ſundry of the Mathematicall Arts, and the politer ſort of *Mechanicks*, we have many words from the *French*, and *Italians*, as in Architecture, and Fortification, *Pilaſter*, *Foliage*, *Cupulo*, *Parapet*, &c. All our Terms of Heraldry, we have chiefly from the *French*, as *Couchant*, *Saliant*, *Engrailled*; and alſo in Jewelling, in-laying, Painting, as *Carrat*, *Naif*, *Boſcage*, *Affinage*, *Marquetry*, &c. But for the Handy-crafts, and ſeveral of thoſe which are called *Artes Serviles*, they have their Terms peculiar only to themſelves, &c. ſuch as are known to few but the ſeverall Profeſſors, as the names of Tools, and Inſtruments belonging to all kind of Manufactures, of which to the attaining but of one tenth part, the ſearch of an age would ſcarce ſuffice, but very many of the chiefeſt are to be found in this Book. Of this nature alſo are the Terms uſed by Seamen, as *Abaſt*, *Aſmoſt*, *Larboard*, to *ſpring* a *Leak*; by Hunters and Forreſters; as *Lappiſe*, *Forleloin*, *Bloudy-hand*, *Dogdraw*, &c. of both which laſt, there are likewiſe not a few.

The laſt conſideration of words is our proper Names, which have hitherto being wanting in *Engliſh*, and under theſe are comprehended both Mythology, Hiſtory, and Geography, to which may be added the explication of *Hebrew*, and *Saxon* names.

As for Orthography, it will not be requiſite to ſay any more of it, than may conduce to the Readers direction in the finding out of words, which is, that we many times uſe a ſingle *e*, where the Latins uſe an *æ*, or an *œ*, as *preparation* for *præparation*, *Amebean* for *Amœbæan*; but if the *æ*, or *œ* be but obſerved, it is not amiſs, ſome uſe either indifferently: in the ſame manner *i* is uſed for *y*, as *Limphatick* for *Lymphatick*; *o* for *u* as *ſecondine*, for *ſecundine*.

Thus I have, in as brief a Method as I could deviſe, run through the whole Oeconomy of our forraign words, and have ranged them all into their ſeverall orders and diſtinctions; ſo that there is ſcarce any word, but may be reduced to one or other of them, for I thought it in vain to Publiſh to the world a *Dictionary* of hard Terms, if I did not withall lead men the way to the right uſe of it, that they might inform themſelves diſtinctly, and not ſit down contented with a confuſed notion of things. In this work, which for the generality of it, muſt ſtand the bront of many a curious inquiſition, both for the preſent, and future ages, I regard not my own fame equal to the renown and glory of the nation, which cannot but be much advanced by ſuch like indeavours: and as I am not conſcious to my ſelf to have been wanting in induſtry; ſo I ſhall be ready without any difficulty, to acknowledge what ever overſight I may be fairly convinced of; Provided I may ſcape ſuch Cenſures, as have any thing of the Pedant in them: nor ſhall I think it enough to have come off fairly here, without ſuddenly attempting other things of equal concernment with this preſent deſign, which *I* commend to the judgement of the learned, the ingenuity of thoſe that are enclined to learning, and the fortune of that entertainment, which the World ſhall think fit to give it.

Edward Phillips.

The Names of thoſe learned Perſons of this Age, Eminent in, or Contributory to, any of thoſe Arts Sciences or Faculties contained in this following Work.

Antiquities,	*William Dugdale.* *Elias Aſhmole.*	Eſquires.
Phyſick,	Dr. *Gliſſon.* Dr. *Wharton.*	
Law Terms,	Mr. *John Hern.*	
Chirurgery, and Anatomy,	Mr *William Molins.*	
Chymiſtry,	*Robert Boyle* Eſquire.	
Herbary, or Botanicks,	Dr. *Merrit.*	
Arithmetick,	*Jonas Moor* Eſquire.	
Geometry,	Dr. *Wybard.*	
Aſtronomy,	Mr. *Vincent Wing.*	
Aſtrology,	Mr. *William Lilly.*	
Agriculture, or Husbandry,	*John Evelin* Eſquire. Mr. *John Worlidge.*	
Muſick,	Mr. *John Birkenſhaw.* Mr *Matthew Lock.*	
Architecture,	*John Evelin* Eſquire.	

Navigation,

lity for the time being, both in war and peace; he was never chosen but upon some great occasion, and his command was to last but half a year.

Dictionary, (*Lat.*) called in Greek a Lexicon; a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned, and unfolded.

Dictum, the ancient name of a City in *Caernervonshire*, now called *Diganway*.

Dictynna, a name attributed to *Diana*: who flying from *Minos*, she cast her self into certain nets which are called Dictya.

Didapper, a kind of bird so called from the Greek word *Diadiptein*, to duck under water.

Dido, the daughter of *Belus* King of the *Tyrians*; she was married to *Sichaus* Priest of *Hercules*, whom *Pygmalion* slew, that he might obtain his riches; but she gathering all the wealth she could together, fled into *Africa*, and there built a City which was first called *Byrsa*, afterwards *Carthage*, and refusing to marry *Iarbas* King of *Getulia*, because he went about to force her by war, she killed her self. Others say, it was because falling in love with *Æneas*, who was driven by tempest, on her coast, he refused to marry her.

Didram, an ancient coyn valuing fifteen pence.

Diem clausit extremum, a Writ that lyeth for the heir of him that holdeth land of the Crown, either by Knights-service, or in Soccage and dyeth. It is directed to the Eschetour, to enquire of what estate he was seized, and who is next Heir; and this Inquisition is to be returned into the Chancery.

Dies datus, a respite given to the Tenant or Defendant before the Court.

Biennial, (*Lat.*) of two years continuance.

Diespiter, *quasi diei pater*, a name attributed to *Jupiter*; he is also called *Lucetius*, from *Lux*, the light.

Diet, in Greek *diaita*, from *dais* a banquet, signifieth a general convention of the *German* Peers to consult of the affairs of the Empire.

Dieta rationabilis, a reasonable days journey; a word used in the Civil Law.

Dietetical, (*Greek*) belonging to a limited and proportionable diet.

Diezeugmenon, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick in which several clauses of a sentence have reference to one verb; as *Quorum ordo humilis, fortuna sordida, natura turpis à ratione abhorret.* It is otherwise called *Epizeugmenon*, and in Latin by *Aquila Romanus Disjunctum* and *Injunctum*.

Diffamation, (*Lat.*) a disgracing, a blemishing any one's good name.

Diffarreation, (*Lat.*) a Solemnity anciently used among the Romans, in the divorcement of man and wife.

Differences, in Heraldry are extraordinary additions, whereby bearers of the same Coat-armour, are distinguished each from others.

Difficulty, (*Lat.*) uneasiness, hardness.

Diffidence, (*Lat.*) doubtfulness, mistrustfulness.

Diffoded, (*Lat.*) digged, as a hole, or ditch, is digged in the earth.

Diffation, (*Lat.*) is, when through heat, spirits arising, are with a kind of Bellows, blown in the adverse *Camera*, and there are found coagulated: a Term in Chymistry.

Diffluence, (*Lat.*) a flowing asunder, or several wayes.

Diffusion, (*Lat.*) a scattering or shedding abroad. Diffusion in Philosophy, is the dilating of a substance into more parts.

Digamma, (*Greek*) the Æolic letter among the Greeks, like unto our letter F.

Digestion, (*Lat.*) a disposing: a concocting of meat in the stomack, in Chymistry it is a contracting and maturating of crude things by an easie and gentle heat.

Digests, in French, *Pandectes*; a volume of the Civil Law: so called, because the legal precepts therein contained, are so excellently disposed and digested.

Dight, (old word) ready, adorned.

Digit, a character which expresseth a figure in Arithmetick, as V. the figure of five: also the parts of an Eclipse.

Digitation, (*Lat.*) a pointing with the fingers, also an expressing the form of the fingers.

Digladiation, (*Lat.*) a fighting, or disputing the matter with swords.

Digne, from the Latin word *dignus*, neat, gentle, worthy. It is a word used by *Chaucer*.

Dignity, (*Lat.*) honour, reputation, advancement. Essential dignities of the Planets are, when Planets are in their own houses, exaltations, tripticites, and faces. How these are assigned to every Planet, see in Mr. *Lillies* Introduct. Fo. 104.

Dignosce, (*Lat.*) to know, or discern one from another.

Digression, (*Lat.*) a wandring out of the way, a going from the matter in hand,

Dijudication, (*Lat.*) a deciding a difference between two.

Dike-grave, one that oversees the Dikes and banks of the Low-Countries, that keeps the

the banks from Inundation of the Sea.

Dilaceration, (*Lat.*) a rending or tearing asunder.

Dilaniation, (*Lat.*) a butchering, or tearing in pieces.

Dilapidation, (*Lat.*) a taking away, or ridding of stones: also a wasting.

Dilatation, (*Lat.*) a widening, or laying at full length.

Dilatatory, a Chirurgeons Instrument, to widen any part that's too much closed.

Dilatory, (*Lat.*) breeding or making delayes.

Dilection, (*Lat.*) a tender affection or love.

Dilemma, (*Greek*) a double acception or taking in Logick it is called a horned syllogism, wherein both Propositions are so framed, that neither can well be denyed.

Dill, (*Lat. Anethum*) an herb somewhat like Fennel.

Dilling, a child born when the parents are old.

Dilstone, otherwise called *Divelstone*, because it standeth upon the River *Divelesburn*, a Town in *Northumberland*, where King *Oswald* slew *Cedwalla* the Brittish Tyrant.

Dilucidation, (*Lat.*) a making clear or plain.

Dilution, (*Lat.*) a purging, or washing away: also Wine dilute, signifieth wine that is mingled with water.

Diluvial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Flood or Deluge.

Dimension, (*Lat.*) the just measure or proportion of any figure. In Geometry; length, breadth, and depth are called the three Dimensions.

Dimeta, the ancient name of the people inhabiting that part of *Wales*, which containeth those Countries now called *Caermardenshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, and *Cardiganshire*.

Dimeter Iambic, see *Iambic*.

Dimication, (*Lat.*) skirmishing or fighting.

Dimidiation, (*Lat.*) a dividing in the midst, a curting into two halves.

Dimocks, an ancient Family in *Cheshire*. See Grand Sergeanty.

Diminutive, (*Lat.*) little, small; in Grammar, it is taken substantively for a word whose termination implies a littleness in respect of another thing that is bigger; as from *Tabula* a Table, comes *tabella*, a little table, or tablet. In Heraldry, it is a blemishing or defacing of some particular point of the *Escheon*, by the imposition of some strain and colour thereon. In Architecture, it signifies, the lessening of a Pillar by little and little, from the Base to the top.

Dinah, (*Hebr.*) judgment, *Jacobs* daughter by *Leah*, ravish'd by *Hemor* the son of *Sichem* a Prince of the *Hivites*.

Diocesan, A Bishop to whom the care of a Diocess is committed.

Diocese, from the Greek word *Diæsesis* a Governing, signifieth the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a Bishop.

Diocletian an Emperour of *Rome* one of the ten Persecutors, having not reigned two whole years, he resigned his Empire and betook himself to a private life, spending most of his time in the study of Simpling and Gardening; at length he pined and wasted away with long and painful diseases.

Diogenes, a famous Philosopher, who lived in a Tub which he rolled up and down from place to place; he was for his churlish disposition, and clownish conversation called the *Cynic*.

Diomedes, the Son of *Tydeus* and *Deiphile*, and King of *Ætolia*; he was accounted one of the chiefest Hero's at the wars of *Troy*; he brought away *Rhesus* his horses and the *Palladium*, he wounded *Mars* and *Venus*, fought with *Hector* and *Æneas*, whom his mother *Venus* protected; at length being ashamed to return home, because of the whorish pranks of his wife *Ægiale*, he went into *Apulia*, and had that Kingdom given him by *Daunus*. There was also another *Diomed* King of *Thrace*, who used to feed his horses with mans flesh; but at last *Hercules* overcoming him, gave him to be devoured by his own horses.

Dionysia, a noble Gemm so called which brayed and assumed, though it resemble the sapor of wine, yet it resists Ebriety. The Poet thus describeth it. *Nigra micat rubris Dionysia condita gemmis.*

Dioptic-Art, that part of Perspective which belongs to Astronomy, and by instruments searcheth out the distance of the Sun and other Stars, comprehending the Intercapedines of { Sun, Moon, and Stars.

Dioptrical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Dioptra or Geometrical Quadrat.

Dipbryges, the subsident dross of perfect brass coming to the bottom of the fornace, like the ashes of burnt wood; it is very deficcative, and cures rebellious Ulcers.

Diphthong, (*Greek*) a syllable compos'd of two Vowels clapt together into one.

Diple, a mark in the margent, to shew where a fault is to be corrected.

Dipsas, a kind of Serpent whose biting brings a deadly thirst.

Dipsie-

Dipſoiline, ſee *Deepſealine*.

Diptote, (*Greek*) ſignifieth in Grammar a Noun that hath but two Caſes.

Diptychs, (*Greek*) folded tables out of which the names of famous men were formerly recited at the Altar; thoſe alive being written on the one ſide and thoſe dead on the other.

Dirce, ſee *Amphion*.

Dire, (*Lat.*) cruel, fell, unmerciful.

Direction, (*Lat.*) a directing or putting in the right way. In Aſtronomy a Planet is ſaid direct, when it moveth in its natural courſe according to the direction of the Signs. In Chronology the number of direction is a number conſiſting of 35 which containeth the term of years between the higheſt and the loweſt falling of any of the moveable Feaſts.

Directory, (*Lat.*) that which directeth or putteth into the right way.

Diremption, (*Lat.*) a ſetting apart.

Direption, (*Lat.*) a ſnatching or taking by force.

Dirge, from the Latin word *Dirigere*; prayers, or Divine ſervice, offered to God for the ſoul of the dead.

Diributory, from the old Latin word *Diribere*, to diſtribute or divide; a place where Souldiers are muſtered, and receive pay.

Diruption, (*Lat.*) a burſting aſunder.

Diſamis, a word by which Logicians denote the third mood of the third figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm; as Some learned men are admired, all learned men have errors; Therefore ſome that have errors are admired.

Diſard, a doltiſh fellow from the French word *diſard*, *loquacious*; or the Dutch word *Dwaeſaerd*, i. e. A man of a ſtupid wit.

Diſarmed (among hunters) Deer are ſaid to be when the horns are fallen.

Diſaſtre, (*French*) ill luck, derived from the evil influence of the *Stars*.

Diſcent, in Common-law, is an order whereby Lands are derived unto any man from his Anceſtors.

Diſceptation, (*Lat.*) a contentious diſputing.

Diſcern, (*Lat.*) to perceive, to know one thing from another.

Diſcerption, (*Lat.*) a tearing in pieces.

Diſceſſion, (*Lat.*) a departing.

Hair *Diſchiveled*, (*French*) looſely ſcattered out of order.

Diſcinct, (*Lat.*) ungirded: alſo, careleſs.

Diſcipline, (*Lat.*) a teaching or inſtructing.

Diſciplinants, an Order of Religious men that ſcourge themſelves.

Diſclaimer, in Common-law is an expreſs denial or refuſal in ſtanding out againſt any action.

Diſcloſed, in Faulconry is ſaid of young Hawkes who are newly hatched and as it were diſcloſed from the ſhells.

Diſcolour, (*Lat.*) of divers colours.

Diſcomfiture, (*French*) a total routing or vanquiſhing an enemy.

Diſconſolate, (*Lat.*) comfortleſs.

Diſcontinuance, or *Diſcontinuity*, (*Lat.*) an interruption or breaking off; alſo in Common-law, Diſcontinuance of poſſeſſion is this, that a man may not enter upon his own Land being Alienated, but muſt bring his Writ, and ſeek to recover poſſeſſion by Law.

Diſcordance, (*Lat.*) a diſagreement, jarring or being out of tune; for in Muſick thoſe Notes are called Diſcords, which ſung or play'd make harſh and unpleaſing ſounds, as ſeconds, fourths, ſevenths, &c.

Diſcount, a term amongſt Merchants, who in exchanging of wares do not count how much they are to receive but how much leſs they have to pay, they being before in the other parties debt; ſome call it ſetting off.

Diſcrepance, (*Lat.*) a differing or varying one from another.

Diſcretion, (*Lat.*) a ſeparating, or diſtinguiſhing: alſo Wiſdom, prudence; becauſe it teacheth us how to make a right diſtinction of things.

Diſcrimination, (*Lat.*) a putting a difference between one thing and another. In Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with *Paradiaſtole*.

Diſcumbence, (*Lat.*) a ſitting or lying down to eat; it being a cuſtome among the Ancients to lye down upon the ground and eat.

Diſcure, to diſcover, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Diſcurſion, (*Lat.*) a running to and fro.

Diſcuſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking off, or into pieces; alſo a ſearching narrowly into a buſineſs.

To *Diſembogue*, (*Spaniſh*) to come out of the mouth of a River or Haven.

Diſfranchize, to exclude out of the number of Citizens or free Deniſons.

Diſgrading, a depriving a Clergy-man of his Orders, who being delivered to his Ordinary, cannot purge himſelf of the crime

crime whereof he was convicted by the Jury.

Disgregation, (*Lat.*) a scattering or separating.

Disguise, (*French*) to put into another guise or form.

Disgust, (*Lat.*) to distaste.

Disherit, or *Disinherit*, (*French*) to put out of possession.

Disjunction, (*Lat.*) a severing or disjoyning.

Disjunctive Argument in Logick is that which from two contraries by denying one proveth the other.

Disjunctum, a Rhetorical figure, which see in *Diezeugmenon*.

Dislocation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of its right place. It is particularly used in Chirurgery for a bones being out of joynt, or any other part of the body being out of its proper place.

Dislodge, a term in Hunting, applyed to a Buck, when you first raise him.

Disloyalty, (*French*) untaithfulness, perfidiousness.

Dismantle, (*French*) to take off a cloak, or mantle: but by a Metaphor, it is taken for to beat down the walls of a Fortress.

Dismembring knife, see *Cutling*.

Dismes, (*French*) tithes, or the tenth part of all the fruits; being consecrate to God, and consequently to be paid unto those who take upon them holy Orders.

Dismission, (*Lat.*) a sending away.

To *Dismount* a piece, in Gunnery and Navigation, is to take her down from her carriages.

Dispansion, (*Lat.*) a spreading both waies.

Disparagement, (*Ital.*) a disgracing, or unservaluing; In Common-law, it is used for the marrying of an Heir or Heiress under their degree, or against decency. Some derive it from the Latin word *dispar* and *ago*, it being as it were a doing that which is disagreable.

Disparates, (*Lat.*) in Logick are those sort of Oppolites wherein something is opposed to many others.

Disparity, (*Lat.*) unevenness or diversity.

Disparpled, or *Disperpled*, loosely scattered, or shooting it self into divers parts, a Term used in Heraldry.

Dispaupered, signifieth in Common-law, deprived of the priviledge of *forma pauperis*.

Dispend, (*Lat.*) to spend or lay out money.

Dispensation, (*Lat.*) a distributing or dealing; also a performing the office of a Dispenser or Steward.

Dispensatory, a Book set out by able Physitians to direct Apothecaries in the dispensing and ordering of every Ingredient, as to the quantity and manner of making up their compositions; it is also called by a Greek name *Pharmacopœa* i. e. the way of making Medicines.

Dispersion, (*Lat.*) a scattering into several parts.

To *Dispert*, to finde out the difference of the diameters of metals between the breech and the mouth of a piece of Ordnance.

Dispicience, (*Lat.*) a looking diligently, a considering.

Displicence, (*Lat.*) a displeasing.

Displosion, (*Lat.*) a bursting in two: also the shooting off a Gun.

Dispoliation, (*Lat.*) a spoiling, rifling, or robbing.

Dispone, (old word) to dispose.

Disposition, (*Lat.*) a placing or disposing of things: also the natural inclination of the mind: also the constitution of the body.

Dispossession, (*Lat.*) a depriving any one of their possession.

Disproportion, (*Lat.*) inequality.

Dispurveyed, (*French*) bare, indigent, unprovided.

Disputation, (*Lat.*) a disputing or contesting in words about any doubtful subject.

Disquammation, (*Lat.*) a taking off the scales or bark of any thing.

Disquisition, (*Lat.*) a narrow search after any thing.

Distrationare, in French *distrener*, to prove any thing by Battel, Writ, or Affize.

Dissasina, (*French*) dispossession, see *Sasina*.

Dissection, (*Lat.*) a cutting asunder, or in pieces.

Disseisin, in Common-law, is an unlawful dispossessing of a man of his Lands or goods. Disseisin upon Disseisin is, when the Disseisour is disseised by another.

Dissemination, (*Lat.*) a sowing or scattering up and down.

Dissentaneous, (*Lat.*) discording, disagreeing. In Logick those things are said to be Dissentaneous which are equally manifest among themselves, yet appear more clear taken separately.

Dissentory, (old word) a kind of Still.

Disservice, a disclaiming any ones service; a doing an ill office.

Diſſidence, (*Lat.*) a diſagreeing, or falling out.

Diſſilience, (*Lat.*) a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling aſunder.

Diſſimilar, (*Lat.*) unlike; in Anatomy the diſſimilar parts of the body, are thoſe which are compounded of ſeveral ſimilar parts; as a Hand, being compounded of fleſh nerves and bones, is called a diſſimilar or organick part.

Diſſimilitude, (*Lat.*) unlikeneſs, whence a form of Speech is ſo called wherein divers things are compared in a diverſe quality; as The Stork in the air knoweth her appointed times, and the Turtle and the Crane and the Swallow, &c. but my people know not, &c.

Diſſimulation, (*Lat.*) a counterfeiting, or diſſembling, alſo a Rhetorical figure, ſee *Ironia*.

Diſhevelled, (ſee *Diſchevelled*.

Diſſipation, (*Lat.*) a ſcattering or diſperſing.

Diſſite, (*Lat.*) Remote.

Diſſociation, (*Lat.*) a ſeparating or putting aſunder.

Diſſolution, (*Lat.*) a diſſolving, a melting, or deſtroying; alſo, a diſſoluteneſs, debauchery, or licentiouſneſs of life: alſo, contrary to Annexation; alſo in Chymiſtry it is the turning of bodies into liquor, by the addition of humidity: In Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with *Dialyton*.

Diſſonance, (*Lat.*) a difference in ſound: alſo a diſagreement.

Diſſuaſion, (*Lat.*) a perſwading againſt any thing.

Diſſyllable, (*Greek*) a word conſiſting of two ſyllables.

Diſtance, (*Lat.*) a being a far off.

Painting in *Diſtemper*, or ſize, is a kind of painting which hath been ancientlier in uſe, than that which is oil'd colours.

Diſtention, (*Lat.*) a drawing out or ſtretching to the full length.

Diſtick, (*Greek*) a couple of Verſes ending in the ſame Rhyme or meaſure.

Diſtillation, (*Lat.*) a dropping down, or diſtilling in a Limbeck, it is defined by Chymiſts an Extraction of the humid part of things by vertue of heat, being reſolv'd into a vapour, and then condenſed again by cold.

Diſtillatio per deſcenſum, is when the liquor drawn from the diſtilled materials falls down into a veſſel placed below that which contains the matter; a term in Chymiſtry.

Diſtinction, (*Lat.*) a putting a difference between one thing and another. A Logical diſtinction, is, when a word having ſeveral ſignifications, may be taken either way.

Diſtortion, (*Lat.*) a pulling awry, or wringing ſeveral waies.

Diſtraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing ſeveral waies alſo perplexity or madneſs.

Diſtreſs, or diſtraining, (in Latin, *Diſtrictio*) is a ſtraitning, wringing, or affliction. In Common-law, it ſignifieth a compulſion to appear in Court, or to pay a debt or duty denyed.

Diſtribution, (*Ital.*) a dividing among many. There is a figure in Rhetorick ſo called, which ſee in *Diæreſis*. In Logick it is an reſolving of the whole into parts.

Diſtributive Juſtice, is that whereby is ſignified the juſtice of an Arbitrator, who being truſted and performing his truſt, is ſaid to give every man his own: alſo in Grammar a Diſtributive Noun is that Noun which betokeneth a reducing into ſeveral orders or diſtinctions; as *Singuli*, *Bini*, *Terni*, &c.

Diſtrication, a ridding out of trouble, from the Latin word *dis* a preposition, and *Trica* ſmall threads about chickens legs, which hinder them from going; but, Metaphorically, any kind of incumbrance.

Diſtrictus, the circuit of territory within which a man may be compelled to appear.

Diſtringas, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to diſtrain one for a debt to the King, or for his appearance at a day.

Diſturbance, or *diſturbation*, (*Lat.*) a cauſing trouble, or unquietneſs.

Diſunited, (*Lat.*) disjoyned or ſevered.

Dithyramb, (*Greek*) a kind of Hymne, anciently ſung in honour of *Bacchus*: alſo any kind of luſty or jovial Song.

Dition, (*Lat.*) a Dominion, Juriſdiction, or Territory.

Dittander, or *Dittany* (*Lat.*) *Lepidium* or *Dictamnum* from *Dicte* a Promontory of *Crete* (where ſome ſay it was firſt taken notice of) a ſort of herb which hath a cleanſing quality, ſharp taſt, and is a Martial plant, it is otherwiſe called *Piperites*, or Pepper-wort; the ancient tradition of Deers curing their wounds with that herb deſerves inquiry.

Ditto, (*Italian*, ſaid) a word uſed much in Merchants accounts, and relation of foreign news.

Diſtology, (*Greek*) double reading, ſuch as divers Texts of Scripture will admit of.

Ditty, a Song which hath the words compoſed to a tune.

Divan, a great ſolemn Council or court of Juſtice among the *Turks* and *Perſians*.

Divaporation, (*Lat.*) is exhalation by fire of vapour; a term in Chymiſtry.

Divarication, (*Lat.*) a winnowing, or toſſing to and fro.

Diverbera-

Diverberation, (*Lat.*) a violent beating.

Diversified, (*Lat.*) varied.

Diversity, (*Lat.*) a being different or diverse: In Logick, those things are said to be Diverse which have no Opposition to another but differ only in circumstance.

Diverticle, (*Lat.*) a by-way: also a device or shift.

Divertisement, (*French*) recreation or pastime.

Dividend, in Arithmetick, is the number which is to be divided: also the share which is equally divided among the Fellows of a College. Also *Dividends* in the Exchequer seem to be one part of an Indenture.

Dividual, (*Lat.*) easie, or apt to be divided.

Divinale, (old word) a Riddle.

Divination, (*Lat.*) a presaging of things to come.

Divine, (*Lat.*) heavenly: also it is taken substantively for a professor of Theology, whom *Chaucer* calls a divinistre.

Divisibility, *Philosophick*, it signifies a capacity in a thing to be divided.

Division, (*Lat.*) a dividing or cutting into two parts.

Divitiacus, a King of the *Gaules*, who as some say, was King of the *Brittains*.

Divorce, in Common-law is a separation between two married together; not only from bed and board, but from the bond of wedlock.

Divour, see *Dyvour*.

Diuretical Medicines, (*Greek*) provoking urine.

Diurnal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the day. It is also used substantively for a Pamphlet, wherein the passages of every day are recorded.

Diurnity, (*Lat.*) lasting ness, or long continuance.

Divulgation, (*Lat.*) a making known abroad.

Divulsion, (*Lat.*) a pulling violently asunder.

Dizain, (*French*) the number ten: also a kind of French Coin about the value of a penny: also a song consisting of twelve Stanza's.

D L

D. La sol re. the name of the fifth Note in each of the 3 Septenaries in the *Gamut*, or ordinary Scale of Musick, only in the lowermost Septenarie, *La* is wanting, and in the uppermost *Re*.

D O

Dobeler, a great dish, or platter.

Dobuni, ancient people of the *Britains*, who inhabited those parts, which are now called *Oxford-shire*, and *Glocester-shire*.

Doced, or *Dou ed*, a Musical instrument, otherwise called a *Doulcimer*.

Docility, or *Docibility*, (*Lat.*) aptness to learn that which is taught.

Dock, a place where Ships are built, or laid up, from the Greek word *Docheion*, a Receptacle: also a kind of Herb, called in Latin *Lapathum*, the root whereof is good against the yellow Jaundice, Itch, and other breakings out: also a Term in hunting, being the fleshy part of a Boar's chine between the middle and the buttock.

Docket, a Brief in writing, or a Subscription at the foot of Letters Patents made by one that is called Clerk of the Dockets.

Doctoral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Doctor*, *i. e.* Teacher; or one that hath taken the highest degree in *Divinity*, Physick, or Civil-Law.

Document, (*Lat.*) a teaching or instructing.

Dodded, (old word) in Latin *Decornutus*, unhorned: also lopped as a Tree, having the branches cut off.

Dodder, (*Lat. Epithesinum* and *Cuscuta*) a certain weed winding about Herbs.

Dodecaedrie, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure of 12 sides.

Dodecagon, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure of 12 Angles.

Dodecatemorie, (*Greek*) an Astronomical Term, being one of the 12 parts, into which the Zodiack is divided.

Dodkin, a kind of small piece of money, which some think to be of the same value as our farthing.

Dodona, a City of *Chaonia*, a Countrey of *Greece*, near to which there was a Temple and Oracle of *Jupiter*, within a Wood, sacred to the same Deity; of which wood it was fain'd that the Trees were vocal, and returned the answers of the Oracle: also the name of a Fountain, whose water had a property, both to quench and kindle fire.

Dodonæus, a famous Physitian and Herbalist of the city of *Mechlin*, he set forth an Herbal which is of very great esteem.

Dodrantal, (*Lat.*) of the weight or measure of nine ounces.

Doeg, (*Hebr.* Careful) *Sauls* chief heardsman, who betrayed *David*, and at *Sauls* command slew the Priests of God.

Dog daies, see *Canicular* daies.

Dogdraw, (a Term used in Forrest law) is when any man is found drawing after a Deer by the sent of a hound, which he leadeth in his hand; being one of the four circumstances, wherein a Forrester may Arrest the body of an offender against Vert, or Venison in the Forrest, the other three being Stablestand, Back-berond, and Bloudy-hand.

Doge of *Venice*, is the supreme Magistrate or Duke of *Venice*.

Dogger, a kind of ship.

Dogmatist, (*Greek*) one that bringeth in any new Sect or opinion.

Dogsbane, an Herb so called because it killeth dogs: the *Apocynum rectum latifolium Americanum*, or great Dogsbane of *America* is a stately and costly plant, not to be seen but in the Gardens of the most curious.

Dogs-grass, (*Lat. Gramen Caninum*) a thing common in Gardens and ploughed fields; it provoketh Urine, and wasteth the Stone.

Dolation, (*Latin*) a making smooth or plain.

Dole, (*Lat.*) deceit, fraud: also grief: also, a distributing, or dealing of Almes, or gifts.

Dole fish, in Common-law, is the fish which the North Sea Fishermen do by custome receive for their allowance.

Dollar, a Dutch Coyn of the value of four shillings.

Dolling, (old word) warming.

Dolorous, (*Lat.*) painful, or sorrowful.

Dolphin, a kind of fish, so called as some say from the *Delphi*, who were the first finders of it: also the Title of the Eldest Son of the King of *France*, from *Daulphin* a Province of *France*: also a Constellation beautified with nine bright Stars, according to the number of the Muses.

Dolt, a sot, or block-head; from the Dutch word *Doll*.

Dolven, buried, from the old word *Delve*, to dig.

Dolyman, a kind of Turkish Garment.

Domable, (*Lat.*) tameable.

Dome, (*Ital.*) a Town house, or chief meeting place of a City.

Domestick, (*Lat.*) tame, belonging to a family, or household.

Domicil, (*Lat.*) a dwelling-house, or place of habitation.

Domination, (*Lat.*) a ruling, or lording over others: Dominations are also one of the nine orders of Angels.

Dominical Letter, that which declareth at any time upon what day of the week any Immoveable Holy-day will fall; as if St. *Marks* day which is on the 25 of *April*, be mark't with b. when the Sunday Letter is A, it sheweth that it falleth upon Monday, if with C. on Tuesday, the order of the letters shewing the order of the days.

Dominicans, an Order of Fryars, instituted by *St. Dominick* a *Spaniard*, about the year 1206, who is also said to have been the first author of the Inquisition.

Domino a kind of hood worn by Canons: also, a mourning vail for women.

Domition, or *Domiture*, (*Lat.*) a taming.

Domo reparanda, a Writ that lyeth against one whose house going to decay may indanger his Neighbours house by falling.

Donary, (*Lat.*) a gift, or Present.

Donatists, a Sect of Heretick's, whereof the more rigid sort are called *Circumcellians*: they held the Son to be less than the Father, and the Holy Ghost less than the Son; and affirmed the true Church to be only in *Africa*. They were instituted by *Donatus*, Bishop of *Carthage*, in the year 358. the more moderate sort were called Rogatists.

Donative, (*Lat.*) apt to give. It is substantively taken for a Benefice meerly given by a Patron to any man: also a Princes gift.

A *Dondon*, (old word) a short fat woman.

Donee, in Common-law, is he to whom Lands are given; as *Donour*, is he who gives them.

Donegal, see *Tyrconel*.

Doomsday-book, a book made in the time of *Edward* the Confessour: some say, of *William* the Conquerour, wherein all the ancient Demeans of *England* were registered with the names of all those that possessed them.

Doomsman, a Judge; from the *Saxon* word *Doom*, a Judgment, or Sentence.

Dorcas, the proper name of a woman; the word signifieth a Deer, or Roe-Buck.

Dorado, (*Spanish*) guilded over.

Dorchester, the chief Town in *Dorcet-shire*; it was in old time called *Durnavaria*, i. e. the River-passage. It was miserably harrast by *Sueno* the *Dane*, and afterwards by *Hugh* the *Norman*; but florisht again in King *Edwards* daies. There is also another Town of this name in *Oxford-shire*; by *Leland*, called *Hydropolis*. *Donr* signifying in the ancient *Brittish* tongue, Water.

Dorias his Wound wort, a lusty herb with broad leaves, so called from one Captain *Doria* who used them to cure himself and his Souldiers being wounded.

Dorick-dialect, see *Dialect*.

Dorick-mood, in Musick among the ancients was that which consisted of a slow solemn Spondaic time, it commonly began that Key which

which we call *C. ſol fa ut*, and reacht to *A la mire* above: alſo *Dorick*-work in Architecture, ſee *Corinthian*.

Doris, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; ſhe being married to *Nereus*, brought forth a great number of *Sea-nymphs*, called *Nereides*.

Dormant, in Heraldry ſignifieth lying in a ſleeping poſture: alſo in Law, a writing *Dormant* is, that which hath a blank to put in the name of any one.

Dormant-tree, is a great beam, which lieth croſs the houſe which ſome call a Summer.

Dormers, windows made in the roof of a houſe.

Dornix, a kind of ſtuffe uſed for Curtains, Carpets, and hangings, ſo called from *Dornick* a City in *Flanders*, where ſome *Engliſh* learning the way of making it, came into *England* and taught it here.

Dorothy, a womans name, ſignifying in Greek the gift of God.

Dorp, or *Thorp*, a Country Town, or Village.

Doronicum, an herb like unto *Aconite* in form but not in qualities, for it is ſaid to be a ſoveraign Cordial, and to reſiſt the poyſon both beaſts and other Medicines.

Dorrie, a kind of fiſh; ſo called, becauſe the the ſides of it ſhine like Gold; it is called in Latin *Faber*.

Dortor, or *Dormitory*, a place where many ſleep together: alſo a place where people are buried.

Doſe, (*Greek*) a Term in Phyſick, being the quantity of a potion, or Medicine which is preſcribed by a Phyſitian to his Patient.

Doſology, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe concerning the doſe or quantity of *Simples*, that is how much of every one ought to be taken at a time, and ſo likewiſe in compounded as wel as ſimple Medicines.

A *Doſel*, or *Dorſel*, from the Latin word *dorſum*, a rich Canopie under which Princes ſit: alſo, the Curtain of a Chair of State.

Doted, (*Lat.*) endowed, having a joynure.

Dotkin, or *Dodkin*, the eighth part of a Stiver or *French* ſhilling.

Dottrel, a kind of bird, ſo called from its dotiſh fooliſhneſs in imitating the geſtures of the Fowlers till it be caught in their net, there is plenty of them in *Lincoln-ſhire*.

Double plea, is that wherein the Defendant alledgeth two ſeveral matters in bar of the Action.

Double quarrel, (a Term in Law) a complaint made by a Clerk or other perſon to the Archbiſhop of the Province againſt any Inferiour Ordinary, for delaying of juſtice in any Cauſe Eccleſiaſtical.

Doubles, in Greek Diplomata, Letters Patents.

Doubleth, a Term in hunting; when a Hair keeps in plain fields, and chaſeth about to deceive the hounds, it is ſaid, ſhe *Doubleth*.

Doublet, a precious Stone, conſiſting of two pieces joyned together.

Doublings, a Term uſed in Heraldry, for the linings of Roabs, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

Dovesfoot, a kind of Cranesbill, good for the Wind-cholick, Stone and gravel, Wounds inward and outward, and alſo ruptures.

Doughty, (old word) ſtout, valiant.

Doulcets, the Stones of a Hart, or Stag.

Devane, (*French*) Cuſtome, or Impoſt.

Dover, ſee *Dubris*.

Dovetail, a joynt uſed by Carpenters, denominated from that kind of figure,

Douſabel, (*French*) ſweet and fair (*Lat. Dulcibella*) a womans name anſwering to the Greek *Glycerium*.

Douſet, or *Doulcet*, a kind of Cuſtard, from the Latin word *dulcis*.

Dowager, a Title applied to the widdows of Princes and great Perſons.

Doway, ſee *Duacum*.

Downe, the fineſt feathers of Geeſe, wherewith beds and pillows are filled: alſo a ſoft woolly ſtubſtance growing upon the tops of Thiſtls and other plants when they grow old: alſo the name of a Town in *Ireland*, formerly a Biſhops Sea.

Downes, hilly plains: alſo a part of the Sea lying near the ſands, from the *Saxon* word *Dune*, a hill; the ſame word ſignifying in Dutch, a Sand-bank.

Dowry, in Common-law, ſignifieth that which a wife hath with her husband in marriage: it is alſo taken for that portion which ſhe bringeth with her, which is called in Latin *Maritagium* or *Dos*, the former is called *Donatio*.

Dowſets, the Stones of a Stag, ſo termed in hunting, alſo the ſame as *Douſets*.

Dowtremere, fair wearing, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Doxie, (old word) a ſhe Beggar or Trull.

Doxology, (*Greek*) a Verſe or Song of praiſe, anciently inſtituted in the Church, which was to be recited in Divine-ſervice after the Prayers and Pſalms.

D R

Drabler, in Navigation, is a piece added to the bonnet, when there is need of more sail.

Draco's Laws, certain rigid and severe Laws made anciently in *Athens* by one *Draco*; whence all severe punishments for trivial offences are called *Draco's* Laws.

Dragant, or *Tragacant*, a certain gum distilling from an herb of the same name, in *English* called Goats-horn.

Dragons-Head, called in Greek ἀναβιβάζων, a node or place in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and ascends from the Austral part of the node into the Septentrional; it hath no aspect to any Planet, but it may be affected by them; its motion is according to the motion of the Sun.

Dragons-Tail, called in Greek καταβιβάζων, is a node opposite to the Dragon's-Head in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and descends from the Septentrional part of the node, unto the Austral.

Dragons, (Lat. *Bisaria*, *Colubrina*, and *Draunculus*) a certain herb otherwise called Serpentary, or Vipers Bugloss.

Dragonstone, a certain precious Stone called in Greek *Draconitis*.

Drags, pieces of wood so joyned together, as floating upon the water they may bear a burload of wood or other wares down the River.

Drayton, a Town in *Shrop-shire*; near which a very bloody field was fought between the two houses of *York* and *Lancaster*.

Drake, a famous Sea Captain commonly called Sir *Francis Drake*, born of mean parentage in *Devonshire*, but very painful and industrious, he having gotten good skill in navigation took a voyage into *America*, where discovering from the mountains the South Sea, he craved the assistance of God, that he might one day navigate and survey the same, and hereunto he bound himself by a vow which he afterwards performed, passing through the straits of *Magellan*, discovering new *Albion* and surrounding the world came into *England*, his ship was drawn up into a creek near *Depford*, where the the Carcase of it is yet to be seen.

Dram, or *Drachme*, (*Greek*) the eighth part of an ounce.

Dramatic, (*Greek*) Active Dramatic Poem, is that which being compos'd to be acted by several interspeaking persons upon a stage sets before the eyes a lively representation of things done, of this sort are *Comœdie*, *Tragœdie*, &c.

Drap de Berry, a kind of thick cloth made in the Country of *Berry* in *France*.

Drapery, a Term in Painting, being a work wherein cloths are represented. See *Cloths*.

Draught, a first Copy from the Latin word *tractus*.

To *Draule*, (old word) to speak dreamingly.

Drawelatchets, a sort of nightly thieves, so termed in divers Statutes; they are also called *Roberts-men*.

Drawing, a Term used by Painters, signifying an exact observance of the distances and proportions of that which you would imitate or phancy. It comprehendeth Pictures by the life; Stories, Opticks, Landskip, &c. It is by some called, Designing.

Dredgers, fishers for Oyster, a term used in the law of the Admiralty.

Dreint, (old word) drowned.

Drerie, (old word) sorrowful, lamentable.

Dretch, (old word) to dream, to tarry.

Dry exchange, a Term which is given to Usury.

Dribblets, (old word) small portions or pieces.

Driffield, a Town in *York-shire*, famous for the Tomb of the learned *Alfred* King of *Northumberland*, and for the Mounts which are raised about it.

Drift, of the Forrest, a driving of Cattel, or a view of what Cattel are in the Forrest; also a boat is said to go a drift when it hath no body to row or steer it. *Drift* is also taken for Counsel or Policy, from the Dutch word *drijven*, *i. e.* to Act: also in Navigation it is any piece or utensil of wood that floats in the Sea.

Drift sail, that which is onely used under veared, cutright a head by Sheets to keep the ships head right upon the Sea in a Storm, or when a ship drives too fast, in a Current.

Drill, a Stone-cutters tool, wherewith he bores holes in Marble: also a *Baboon*.

Drivebolt, in Navigation, is a long piece used for the driving out a tree, nail, or the like.

Drogeday, the name of a Town in *Ireland* usually called *Tredah*, where Sir *Arthur Aston* and several hundreds besides were put to the sword by *Cromwel*.

Drogoman, or *Truchman*, in Greek *Dragmenos*, a word used by the *Turks* for an Interpreter.

Droit, signifieth in Common-law a double right, the right of possession, and the right of the Lord.

Drolery, (*French*) a merry facetious way of speaking or writing.

Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two bunches on his back; it is called in Greek *Dromas* for its swiftness.

Dronklew, (old word) given to drink.

Drony, (old word) troubled.

Dropax, a Topical Medicine made of pitch and other ingredients sometimes hard like a Saulve, sometimes soft like a Pultis as the ease requires: It helps such as are infested with frequent Vomites, Colicks and Crudities: it helps all such parts as do not grow for want of nutriment.

Dropping, in Falconry, is when a Hawk muteth directly downward in several drops.

Dropwort, (*Lat. filipendula*) an herb of *Venus* (as some will have it though hot and dry) it is counted good against the strangurie, or Stone in the Kidney's or bladder.

Dru, (*Sax.*) subtle, a proper name, called in Latin *Drogo*, or *Drugo*.

Drugge any dry simple used in Medicine, from the Dutch word *Droogh*, *i.e.* Dry, because all Medicines vehemently dry the body.

Druides, certain learned men or Priests anciently of great esteem among the *Galls*; they were so called from the Greek word *Drys* a wood, because they loved to inhabite among the woods.

Drury, (old word) sobriety, modesty.

Drusilla, the proper name of divers famous women, particularly the wife of the Emperor *Diocletian*.

Dryads, certain Nymphs, called Nymphs of the wood, from the Greek word *Drys*, an Oak.

D U

Duacum, or *Douay*, an *English* Seminary in the *Netherlands* instituted by the Procurement of *William Allen* of Oxford in the year 1568.

Duall, (*Lat.*) of or belonging to Two: *Dual* number in Grammar is that which signifieth two things or persons and no more.

To *Dub* a Knight, to confer the Order of Knighthood upon any one, from the French word *a Dauber*, to Arm compleat.

Dubious, (*Lat.*) uncertain, doubtfull.

Dublin the chief City of *Ireland*, situate in the Province of *Leimster*; it was anciently called *Bala-cleigh*, i. e. a Town upon *Hurdles*. Some say, it was built by *Harold* King of *Norway*, (when he conquered *Ireland*) from whom descended in a direct line *Griffith ap Conan*, born at *Dublin*, in the reign of *Tyrlough*. This City was bravely defended by the *English*, against *Asculph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, and *Gotterd* King of the Isles; and in the time of King *Henry* the second, was given to a Colony of *Bristow-men*.

Dubris, the ancient name of a port Town in *Kent*, now called *Dover*, having a very fair and strong Castle, built as some say by *Julius Cæsar*, and afterwards fortified by King *Arviragus* against the *Romans*.

Ducal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Duke.

Ducape, a certain kind of silk used for womens garments.

Ducksmeat, (*Lat. Lenticula*, and *Lenspalustris*) an herb swimming on the top of standing waters, it is good against all inflammations and swellings (in any part) proceeding from heat.

Duces tecum, a Writ summoning one to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him some Evidence which that Court would view.

Ducket, a certain Golden Coin, valuing about six shillings: first Coined in *Rome*, in the year of the City 547. having the Image or Armes of a Duke or Supream Magistrate stampt upon it.

Ductile, (*Lat.*) easie to be drawn out, and beaten to a thin plate; a word most commonly applied to mettals.

Ductino, (*Lat.*) a leading.

Duell, (*Lat.*) a single combat between two, from *duo*, *i.e.* two, and *bellum*, *i.e.* War.

Duellona, see *Bellona*.

Duilius, a great Commander among the *Romans*, who overcame the *Carthaginians* in a great Sea-fight, and was the first that triumphed after a Naval Victory.

Dulcarnon, a Proportion found out by *Pythagoras*, for which happy invention, he sacrificed an Oxe to the gods in thankfulness, which sacrifice he called *Dulcarnon*.

Duleiaries, (*Lat.*) such things as sweeten.

Dulcification, (*Lat.*) a making sweet, in Chymistry it is the washing off the salt from any matter that was Calcin'd therewith, with warm water in which the salt is dissolved and the matter dulcified.

Dulcimer, a kind of Musical Instrument, otherwise called a Sambuc, in Greek λαλήεον.

Dulcisonant, (*Lat.*) sweetly sounding.

Dulcitude, (*Lat.*) sweetness.

Dulcoration, (*Lat.*) a making sweet, the same with *Dulcification*.

Dulocrasy, (*Greek*) a government where slaves and servants domineer.

Dumosity, (*Lat.*) fulness of bryers and brambles.

To *Dun*, a word vulgarly used, signifying to come often, to importune the payment of any debt.

Dunbar, a Town in *Lothien* or *Lauden* in *Scotland*, where of late years, a total defeat was given to the *Scotch* Army under the command of *Lesly*, by *Oliver Cromwell* then

then Generall of the *English* Forces.

Dunch, (old word) deaf.

Dundee, a Town of *Angus*, a province of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Taodunum*, by others *Alectum*.

Duni pacis, see Knots of peace.

Dunmow, a Town in *Essex* wherein was a Priorie, founded by *Juga* a noble Lady, in the year 1111. for black Nuns, afterwards altered into a Male Monastry, proverbially famous for allowing a fletch or Gammon of Bacon, to such married couples as repented not of their bargains within a year and a day after, nor made any nuptial transgression nor offence each to other in word or deed, upon their solemn oath first taken kneeling on two stones at the Church door before the Prior or Covent.

Dunstan, (*Sax.*) most high.

Duodecimo, a book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a sheet.

Duplicity, (*Lat.*) a being double or twofold.

Duplicate, a second letter patent granted by the Lord Chancellour, in a case wherein he had formerly done the same, and was therefore thought void.

Duplication, (*Lat.*) a doubling: also a word used in Law, signifying an allegation brought in to weaken the reply of the pleader; also in Rhetorick it is the same with the figure *Anadiplosis*.

Dura mater, (*Lat.*) a Term in Anatomy, signifying the outward skin that infolds the brain.

Duration, (*Lat.*) a long continuing, or lasting.

Dures, in Common-law, is a plea used by way of exception, by him who being cast into Prison, or hardly used by any, is constrained to seal a Bond to him during his restraint.

Durham, the chief City of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, built by Bishop *Aldwin*, with the help of *Uthred* Earl of *Northumberland*. Here the Monks of *Lindisfarne* sheltered themselves, when they fled with the body of St. *Cuthbert* from the fury of the *Danes*. It was anciently called *Dunholm*, and *Dunelmum*.

Durham-Colledge, see *Bernard* Colledge.

Durity, (*Lat.*) hardness.

Durnovaria, see *Dorchester*.

Durotriges, an ancient people among the *Britains*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Dorset-shire*.

Durkie, obscure, dark; from the Greek word *daskios*, shady.

Dutchie-Court, a Court wherein all matters belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, are decided by the decree of the Chancellour of that Court.

Duumvirate, a certain Magistracy anciently in *Rome*.

Dawle, a kind of herb called, Sleeping or deadly night-shade.

Dwindle, a word vulgarly used, signifying to waste, or be at the last cast, as a Candle going out; to shrink or consume to nothing.

Dwined, (old word) consumed.

DY

Dyers-weed, an Herb with long narrow leaves of a dark blewish green colour, used by the Dyers and others, to make a yellow colour: its root cutteth tough and digesteth raw phlegm, thinneth grosse humors, dissolveth hard tumours and openeth obstructions.

Dyna, a kind of *East-India* Coin, valuing about 30 shillings.

Dynastie, (*Greek*) Supream Government or Authority.

Dyrrachium, a City of *Macedon*, lying upon the *Adriatick*-Sea, now called *Durazzo*.

Dyscracy, (*Greek*) a distemper of the body, proceeding from an unequall mixture of the first qualities.

Dysentery, (*Greek*) a disease called the Bloody-Flux.

Dyspathy, (*Greek*) evil passion or affection.

Dyspepsie, (*Greek*) ill digestion of the meat in the stomack.

Dyspnœa, (*Greek*) difficulty of breathing.

Dysury, *Greek*) a Scalding, or Stopping of the Urine, a painful pissing.

E

Ead, or *Eadith*, (*Sax.*) a proper name of women, signifying Happiness. It is written in Latin *Auda*, and by some *Idonea*.

Eaglestone, a certain pretious Stone found in the nests of Eagles, in Greek called *Ætites*.

Eadelman, or *Adelman*, a Saxon word, signifying a Noble-man.

Eadgar, (*Sax.*) happy Power.

Edulph, (*Sax.*) happy Help.

Eadwin, (*Sax.*) happy Victor.

Eaglet, a young or little Eagle.

Ealderman, or Alderman, the same as *Eadelman*.

Ealred, (*Sax.*) all-Counsel: a proper name.

To *Ean*, to bring forth young; from the Greek word *Odynein*.

To *Ear* the ground, to till or plough the ground;

ground: from the Latin word *Arare*.

Earing, a part of the bolt-rope, which at all four quarters of the Sail is left open.

Earle, (*Sax.*) a noble man, from *Ebre*, *i. e.* Honour; and *Edel*, *i. e.* Noble.

To *Ease a Ship*, ſignifies among Seamen to ſlacken the ſhrouds when they are too ſtiff.

To *Ease the Helmet*, is to bear or let her fall to the Leeward.

Easell, is a word uſed in painting, being that frame upon which the Artiſt placeth his cloth either higher or lower as he pleaſeth.

Earthnut, (*Lat. Nucula terreſtris*) a root growing ſomewhat deep in the ground in the form and taſt like a nut, from which ariſe a few fine leaves, with a ſtalk and umbell of white flowers, like unto Saxifrage or Meadow Parſley but leſſer.

Eaſement, in Common-law, is a ſervice which one neighbour hath of another by charter or preſcription: as a paſſage through his ground, or the like. The *Civilians* call it *ſervitus prædii*.

Easter, the time of the celebration of *Chriſts* Reſurrection, contracted from the *Dutch* word *Aufferſtand*, *i. e.* Reſurrection, or from *Eoſter*, an ancient Goddeſs of the Saxons, whoſe Feaſt they kept about the ſame time, namely, about *April*, which was thence called *Eoſter-monath*. It is alſo called *Paſca*, from the *Hebrew* word *Paſach*, to paſs over; becauſe about this time the *Jews* celebrated the Feaſt of the Paſſeover.

Easterlings, people inhabiting the Eaſt part of *Germany*: alſo, Eaſterling money, is that which we call Sterling, or Currant mony; from a certain Coin which *Richard* the firſt cauſed to be Coined in thoſe Parts, being held in great requeſt for its purity.

Eaſtmeath, a County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Meath*; it is divided into 18 Baronies.

E B

Eben-Tree, a certain Tree which grows in *India*, and *Æthiopia*: it hath neither leaves nor fruit, and the wood of it is black and very hard, ſerving for many uſes; the wood thereof is called Ebony, and is ſomtimes uſed in phyſick.

Ebionits, a certain Sect of Hereticks who denied the Divinity of Chriſt, and rejected all the Goſpels but Saint *Matthew's*; they were inſtituted by one *Ebion*, in the year 71.

Ebiſſa, a certain Captain of the Saxons, who with *Octha*, came to aid *Hengiſt* againſt the *Brittains*.

Eboracum, the ſecond City of *England*, commonly called *York*. *Ptolemy* calleth it *Brigantium*, from the *Brigants*, an ancient people of that Country; but it was called *Eboracum*, or *Eburacum*, from *Ebrank*, a certain King of the *Brittains*, or as others ſay from the River *Ure*.

Ebraek, the Hebrew tongue; a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Ebriety, or *Ebrioſity*, (*Lat.*) Drunkenneſſe.

Ebulo, the ſame as *Ebel*.

Ebullition, (*Lat.*) a bubling, or boiling up.

Eburneau, (*Lat.*) made of Ivory.

E C

Eccentrick Orb, in Aſtronomy, is that which moves at unequal diſtance from the Center.

Eccleſiaſtical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Church.

* *Echen*, (old word) they increaſe: alſo they help.

Echidne, a Queen of *Scythia*, who by *Hercules*, had three children at a birth; whereof one of them named *Scythia*, who only was able to bend his fathers Bow, ſucceeded in the Kingdom: and from him it was named *Scythia*.

Echo, a Nymph that lived near the River *Cephiſus*; ſhe dying for the love of *Narciſſus*, was feigned by the Poets to be changed into that voice, which is reflected back in Caves and hollow places.

Eclipſe, (*Greek*) a want, or defect: an Eclipſe of the Sun is a depriving us of its light, by the interpoſition of the Moon's body, between that and us; whereas the Eclipſe of the Moon is cauſed, by the interpoſition of the earth.

Ecliptick line, a line running through the midſt of the Zodiack and twelve ſigns; it is ſo called, becauſe the Eclipſes happen under that line.

Eclegma (*Greek*) a Medicine, or Confection not to be eaten or chewed, but lickt, or ſucked up, and ſoftly to melt down into the ſtomack; it is a liquid confection, thicker than a ſyrup, and thinner than an Electuary; it is vulgarly called a *Lohock*.

Eclogue, or *Eglogue*, a paſtoral Poem, or ſpeech between two Shepherds.

Ecphoneſis, (*Greek*) Exclamation, a Pathetical figure of ſentence whereby the Orator both expreſſe, the vehement affection and paſſion of his own mind, and ſtirs up the affections of thoſe to whom he ſpeaks, as

O ſpes falſas! prob vana voluptas!
Oh falſe hopes! vain pleaſure!

Ecſtaſie, (*Greek*) a Figure wherein a ſyllable is made long contrary to its proper nature;

ture; also a Trance, or suddain rapture of spirit.

Ecthlipsis, (*Greek*) a pressing out, it is a word particularly used in the scanning of Latin verse for the thrusting out of *m* with the vowel before it, when the word following begins with a vowel or *h*, so that the *m* with its vowell seem utterly lost as *Div' Incido* for *Divum Incido*.

Ectype, (*Greek*) a thing drawn from another copy.

To *Eeke*, a word vulgarly used, signifying to peece, or enlarge.

E D

Edacity, (*Lat.*) a greedy eating, or devouring.

Edder, a Fish somewhat like a Mackrell.

Eden, Paradise, 'tis an Hebrew word signifying delectation, or a place of pleasure.

Eddie, the turning round in a stream.

Eddie tide, in navigation is where the water runs back, contrary to the Tide.

Edelfleda, or *Elfleda*, the wife of *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, who after her husbands death, governed that Kingdom for eight years, with great prudence and moderation.

Edentate, (*Lat.*) to make toothless.

Edge-hill, a Hill in *Warwick-shire*, where the first pitcht field was fought, between the forces of King *Charles* the first, and the Parliament of *England*.

Edict, (*Lat.*) a Proclamation, or publick Ordinance.

Edification, (*Lat.*) building; also it is Metaphorically taken for Instruction.

Edifice, (*Lat.*) a house or building.

Edile, or *Eadile*, (*Lat.*) an Officer in *Rome*, who was appointed to overlee the building of Temples, and private houses.

Edinton, (called in old time *Ethandune*) a Town in *Wiltshire*, where King *Alfred*, overthrew the *Danes* in a memorable battle. Here also, *William de Edinton*, Bishop of *Winchester*, erected a Colledge for an Order of men, called *bon hommes*, i. e. good men.

Edition, (*Lat.*) a setting forth of any thing; but commonly it is taken for the impression of a book.

Edmund, the proper name of a man; signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, happy Peace.

St. *Edmunsbury*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently called *Bederick's gucord*, i. e. the Court or Mansion-house of *Bederick*; and seems to have been the same Town with that, which *Antonine* calleth *Villa Faustini*. It derived its present name from King *Edmund*, who was cruelly put to death by the Danes, and his body translated hither; a stately Church being also erected to his memory, which being demolished by *Suenus* the *Dane*, was built anew by his son *Canutus*, to expiate his fathers sacrilege.

Edom, (*Hebr.* red or earthly) the sirname of *Esau*, from whom descended the *Edomites* a great and martiall people, with whom the *Israelites* had wars a-long time.

Education, (*Lat.*) a bringing up, or instructing.

Edward, a proper name signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, happy-Keeper.

E F

Effable, (*Lat.*) to be expressed, or uttered.

Effect, (*Lat.*) the doing, or finishing of a thing; in Logick it is said to be that which follows from the cause.

Effection, (*Lat.*) a forming, or expressing of a thing.

Efferous, (*Lat.*) fierce, cruel, raging, violent.

Efficacy, (*Lat.*) vertue, ability, also force, urgency in speech.

Efficient, (*Lat.*) causing to come to pass; it is a word chiefly applied to one of the four causes treated of in Logick.

Effigies, (*Lat.*) the form or representation of any thing.

Effiguration, see *Prosopopœa*.

Efflagitation, (*Lat.*) an earnest requesting or importuning.

Efflorescence, (*Lat.*) a sprouting or budding forth.

Effluence, *Effluvium*, or *Efflux*, (*Lat.*) a flowing forth.

Effœmination, (*Lat.*) a making soft, nice, or womanish.

Efforts, (*French*) violent Assays, strong impressions.

Effringed, (*Lat.*) broken or ground to powder.

Effrœnation, (*Lat.*) unbridlednesse, or rashnesse.

Effronterie, see *Affrontednesse*.

Effusion, (*Lat.*) a pouring out or wasting; in Chymistry it is a pouring out the water by inclination, when the matter by its weight is fallen into the bottom of the vessel.

Eft, (old word) again.

Eft-soone, (old word) quickly.

EG

Egbert, a proper name, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue ever bright and famous.

Egestion, (*Lat.*) a voiding, or conveying forth.

Eggement, (old word) procurement.

Eglantine, a certain herb so called, from the *Dutch Eghel*, *i. e.* a Hedge-hog, because it is full of prickles. It is also called sweet-Bryer.

Eglogue, see *Eclogue*.

Egregious, (*Lat.*) excellent.

Egremont, a Castle in *Cumberland*, which *William de Meschines*, held by Knights-service of King *Henry* the first.

Egression, or *Egresse*, (*Lat.*) a going forth, also see *Epanodos*.

Egrimony, see *Ægrimony*.

EH

Ehud, (*Hebr.* praysing) a Judge of *Israel*, he slew *Eglon* King of *Moab*.

EJ

Ejaculation, (*Lat.*) a casting forth: also by Metaphor, a spirituall trance.

Ejection, a casting out.

The *Eight* (anciently called *Alney*, i. e. the Island) a place in *Glocestershire*, where a single combat was fought between *Edmund* King of the *English*, and *Canutus* King of the *Danes*, to decide their right to the Kingdom.

Eirenarchie, (*Greek*) the Office of Constable, or Justice of Peace.

Ejaculation, (*Lat.*) a yelling, or pittifull crying out.

Ejuration, (*Lat.*) a renouncing, a yielding up ones place.

EL

Elam, (*Hebr.* a young man) the father of the *Elemites* a great people.

Elami, the name of the fixth note of each septenary of the ordinary scale of Musick, onely in the uppermost Septenary *Mi* is wanting, and the note is called *Ela*, only.

Elaborate, (*Lat.*) done with exactness and pains.

An *Elaboratory*, or *Labratory*. (*Lat.*) a place to work in, properly a Chymist's workhouse, or shop.

Elapidation, (*Lat.*) a taking away stones.

Elapsion, (*Lat.*) a slipping away.

Elated, (*Lat.*) lifted up, exalted, proud.

Elaterium, (*Greek*) the concrete juyce of wild Cucumbers.

Eld, (old word) age, Eldership.

Ele, (old word) help.

Eleanor, a proper name of women, deduced from *Helena*.

Eleazar (*Hebr.* the help of God) the son of *Aaron*, and his successour in the Priestly Office; also the name of severall other eminent men mentioned in scripture.

Elecampane, in Latin *Enula Campana*, a certain Herb called Horse-heal; whose root is esteemed very good for the lungs; whence that old verse

Enula Campana, Reddit præcordia Sana.

Election, (*Lat.*) a choosing, or setting apart.

Elections, are times elected for the doing any manner of work by the secret operations of the Heavens, by the nature of the Signes, Planets, and Aspects of the Moon.

Electors, certain Princes belonging to the *Roman* Empire.

Electrum, a kind of precious Gum, called Amber, distilling from Poplar Trees, into which the Poets feign the sisters of *Phaeton*, to have been turned.

Electuary, a certain confection, or Medicinable composition made of the most select drugs.

Eleemosinary, (*Greek*) an Almner, or giver of Almes.

Elegancy, (*Lat.*) gallantness in speech, or apparell.

Elegiac verse, a sort of verse otherwise called *Pentameter* seldom or never used of it self, but alternately plac't with the *Hexamiter*, it consisteth in the first place of a *Spondee*, or *Dactyle*, in the second place of a *Choriambus*, or *Molossus* then of a *Dactyle*, and lastly of a *Choriambus* which two last are always certain as

ād vădă] Mēăndri 1 cōncĭnit 1 ălbăs ŏlōr.

Elegie, (*Greek*) a kind of mournfull verse or funeral song.

Elegit, a Writ, for the recovery of goods, or lands, toward the payment of any debt.

Elements, those pure unmixt bodies, which are principles of all things; an Element is defin'd by the Philosophers, to be a body not composed of any former bodies, and of which all former bodies are composed: also the rudiments of any Art: also the single letters of the Alpabet.

Elemi, a certain Gum comming from the West-*Indies*.

Elench, (*Greek*) a subtile argumentary Reproof.

Elenge, (old word) strange.

Elephancy, or *Elaphantiacy*, (*Greek*) a kind of diſeaſe, called a Leproſie.

Elevation, (*Lat.*) an exalting or lifting up. In Chymiſtry it is the riſing of any matter in manner of ſume or vapour, by vertue of heat.

Eleyſon, ſee *Kyrie Eleyſon*.

Elf, a fairy; it ſeems to be corrupted from the Greek word *Ephialtes*.

Elguze, the left ſhoulder of *Orion*.

Eliah, or *Elijah*, (*Hebr.* God the Lord) a great Prophet who foretold the famine among the *Iſraelites*, and did very many ſtrange miracles, and was at laſt ſnatcht up into heaven in a fiery Chariot.

Eliakim, (*Hebr.* God ariſeth) *Hilkiah*'s ſon, alſo *Joſiah*'s ſon, whom *Pharaoh Necboh* made King in his Fathers ſtead.

Eli, *Hebr.* the offering or lifting up, a Judge of *Iſrael*, and father of *Hophni* and *Phinehas*, two wicked Prieſts: at the news of the Arks being taken, and his ſons death, he fell backward from his chair and brake his neck.

Eli, a City ſituate in the midſt of the great and large Fens in *Cambridge-ſhire*, formerly famous for a Vineyard thereabouts, as the following Verſes intimate:

Four things of *Ely* Town much ſpoken are,
The leaden Lanthorn, *Maries* Chappel rare,
The mighty Mill-hill in the Minſter field,
And fruitful Vineyards which ſweet wine doth yield.

Elibation, ſee *Delibation*.

Elicitation, (*Lat.*) a drawing out, an enticing.

Eligible, (*Lat.*) apt to be elected or choſen.

Elihu, (*Hebr.* he is my God) the ſon of *Barachel* and one of *Jobs* friends.

Elimation, (*Lat.*) a filing off.

Elimination, (*Lat.*) a throwing over the threſhold, a caſting out of doors.

Eliphaz, (*Hebr.* the endeavour of God) one of thoſe that argued with *Job* in his ſickneſs.

Eliquament, (*Lat.*) a fat juyce which is ſqueezed out of any kind of fleſh.

Eliſha, (*Hebr.* the health of God) the ſon of *Shaphat*, he was by *Elijah* anointed Prophet in his room, and grew no leſs eminent than his predeceſſor for the number and greatneſs of his miracles.

Eliſion, (*Lat.*) a hitting againſt.

Elixation, (*Lat.*) a ſeething.

Elixir, (in *Arab.*) ſignifieth ſtrength; it is commonly taken for the quinteſſence of any thing, and ſometimes for the Philoſophers Stone.

Elizabeth, the proper name of a woman from the Hebrew words *Eli*, and *Shavang*, i. e. the Oath of God.

Elk, a kind of ſtrong ſwift beaſt, derived from the Greek word *Alce*, *i. e.* Strength.

Ellipſis, (*Greek* a wanting) a figure wherein ſome word is wanting to make up the ſenſe;

Quid plura——
or,
I cannot iniquity.

Alſo in Geometry, it is one of thoſe ſort of crooked lines which comes from the Bias ſection of a Cone or Cylinder, the other two being *Hyperbole*, and *Parabole*. Of theſe Conical and Cylindrical Sections, ſee *Apollonius Pergæus*, and *Mydorgius* who treat at large of this part of the Mathematicks.

Ellus, a proper name corruptly for *Elias*, *Hebr.* Lord God.

Elmet, a certain Territory, or little Region about *Leeds* in *York-ſhire*, anciently ſo called, which *Edwin* the ſon of *Ealla*, King of *Northumberland*, conquered from *Ceretcus* the *Britiſh* King, in the year 620.

Elocution, (*Lat.*) proper ſpeech, handſome utterance.

Elogie, (*Lat.*) a Teſtimony given in commendation of any one.

Eloinment, (*French*) or *Elongation*, (*Lat.*) a removing a great way off.

Elopement, in Law is, when a married woman leaves her husband, and dwells with an Adulterer, whereby ſhe loſeth her dower, whence that old Verſe;

Sponte virum fugiens mulier & adultera facta,
Dote ſua careat niſi Sponſo ſponte redacta.

Eloquence, (*Lat.*) neatneſs, power, and perſwaſiveneſs in ſpeech.

Elucidation, (*Lat.*) a making bright, clear, or plain.

Elves, Scarcrow to affright children, ſome ſay this word had its original from the *Guelfs* a faction in *Italy*, as *Goblins* from the *Gibellines* who were of the contrary party, terrible enemies to one another.

Elviſh, (old word) froward.

Elutheria, (*Greek*) certain feaſts celebrated by the ancient Heathens.

Elyſian-fields, certain Pleaſant places, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of men paſſed after death.

Elytroides, or the Vaginal tunicle, one of the 3 tunicles (and the innermoſt of them) which covers the teſticles.

E M

Emaceration, (*Lat.*) a making lean.
Emaciating, the ſame.

Emacu-

Emaculation, (*Lat.*) a taking away of ſpots.

Emanation, (*Lat.*) a flowing from.

Emancipation, (*Lat.*) hath the ſame reference to Children, as Manumiſſion to ſervants, according to the Civil Law; namely a legal ſetting them from the power of their fathers before the Magiſtrate.

Emanuel, (*Heb.*) God with us.

Emargination, (*Lat.*) a term in Chirurgery; ſignifying a cleanſing wounds or ſores, of the ſcurf that lieth about the brims.

Emaſculation, (*Lat.*) a taking away the force of manhood.

Embalming, the ſeaſoning of a dead body with Gums and Spices to preſerve it from putrefaction; alſo the wrapping of it up in Sear-cloth made with Wax, gum and other ingredients, in honour of the party, deceaſed, and in token of incorruption to come in heaven.

Embargo, (*Span.*) a ſtop, or arreſt upon ſhips.

Embattell'd, ſet in Battel array, being ſpoken of an Army; alſo the ſame as *Crenelle* in Heraldry.

Emberweek, in Latin *Cinteralia*; the week before Lent, wherein by the ancient inſtitution of the Church people were to faſt, and the Biſhop uſed to ſprinkle aſhes upon their heads; ſaying, Remember, O man, that thou art aſhes, and to aſhes ſhalt thou return, *Imber* ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue Aſhes, whence our word Embers cometh, ſome ſay Ember-week is derived from the Greek word *Hemerai*, i. e. daies.

Embelliſh, (*French*) to deck or beautifie.

Embezel, to ſteal; from the Italian word *Invaligiare*, i. e. to put in a ſack.

Emblem, (*Greek*) a curious in-laying in wood, or other material: alſo an expreſſing a moral ſentence by way of device, or picture.

Emblements, in Common-law, ſignifie the profits of Land, which hath been ſowed.

Emboliſm, (*Greek*) a caſting in of the day, which is added to Leap-year.

Embolued, (old word) ſwelled.

Emboſſement, or *Emboucher*, (*French*) a putting into the mouth.

Emboſt, a Term in hunting, when a Deer is ſo hard chac'd, that ſhe foams at the mouth; it comes from the Spaniſh word *Doſembocar*, and is Metaphorically taken for any kind of wearineſs.

Embracer, in Common-law, is he, that when a matter is in trial, comes for reward to the bar, being no Lawyer, and ſpeaks in favour of one of the parties.

Embrocation, (*Ital.*) a bathing any part of the body in a liquor falling from aloft, this is by ſome ſo called, but it is rather a gentle rubbing or an applying of linnen or woollen dipt in oyl, or any other lenifying liquor to the place affected.

Embryon, (*Greek*) the imperfect feature of a Child, unſhaped in his mothers womb.

Embuſhment, ſee *Emboſſement*.

Embuſcade, an Ambuſhment, or ſecret lying in wait.

Emden, a City ſtanding upon the River *Ems* in *Frieſland* where formerly there was a Mart or Staple of Cloaths, and other *Engliſh* Merchandize.

Eme, (old word) an Aunt.

Emendation, (*Lat.*) a correcting or mending.

Emerald, (*Span.*) a certain precious Stone of a green colour, called in Latin *Smaragdus*, which being hanged about one, is ſaid to help the falling ſickneſs, reſtore the memory, and comfort the ſight.

Emergent, (*Lat.*) riſing up above water, appearing from underneath any thing. An Emergent occaſion, is taken for a buſineſs of great conſequence.

Emetical, (*Greek*) a term in Medicine, belonging to thoſe things which purge the body by vomit.

Emication, (*Lat.*) a ſhining out.

Emigration, (*Lat.*) a paſſing out of any place.

Emildon, a Town in *Northumberland*, where *J. Duns*, called *Scotus* was born; who for his obſcure way of Writing, was ſtyled the ſubtile Doctor.

Eminence, (*Lat.*) an excelling, an appearing above others.

Emiſſary, (*Lat.*) one ſent abroad to ſpie, or give intelligence.

Emiſſion, a throwing, or ſending out.

Emme, the proper name of a woman: ſome will have it to be the ſame with *Amie*; others contract it from *Engiva*, which ſignifieth *Helpgiver*.

Emmot, a little Inſect called a Piſmire.

Emollient, (*Lat.*) ſoftning, mollifying, or aſſwaging.

Emolument, (*Lat.*) profit, or benefit.

Emotion, (*Lat.*) a moving out, a ſtirring up: alſo a trouble of mind. *Cleop.*

Empaire, (*French*) to diminiſh, to make worſe; from the Prepoſition *in* and *pire*, worſe.

Empannel, from the French word *panne*, or *pannean*, i. e. a skin, ſignifies to enter the names of the Jury into a parchment or roll, which are ſummoned to appear for the publick ſervice.

Emparlance, (*French*) in the Common-law, is a petition in Court of a day of reſpite,

ſpite. It is called, in the Civil Law, *petitio induciarum*.

Empaſms, (*Greek*) Medicinal powders, that are uſed to allay inflammations, and to ſcarify the extremity of the skin.

Emphatical, (*Greek*) uttered with a grace, or *Emphaſis*, which is a ſignificant, or intent expreſſion of ones mind. *Emphaſis* in Logic is a figure, whereby a tacit vertue and ſignification is given to words.

Emphraſtica, (*Greek*) Medicines that ſtop the pores of the skin by their clammineſs.

Emphyteutick, (*Greek*) ſet out to be improved, let out to farm.

Empirick, (*Greek*) a Phyſitian which cures by receipts taken upon truſt.

Emplaſter, a topical Medicine of a thicker conſiſtence than a *Cerote*, and more glutinous, as being to be ſpread upon cloth, leather, or ſome ſuch like material, and ſo applyed.

Emplaſteration, (*Lat.*) an applying a plaiſter, a dawbing: alſo a grafting.

Emporetical, (*Greek*) belonging to an *Emporium*, i.e. a Mart-Town, or place for Fairs, and Markets.

Emprimed, a term in hunting, ſignifying a Harts forſaking the herd.

Emprize, (old word) by the figure *Syncope*, for Enterprize.

Emproſtotonos, (*Greek*) a kind of Cramp.

Emption, (*Lat.*) a buying.

Empyema, (*Greek*) corruption or matter, lying between the breaſt and lungs after a pluriſie.

Empyræal, (*Greek*) fiery, Empyræal Heaven, is the higheſt Heaven, or Seat of the Bleſſed.

Emucid, (*Lat.*) mouldy.

Emulation, (*Lat.*) a ſtriving to exceed others either in Vertue or any kind of art, or in greatneſs.

Emulgent, (*Lat.*) ſtroaking. Emulgent Vein, one of the branches of that hollow vein which goes to the reines, and by which the reins do ſeparate the urine from the blood, and attract it.

Emulſion, (*Lat.*) a ſtroaking: alſo in Phyſick, it is a kind of Medicine made of the juyce of fruites and ſeeds preſſed forth and prepared into a kind of creamie ſubſtance, and uſed chiefly in thoſe caſes which require lenitive and emulgent things.

Emunctories, (*Lat.*) certain kernelly places in the body, by which the principal parts void their excrements, or ſuperfluities.

EN

Enach, in the practick of *Scotland*, is a ſatisfaction for any crime or fault.

Enaluron, a term in Heraldry, is, when a bordure is charged with any kind of Birds.

Enamel, to vary with little ſpots; from the French word *Maille*, a ſpot.

Enantioſis, (*Greek*) Contrariety. In Rhetorick it is a figure in which that is ſpoken by a contrary, which is intended ſhould be underſtood as it were by affirmation; as, There was Strength againſt Nimbleneſs, rage againſt reſolution, Pride againſt Nobleneſs. *Obſequium amicos, Veritas odium parit.*

Encoſtick, (*Greek*) varniſhed, or wrought with fire.

Enchace, (*French*) to ſet in Gold.

Enchant, (*French*) to conjure or invoke the Devil with certain ſtrange words, or verſes.

Encheſon, a Law French word, ſignifying the cauſe why any thing is done.

Enchiridion, (*Lat.*) a ſmall Book, that one may claſp in ones hand.

Enclitick, (*Greek*) enclining. An Enclitick in Grammar is, a Particle commonly joyned to the end of a word, and ſo called becauſe it cauſeth the accent to encline towards the laſt ſyllable of the word.

Encumbrance, (*French*) an hindrance.

Encomiaſtick, (*Greek*) belonging to an Encomium or ſpeech made in praiſe of another.

Encroachment, in Common-law, is a preſſing too far upon ones neighbours ground.

Encyclopædie, ſee *Cyclopadie*.

Endammage, (*French*) to hurt, to damnifie.

Enditement, in Common-law, is a Bill of accuſation for ſome offence exhibited againſt any one, and by a Jury preſented unto an Officer or Court that hath power to puniſh: in the Civil Law, it is called accuſation.

Endive, (*Lat. Intybus*) a garden herb very much uſed in ſeavours and other hot diſeaſes by reaſon of its cooling faculty.

Endorſe, a term in Heraldry, being the fourth part of a *Pallet*, ſee *Pallet*.

Endorſed, ſee *Indorſed*.

Endowment, in Law ſignifieth the beſtowing, or aſſuring of a Dowre: alſo a ſending maintenance to a Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated.

Endromick, a long *Iriſh* Robe.

Endymion, a certain ſhepherd, whom the Poets feign to have fallen in love with the Moon, and

and that being cast into a perpetual sleep upon the top of *Latmus* Hill, she every night stoopt down to steal a kiss from him.

Eneya, in the practick of *Scotland*, is the principal part of the Heritage, which goes to the eldest son, called in French *Paisne*.

Energy, (*Greek*) force, or efficacy. In Rhetorick it is a figure in which great force of expression is used.

Enervation, (*Lat.*) a weakening.

Enfield-chase, a place in *Middlesex*, where yet are to be seen the ruines of an old house, the dwelling place heretofore of the *Magnavils*, Earls of *Essex*; from whom this Chase descended to the *Bohuns*, Earls of *Hereford* and *Essex*.

Enfranchisement, (*French*) the incorporating of any man into a society, or body politick.

Engastrimuch, (*Greek*) one that speaks out of the belly.

Engelbert, (*Germ.*) bright-Angel, a proper name.

Englecery, (old word) is taken contradistinct to *Francigena*; which word used to comprehend every alien that is murdered, upon which there was a mulct laid upon the Country where it was done, unless Englecery was proved; that is to say; that it was an English man that was slain.

Engonasin, (*Greek*) the name of one of the heavenly Constellations, by which figure was represented *Hercules* kneeling. In Latin, it is called *Ingeniculum*, or *Nixus*.

Engrailed, see *Ingrailed*.

Engyscope, (*Greek*) a certain Instrument, whereby the proportion of the smallest things may be discerned.

Enharmonic, one of those Genus's of Musick which makes a different mode of harmony and air from the other two; viz. the *Chromatic*, and *Diatonic*.

Enhauncement, (*French*) a raising the price of any thing.

Enigmatical, see *Ænigmatical*.

Eniff, Alpheraty, (*Arab.*) the yawning of *Pegasus*.

Enoch's Pillars, two Pillars erected by *Enoch*, the son of *Seth*, the one of brick, the other of stone, whereupon was ingraven the whole art of Astronomy.

Enneade, (*Greek*) the number Nine.

Enneagon, (*Gr.*) a Geometrical figure of nine Angles.

Enecated, (*Lat.*) killed.

Enecorema, (*Gr.*) the clouds that hang in distilled waters, or in Urines, especially when the disease is breaking away.

Enewed, (old word) made new.

Enodation, (*Lat.*) an unknotting, a making plain.

Enormity, from the Latin word *Norma*, a Rule, and the Præposition *e*. It signifies irregularity, unmeasurableness.

Enquest, in Common Law, is the trial of causes both civil and criminal by the Jury.

Enseawe, a Term in Falconry; to purge a Hawke of her glutt, and grease.

Enseeled, a Term in Falconry; when you take a needle and thread, putting it through the upper eye-lid, and so likewise on the other, making it fast under her beak, that she may not see at all: then is she enseeled.

Ensconse, to entrench; from the Dutch word *Schantse*, a military Fortress.

Ensiferous, (*Lat.*) carrying a sword, sword-bearing.

Ensign, (*French*) an Escutcheon wherein are painted the Trophies of Honour, or Armory of a Family: also a military Banner.

Enstal, from the Greek word *Enstellein*, i. e. to adorn, signifies to put upon a Throne, to endow with a Robe of honour.

Entaile, in Common-law, signifieth fee-tail, fee-entailed, or abridged.

Entangle, *quasi inter angulos ducere*, to ensnare, to embroil,

Entetched, (old word) defiled.

Entelechie, (*Greek*) an inward soul, or power to move or act.

Entendment, (*French*) signifieth in Law the the true meaning or sense of a word or sentence.

Enterfeire, (*French*) to hit one against another, to clash or skirmish.

Enterplead, in Common-law, is the discoursing of a point, accidentally happening before the principal cause have an end. In the Civil Law, it is called *Cognitio præjudicialis*.

Enthusiasts, see *Enthysiasts*.

Enthemem, (*Greek*) an imperfect Syllogism, wherein the Major or Minor Proposition is to be understood: also in Rhetorick a figure wherein the sentence concluded consisteth of contraries.

Enthysiasts, (*Greek*) a certain sect of people, which pretend to the Spirit and Revelations.

Entire entrance, signifieth in Common-law a sole possession in one man, whereas several Tenancy, is a joynt or common possession.

Entire, *pertranslent*, is in Heraldry a line, which crosseth the middle of the shield, and runs diametrically the longest way of her position.

Entire, *pertinents*, are lines that run the longest way of the shields position, without touching the Center.

Entity, (*Lat.*) the having a being.

Entoire,

Entoire, a term in Blazon, when a bordure is charged with all sorts of inanimate things, except leaves, fruits, and flowers.

Entoxication, a poisoning; from the Hebrew word *Toch*, i. e. poyson.

Entrals, bowels; from the Greek word *Entera*.

Entreague, (*Span.*) a making good again. It is also taken for a story, which, after many intangled passages is brought to a calm end.

Entreate, (old word) to handle.

Entry, in Common-law, signifieth a taking possession of Lands or Tenements.

Entriked, (old word) deceived.

Entrusion, in Common-law, signifieth a violent entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of possession by him that hath no right unto them.

Entrusion de gard, a Writ that lyeth where the Infant within age, entreth into his Lands, and holdeth his Lord out.

Entweyssel, a fair house in *Lancashire*, which gave name and habitation to an ancient Family so called.

Enucleation, (*Lat.*) a taking out the kernel: also the expounding of any difficult matter.

Envelope, (*Span.*) to unfold, or unwrap.

Environ, to compass about; from the French word *Environ*, i. e. about.

Enumeration, (*Lat.*) a numbring, or counting.

Enunciation, (*Lat.*) an uttering or pronouncing; in Logick, it is taken for a proposition, which simply affirms, or denies.

Enurny, in Heraldry, is spoken of all borders of Coats that are charged with beasts.

EP

Epact, a certain number of daies by which the Solary year exceedeth the Lunary, which number of excess is eleven, in regard the Lunary Month consisting but of 29 days, and one and half maketh but 354 days in a year, whereas the Solar year hath 365, For the æquation of which years differing thus eleven days, certain daies are yearly supplyed by the Epact never exceeding 30. (because the daies between change and change of the Moon, never exceed that number) until a thirteenth month be added, whereby every third year becomes Emboliſmal, being a Lunary Leap year.

Epagoge, a Rhetorical figure, in which like things are compared.

Epaminondas, a great Captain of the *Thebans*, who much weakened the strength of the *Lacedæmonians*, by many great victories which he gained over them: he died of a wound which he received at the battle of *Mantinea*.

Epanadiplosis, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure wherein a sentence begins and ends with the same word; as, Severe to his servants, to his children severe.

Una dies aperit, confecit una dies.

Some attribute this definition to *Epanalepsis*, but we follow the authority of *Rutilius Lupus*, and other ancient Rhetoricians, who call the figure in La in *Inclusion*.

Epanalepsis, (*Greek*) a figure in which the same word is for enforcement sake reiterated; as It is known that thou hast done this, it is known.

Epanaphora (*Greek*) a figure in which the same word begins several sentences; as

Ver adeo frondi nemorum. Ver utile sylvis.

Epanodos, a figure wherein the same sound or word is twice iterated in several or in the same sentence in an inverted order; as

Nec sine sole suo lux, nec sine luce sua sol.

This is called by *Ruffianus*, Eversion, or Egression.

Epanorthosis, when some foregoing words that have been uttered are recalled, as it were for the better correcting of the speech; as

O Clementia, seu potius Patientia mira!

Epatrides, (*Greek*) certain Noble-men among the *Athenians*.

Epurch, (*Greek*) the chief Governour of a Province.

Epenthesis, (*Greek*) a certain figure, wherein a letter or syllable is put between in any word; as *Induperator*, for *Imperator*.

Epha, an Hebrew measure containing 9 Gallons.

Ephеby, (*Greek*) a young man between the age of 14. and 25.

Ephemera febris, a fever that lasts but one day.

Ephimerides, (*Greek*) Journals, or Books wherein daily actions are registred: also Astronomical calculations.

Ephesus, the chief City of *Ionia* in *Asia* the Less, famous for the Magnificent Temple of *Diana*, built by one *Ephesus* the son of *Caister*, who gave name to the City.

Ephialtes, (*Greek*) a kind of disease called the Night-Mare or Elf.

Ephippiated, (*Greek*) saddled.

Ephod, a kind of brest-plate, or Priestly garment, worn by the ancient Priests of the Jews.

Ephori, (*Greek*) certain Magistrates among the ancient *Lacedæmonians*.

Ephraim,

Ephraim (*Hebrew.*) Fruitful or increasing: the second son of *Joseph* and the father of the *Ephraimites*, who together with the Children of *Manasseh* were reckoned among the twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Epibole, (*Greek*) a figure of sentence whose reiteration of the same word at the beginning of several sentences hath respect to the matter, whereas in *Epanalepsis*, it hath regard principally to the style.

Epicertomesis, see *Chleuasmus*.

Epic Poem, that which is written in Heroick verse, and is taken contradistinct to Lyrick.

Epicrasis, (*Greek*) a slow and moderate evacuation of bad humours.

Epicedie, (*Greek*) a certain mournful Song, which used to be sung before the Corps at a Funeral.

Epicœne, a word of the *Epicœne*, Gender in Grammar, is a word declined either with *Masculine*, or *Faminine* article without any regard to sex in a word that signifies a living creature; as *hic passer*, a sparrow, whether cock or hen; *hæc Aquila* an Eagle, *&c.*

Epicurean, of the Sect of *Epicurus*, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, who held pleasure and absence of pain, to be the chiefest good.

Epicycle, (*Greek*) a Term used in Astronomy, signifying a lesser orb, whose Center is in the circumference of a greater, whereby the irregular motions of some Planet is solved.

Epick poesie, (*Greek*) is that which is written in Heroick Verse; and is taken contradistinct to Lyric.

Epidemia, (*Greek*) the plague.

Epidemical, (*Greek*) Epidemic, or Epidemical disease, a disease universally catching.

Epidermis, (*Greek*) the outward skin or Membran, which serves as it were for a covering to the main skin of a mans body.

Epididymis, (*Greek*) one of the four tunicles which involve the stones.

Epigastrick, (*Greek*) belonging to the Epigastrium, or outward part of the belly, which reacheth from the stomack to the navel.

Epiglottis, (*Greek*) the weasel of the throat, the little tongue which closeth the Larynx.

Epigram, (*Greek*) a witty sort of Poem (for the most part very short) playing upon the faces and conceits, that offer themselves from any kind of subject whatsoever.

Epigraph, (*Greek*) an inscription.

Epileptick, (*Greek*) troubled with a certain disease called the Epilepsie, which is a convulsion of the whole body, whereby the sense and understanding is very much depraved.

Epilogue, (*Greek*) a conclusion; also a speech made at the end of a Play.

Epiloimic, (*Greek*) good against the Plague or Pestilence.

Epimone, (*Greek*) a tarrying long upon one matter, a figure in Rhetorick whereby the same cause is continued and persisted in, much after one form of speech.

Epiphonema (*Greek*) Acclamation; an applause of a thing approved, or a sententious clause of a discourse worthy of credit and observation; as,

Tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentum.
Or
Inconstant is the favour of Princes.

Epiphany, (*Greek*) an Appearing bright, or shining: also the Feast celeberated on the twelfth day from Christs Nativity, which was the day whereon the Star appeared in the East, which conducted the Wise men.

Epiphora, (*Greek*) Force or Impression, a figure in Rhetorick, in which one word is repeated at the end of severall sentences, but differs from *Epistrophe*, in that it hath respect cheifly to the matter.

Epiplexis, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick which by an Elegant kind of upbrading, indeavours to convince. As,

Non ego te vidi manum, &c. *Terent.*

It is otherwise called *Epitimesis*.

Epiploce, (*Greek*) a gradual rising of one clause of a sentence out of another, much after the manner of *Climax*, as *Domum ejus expugnavit, expugnata domo familiam abstraxit, abstractam excruciavit*, &c.

Episcopal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Bishop, or Overseer.

Epispastick, (*Greek*) drawing Blistering Epispastick plaisters, strong drawing plaisters, in Latin, they are called *Vesicatoria*.

Epistolary, belonging to a Leter or Epistle, which comes from the Greek word *Epistellein*, to send.

Epistrophe, a turning to the same sound, a figure wherein divers sentences end alike, as Ambition seekes to be next to the best, after that to be equal with the best, then to be chief and above the best.

Epistyle, (*Greek*) a Term in Architecture, signifying the Chapiter of a Pillar, or Architrave.

Epitaph, (*Greek*) that which is inscribed upon a Tomb, or Sepulcher.

Epitasis, (*Greek*) the busie part of a Comedy,

medy, before things are brought to their full ſtate and vigour.

Epithalamy, (*Greek*) a Nuptial Song, or Poem (which uſed anciently to be recited at Weddings) in praiſe of the Bride and Bridegroom, wiſhing a fruitfull Iſſue, and all things conducing to a future happy life, and now and then wantonly glancing upon the pleaſures of the marriage bed.

Epithem, (*Greek*) a liquid Medicine, outwardly applyed to the body, by a piece of Cotton, or Scarlet, to aſſwage the pain thereof.

Epithet, (*Greek*) a word expreſſing the nature or quality of another word, to which it is joyned, if conſidered Grammatically, it is nothing but a meer noun Adjective, however there is nothing more frequently uſed in Poetry, it being a word which joyned with another word, which is a ſubſtantive, adorns Illuſtrates, or at leaſt ſets forth the nature of the thing that other word implys, as *Floridum ver.*

Epitimeſis, (*Greek*) a rebuking, ſee *Epipleris.*

Epitoge, (*Greek*) a garment worn looſe over another.

Epitome, (*Greek*) a making ſhort, or abridging.

Epitritos, (*Greek*) a foot in Greek, a Latin verſe conſiſting of four ſyllables, one ſhort and three long, as *āmāvērūnt*, but there are three other kinds of *Epitrios*, which ſee in *Georgius Fabricius in re Poetica.*

Epitrachaſmus, (*Greek*) a ſlightly running over (for ſo the word implys) ſeveral things for brevities ſake, as *Cæſar Corfinium ceperat, Urbe potiebatur, Pompeium ſequebatur*; It is called in Latin *percurſio.*

Epitrope, (*Greek*) permiſſion; a figure when a thing is ſeriouſly or ironically permitted. as

I, ſequere, Italiam ventis, &c. *Virg.*

Epizeuxis, a repetition of the ſame word or ſound in the ſame ſentence or verſe; as

Ah Coridon, Coridon, what madneſſe hath thee moved.

Epoche, (*Greek*) a certain retention of time in Chronology, taken from the beginning of ſome Empire.

Epode, (*Greek*) a kind of lyrick Poeſie. wherein the firſt verſe is longer than the ſecond.

Epulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Banquet.

Epulotics, (*Greek*) Powders or other Medicines, that dry up ulcers, or other ſores.

EQ

Equator, ſee *Æquator.*

Equeſtrian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Horſeman, Cavalier, or Knight, who is called in Latin *Eques Auratus.*

Equilateral, (*Lat.*) ſee *Æquilateral.*

Equinoctial-line, ſee *Æquator.*

Equipage, (*French*) a furniſhing, or ſetting forth.

Equiparates, or *Æquiparates*, (*Lat.*) things compared, or made equall; a term in Logick.

Equipollence, or *Æquipollence*, (*Lat.*) a being of equall force or value.

Equipped, (*French*) ſet forth or accoutred.

Equivalent, or *Æquivalent*, (*Lat.*) being of equall worth or value.

Equivocal, or *Æquivocal*, (*Lat.*) a Logical term, having a double ſignification, or whoſe ſenſe and meaning may be taken either way.

Equorean, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sea.

Equus, a Conſtellation in Heaven.

ER

Er, (*Hebr.*) a Watchman, the firſt born ſon of *Judah*, who married *Tamar*, and for his wickedneſſe was brought to an untimely end.

Eradication, (*Latin*) a deſtroying, or pulling up by the Roots.

Earaſed, (*Lat.*) ſcraped, or torn out; in Heraldry, the member of any beaſt which ſeems torn from the body, is called Eraſed.

Eraſmus (*Greek*) Amiable. A proper name.

Eraſtians, a ſort of Hereticks, founded by one *Eraſtus*, a Phyſitian.

Erato, the name of one of the nine muſes.

Erchembald, (*Germ.*) a bold or ſpeedy learner. A proper name, anſwerable to the Greek *Daſypodius.*

Erebus, an infernal Deity, whom the Poets feign to be the father of Night. It is Metaphorically taken for Hell.

Erection, (*Lat.*) a raiſing, or making to ſtand upright.

Erector, (*Lat.*) a lifter up. Phyſically it ſignifies the muſcle, that cauſes the Yard to ſtand.

Eremitical, (*Greek*) belonging to a deſart or leading a Hermites life.

Ereption, (*Lat.*) a ſnatching or taking away by violence.

Erichthonius, a King of the *Athenians*, and the ſon of *Vulcan*; who deſirous to lye with *Minerva*

Minerva, and she resisting him, he spilt his seed upon the earth in the contest, out of which sprung *Erichthonius* with Dragon feet; which deformity to hide, he invented the use of the Chariot.

Eridanus, a River in *Italy*, otherwise called *Padus*, vulgarly *Po*; made a constellation by ancient Poets.

Erigone, the daughter of *Icarus*: who hanging her self for grief of her fathers death, was placed among the heavenly Signs, and called *Virgo*.

Erimanthian, belonging to *Erimanthus*, a Mountain in *Arcadia*.

Eriphile, the wife of *Amphiaraus*, and sister of *Adrastus*, who having received a Bracelet of *Polynices*, betrayed her husband to the *Theban* wars, where he was destroyed.

Ermine, a little beast whose fur is very costly, in Heraldry it is a term by which that sort of fur is blazoned, whose principal colour being white, is powdered with black; but if black be powdered with white, it is *Ermines*, if yellow be powdered with *Ermins*, if to the white powdered with black a red hair be added, it is termed *Erminites*.

Ermine-street, see *Ikenild*.

Ernes, (old word) promises.

Ernest, (*German*) severe; it seems contracted from *Arioviſtus*, mentioned by *Cæsar*.

Erogation, (*Lat.*) a liberal bestowing.

Eros, according to the *Ethnic* Poets the God of love, who in Latin is commonly called *Cupido*, also the name of *Mark Anthony's* servant who killed himself, because he would not see his Master fall, the word in Greek signifying Love.

Erosion, (*Lat.*) a gnawing, or eating away.

Erostratus, one, who to make himself famous, set fire on the Temple of *Diana*.

Erotesis, or *Erotema*, (*Greek*) an asking a question in matters which might as well have been positively affirmed; this is a figure frequently used in Rhetorick, and serves sometimes instead of a vehement affirmation or Negation, as *Fuistine illo in Loco, dixistine hæc ita esse gesta.*

Errant, a Justice which rides the Circuit, from the Latin word *Errare*, or the old word, *Ern*, i.e. a journy.

Errata, (*Lat.*) faults escaped in Printing.

Errhines, certain Medicines, which purge away pulegm sticking about the membranes of the brain, through the nose.

Erroneous, (*Lat.*) subject to errors.

Erubescency, (*Lat.*) a being ashamed or blushing.

Eructation, (*Lat.*) a belching forth.

Erudition, (*Lat.*) an instructing, or bringing up in learning.

Eruncation, (*Lat.*) a taking away of weeds.

Eruption, (*Lat.*) a breaking forth with violence.

Erewhile, a while ago, lately.

Eryngus, see Sea-holy.

Erysipely, (*Greek*) a disease called Saint *Anthonies* fire causing blisters, being bred of Cholerick bloud.

Erythræan Sea, the *Arabian* Gulf, not the Red-Sea, as some have supposed.

Eryx, the son of *Buras* and *Venus*; he was a man of great strength, and was killed by *Hercules*, at a fight called Whirle-bat.

E S

Esaias, see *Isaiah*.

Esarhaddon, (*Hebr.*) binding chearfulness, the son of *Senacherib*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Assyria*.

Esau, (*Hebr.*) Doing or working, the son of *Isaac*, he sold his birthright to his brother *Jacob*, for a messe of Pottage, and was by him supplanted of his fathers blessing, nevertheless he became a great Prince and father of a very populous Nation.

Escal, (*Lat.*) fit for food.

Escambio, a Licence granted for the making of a Bill of exchange to a man over-Sea.

Escheat, in Common-law, signifieth lands that fall to a Lord within his Manour, by forfeiture, or the death of his Tenant without Heirs; it cometh from the French word *Escheire*, to fall.

Escotcheon, from the French *Escu*, a shield or Buckler, in Heraldry, it is the whole circumference of the shield or Coat of arms.

Escuage, (*French*) a Tenure of Land, whereby a Tenant is bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own charges.

Esculent, see *Escal*.

Escurial, a famous Monastery built by *Philip* the second of *Spain*, and dedicated to the *Jerom* Fryers; it is situate near to a Village of the same name, not far from *Madrid*.

Esnesey, the right of choosing first, in a divided inheritance, belonging to the eldest Copartner.

Eson, or *Æson*, the father of *Jason*, and the brother of *Pelias* King of *Thessaly*; he had his

youth restored unto him by *Medea*, at the request of *Jason*.

Esples, in Latin *Expleta*, the full profit, that land yields.

Esquire, in French *Escuire*, in Latin *Scutifer*, was anciently he that bore the Arms of a Knight.

Espringold, a certain warlike Engin, for the casting up of great Stones.

Esquiline, one of the seven Hills, upon which *Rome* was built.

Essay, (*French*) a triall: also a preamble.

The *Essay* of a Deer, in hunting, is the breast, or Brisket of a Deer; in French, *la hampe*.

Essedary, (*Lat.*) one that fights in an Essed or warlike Chariot.

Essenes, certain philosophers among the ancient Jews, who separated themselves from the rest of the People, and led a kind of Monastical life.

Essential, (*Lat.*) having a perfect essence, or being.

Essential debilities, are when the Planets are in their detriment, fall, or peregrines. See the Table in *Lillies* Introduction, *fol.* 184.

Essoine, in Common-law, is an excuse aleadged for one that is summoned to appear at any Court, it is called by Civilians, *Excusatio*.

Clerk of the *Essoines*, an Officer of the Common-pleas, who keepeth the Essoin-Rolls, delivereth them to every Officer, and receiveth them against when they are written.

Estabjshment of Dowre, is the assurance of Dower, made to the wife, by the husband, or his friend, about the time of marriage.

Estandard, the standing measure of the King or Common-wealth; to the scantling whereof all measures throughout the Land are to be framed; also an Ensign in War.

Esther, (*Hebr.*) secret or hidden, *Mordecai*'s Unkles daughter who being advanc't to be *Ahasuerus* his Queen in the room of *Vasthi* saved the Jews from a destruction which was plotted against them.

Estimation, or *Æstimation*, (*Lat.*) valuing or esteeming.

Estopel in Common-Law, is an impediment of an Action, growing from a mans own fact, that might have had his action tried; it cometh from the French word *Estoupper*, to stop.

Estovers, in Common Law, signifieth that sustenance, which a man accused of Fellony is to have out of his Lands, or Goods, during his imprisonment: it cometh from the French word *Estover*, to Foster.

Estreat, in French *Estreict*, in Latin *Extractum*, the Copy of Originall writing.

Estrais, in Latin *Extrahura*, signifieth in Common-law, a Beast not wilde, found within any Lordship, and not owned by any man.

Estrepement, (from the Spanish word *Estropear*, to set upon the wrack) signifieth, in Common-law, spoil made by the Tenant for term of life, upon any Lands or Woods, to the prejudice of him in Reversion: also a drawing out the heart of the Land, by plowing it continually.

Estuate, see to *Æstuate*.

Esurition, (*Lat.*) a being hungry.

E T

Etching, is a kind of graving with *Aquafortis*, which eats into the Copper.

Eternize, (*French*) to make eternal.

Etesian-winds, (*Lat. Etesiæ*) certain mild Easterly-winds.

Etholing, see *Adeling*.

Ethelbert, (*Sax.*) nobly-bright, or renowned, hence the Heirs apparent of the Crown were surnamed *Etheling*, *i. e.* Nobly born.

Ethelstaine, (*Sax.*) noble Jewel.

Ethelward, (*Sax.*) noble keeper.

Ethelwold, (*Sax.*) noble Governour.

Ethelwolph, (*Sax.*) noble helper; Proper names.

Etherial, see *Ætherial*.

Ethicks, Books treating of Moral Philosophy, from the Greek word *Ethos*, manners, or morallity.

Ethiopia, see *Æthiopia*.

Ethnick, (*Greek*) belonging to the Heathens, or Gentiles.

Ethologie, (*Greek*) a discourse of manners.

Ethopœa, (*Greek*) a figure of Rhetorick in which there is a feigning of certain words accommodated to certain persons either to their praise or reproach, it is called in Latin *Figuration*, or *Expression*.

Etocetum, the name of a Town, situate in the Military High-way, commonly called *Watling-street*, mentioned by the Emperour *Antoninus*, as the second *Roman* Station from *Manvessedum*, or *Manchester*, in *Warwick-shire*.

Etymological, (*Greek*) belonging to *Etymology*, which is a true derivation of words from their first Original.

E V.

Evacuation, (*Lat.*) an emptying. In Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Anascene*, according to *Ruffianus*, and is by him otherwise called *Destruction*.

Evade, (*Lat.*) to escape.

Evagation, (*Lat.*) a wandring abroad.

Evagination, (*Lat.*) a drawing out of a sheath.

Evan, the same as *Ivon*, see *John*.

Evander, an *Arcadian*, son of the Nymph *Carmenta*, having slain his Father he fled into *Latium*, where having subdued the *Latines*, he made himself King, and built thy city *Pallanteum*, his son *Pallas* was slain by *Turnus* King of the *Rutuli* in his war with *Æneas*.

Evangelism, (*Greek*) a bringing glad tidings, a preaching the Gospel.

Evanid, (*Lat.*) soon decaying.

Evaporation, (*Lat.*) a sending out vapours.

Evasion, (*Lat.*) a making an escape.

Eucharist, (*Gr.*) a giving thanks: also the Sacrament of the body and blood of Christ.

Eucrasie, (*Greek*) a good temperature of the body.

Euchymie, (*Gr.*) a being supplied with good juyce.

Eudora, (*Greek*) a Nymph, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*; the word signifies a good gift.

Eve, the wife of *Adam*, from the Hebrew word *Chava*, to live.

Eve, and *Treve*, in the practick of *Scotland*, are such servants, whose Predecessours have been servants to any man, and his predecessors.

Eveck, a kind of Beast like a wild Goat.

Evection, (*Lat.*) a lifting up, or carrying forth.

Event, (*Lat.*) issue, or success.

Eventeration, (*Lat.*) a taking out the belly of any thing.

Eventilation, (*Lat.*) a winnowing, or fifting; by Metaphor, a strict examining of a business.

Everard, (*Germ.*) well reported; a proper name answering to the Greek *Endoxus*: others write it *Eberard*, *i.e.* excellent towardness.

Eversion (*Lat.*) an utter overthrowing. In Rhetorick it is the same figure, according to *Ruffianus* with *Epanodus*.

Evestigation, (*Lat.*) an earnest seeking after.

Eugeny, (*Greek*) Gentility, Nobleness of blood.

Eviction, (*Lat.*) a vanquishing, a convincement by argument, or law.

Evidence, (*Lat.*) testimony; in Common-law, it is used for any proof, either of men or instrument.

Eviration, (*Lat.*) an unmanning, a yielding.

Evisceration, (*Lat.*) a taking out the bowels, or guts.

Evitation, (*Lat.*) a shunning.

Eulogy; (*Greek*) a praising or speaking well.

Eunuch, (*Greek*) a man that is utterly disabled for the use of women; and herein differs from *Castratus*, in that a *Castrate* is only gelded, but an *Eunuch* totally deprived of his Genitals.

Eunomians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Faith onely was acceptable without works.

Evocation, (*Lat.*) a calling out: in Grammar it is a figure of Construction being a reducing of the third Person either to the first or second; as, *Ego tuæ deliciæ istuc veniam.*

Eupatorie, a kind of Herb called Liverwort.

Euphemism, (*Greek*) a setting forth any ones good fame. In Rhetorick it is a figure which vailes a word of a foul signification with a modest term.

Euphonie, (*Greek*) a graceful sound, a smooth running of words.

Euphorbium, a certain Gum distilling from a plant called Gum-thistle; of which *Juba*, King of *Lybia*, is said to have been the first inventour.

Euphrosyna, the name of one of the three Graces; the other two being *Aglaia* and *Thalia*.

Euridice, the wife of *Orpheus*; who flying from *Aristheus* his Embraces, was stung by a Serpent, and dyed; and being by the harmony of *Orpheus* delivered from the Deep, she was snatch't back again, because he look't back upon her before she was arrived upon earth.

Euripe, a narrow passage between *Attica*, and *Eubœa*, now called *Golpho de Negroponte*, which Ebbs and Flows seven times a day. It is Metaphorically taken for any narrow passage.

Euroclydon, (*Greek*) a furious and stormy North-east wind, which happens usually about the beginning of winter; some call it the Seamans plague.

Europe, one of the four parts of the world; separated from *Asia*, by the River *Tanais*. It was so called from *Europa*, the daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phœnicia*, whom *Jupiter* carried away in the shape of a Bull.

Eurythmy, (*Greek*) a Term in Architecture, being the exact proportion of the Rooms in a building.

Eutaxie

Eutaxie, (*Greek*) a handſome ordering, or diſpoſing of things.

Euſebius, (*Greek*) pious or godly; a Proper name.

Euſtace, a proper name, from the Greek *Euſtathius*, or *Euſtachius*, i. e. ſtanding Firm.

Euterpe, the name of one of the nine Muſes.

Euthymie, (*Greek*) quietneſs and tranquillity of mind.

Eutrapely, (*Greek*) courteſie, urbanity.

Eutropius, (*Greek*) well manner'd; a Proper name.

Eutychians, a Sect of Hereticks, inſtituted by *Eutyches*, in the year 443. Their chief Tenet was, that there was but one nature in Chriſt.

Evulſion, (*Lat.*) a violent pulling up.

EX

Exacerbation, (*Lat.*) a making ſowre: in Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with *Sarcaſmus*.

Exacination, (*Lat.*) a taking out the ſtone, or kernel out of any fruit.

Exaction, (*Lat.*) a Term in Law ſignifying wrong done by an Officer, or one pretending to have authority, that takes a reward, or fee for that which the Law allows not any fee.

Exaggeration, (*Lat.*) an increaſing or heaping up together: alſo the ſame as aggravation.

Exagitation, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring up.

Exaltation, (*Lat.*) an exalting, or lifting up; in Chymiſtry it is the attaining of any matter by digeſtion to greater purity.

Exalted, being joyned as an Epithete to another word, is as much as ſublime, great, excellent; as exalted vertue.

Example, (*Lat. Exemplum*) a Pattern, or Copy, the making good of any rule by a proof. In Logick it is the Concluſion of one ſingular from another.

Exanguious, (*Lat.*) bloodleſs.

Exanimation, (*Lat.*) a depriving of life: alſo a diſmaying.

Exanthems, (*Greek*) certain Wheales in a mans body, called the ſmall Pox, or Meaſles.

Exantlation, (*Lat.*) an overcoming with much labour and difficulty.

Exaration, (*Lat.*) a plowing up: alſo a writing, or engraving.

Exarch, (*Greek*) a great Officer, heretofore under the *Conſtantinople* Emperours, who governed the affairs of *Italy*; and was called the Exarch of *Ravenna*, where his chief reſidence was.

Exarticulation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of joynt.

Exaſperation, (*Lat.*) a making ſharp, a provoking to anger.

Exaturation, (*Lat.*) a ſatiating.

Exauctoration, (*Lat.*) a depriving one of any office or benefit.

Excandeſcency, (*Lat.*) a being inflamed with anger or rage.

Excavation, (*Lat.*) a making hollow.

Excelſity, (*Lat.*) highneſs, loftineſs.

Excentrick, ſee *Eccentrick*.

Exception, (*Lat.* a taking out) in Law, it is a barr or ſtop to an action, and is either dilatory, or peremptory.

Exceptions, in Grammar are certain diſtinctions of words which differ in their manner of declining from ſome general Rule.

Excerption, (*Lat.*) a culling or chooſing out.

Exceſs, (*Lat.*) an Exceeding or Superfluity.

Exceſter, (i. e. the City ſtanding upon the River *Ex*,) the chief City of *Devonſhire*: it is called in Latin *Exonia*; by *Antonine*, *Iſca Dumnoniorum*; it was fortified by King *Athelſtane* who drove the *Brittains* quite out of it: alſo it is famous for the birth of *Joſeph Iſcanus* the moſt excellent Poet of his age.

Exchequer, the Court to which are brought all the Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Excitation, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring up.

Excluſion, (*Lat.*) a barring, or ſhutting out.

Excogitation, (*Lat.*) an inventing.

Excommunication, (*Lat.*) is a puniſhment inflicted by the Church upon offenders, being a ſecluding them from the Sacrament, and other ſpiritual privileges, called in the Common-law Excommengement.

Excoriation, (*Lat.*) a fleaing or pulling off the skin.

Excreation, (*Lat.*) a ſpitting out.

Excrementitious, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or full of excrements, *i. e.* dregs, or ordure.

Exceſcence, (*Lat.*) an unuſual growing out or ſwelling.

Excretion, (*Lat.*) a purging of excrementitious humours; a ſifting, or caſting out.

Excruciation, (*Lat.*) a tormenting, or putting to pain.

Excuriation, (*Lat.*) a throwing out of the Court.

Excurſion, (*Lat.*) a roving or running out.

Excuſation, (*Lat.*) an excuſing, or freeing from blame.

Excuſſion,

Excuſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking off.

Execration, (*Lat.*) a curſing, or deteſting.

Execution, (*Lat.*) in Common-law, ſignifieth the laſt performance of an Act, as of a Fine or of a Judgment.

Executione facienda, a Writ commanding the execution of a judgment.

Executor, (*Lat.*) one that performeth any Action. In Law it is taken for him that is left by Will to diſpoſe of the deceaſed parties Eſtate.

Exegeſis, (*Greek*) an Explication, a figu of Rhetorick, wherein that which was at firſt more darkly delivered, is afterwards in the ſame ſentence rendered more clear, and intelligible; as, Time at one inſtant ſeemed both ſhort and long: ſhort in the pleaſure of calling to mind, long in the ſtay of his deſires.

Exemplification, (*Lat.*) a drawing out of an example, tranſcript, or draught, out of an original Record.

Exemption, (*Lat.*) a taking out, or freeing: alſo a Term in the Common Law, ſignifying a privilege to be free from ſervice, or appearance.

Exenteration, (*Lat.*) a taking out the bowels or guts.

Exequies, (*Lat.*) Funeral Rites, or Solemnities.

Exercitation (*Lat.*) often exerciſing: alſo a kind of critical Commenting upon Authors.

Exergaſia, (*Greek*) a poliſhing, a figure of Rhetorick in which one thing is many times repeated, but with other words, ſentences and exornations; as, She was the object of his thoughts, the intertainment of his diſcourſe, and the contentment of his heart.

To *Exert*, (*Lat.*) to put forth, to thruſt out.

Exflorous, (*Lat.*) that hath flowers growing out of it.

Exhalation, (*Lat.*) a hot and dry fume drawn up by the heat of the Sun, by which fiery Meteors are ingendered: alſo a blowing or breathing out.

Exhauſted, (*Lat.*) drawn quite out, waſted.

Exhibition, (*Lat.*) a ſhewing, or preſenting: alſo an allowment to any one, to their maintenance.

Exhilaration, (*Lat.*) a making merry, or joyful.

Exſiccation, (*Lat.*) a drying up.

Exigendary, or *Exigenter*, an Officer of the Court of Common pleas.

Exigent, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lieth where the defendant in an Action perſonal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County to be diſtreined: It is directed to the Sheriff to call five County-daies under pain of outlawry. It is Metaphorically taken for a ſtraitnes and neceſſity.

Exigenter, (*Lat.*) an Officer in the Commonpleas, whereof there are four; they make out all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions, in which proceſs of Outlawry lies.

Exiguity, (*Lat.*) ſlenderneſs, or ſmalneſs.

Exſilition, (*Lat.*) a leaping out.

Exility, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Exiguity*.

Exmious, (*Lat.*) excellent, famous.

Exinanition, (*Lat.*) a making void or empty.

Exiſtence, (*Lat.*) a being.

Exiſtimation, (*Lat.*) a thinking or judging.

Exit, is commonly taken for the going out of any perſon in a Play; from the *Latin* word *Exire*, to go out.

Exitial, (*Lat.*) bringing danger or deſtruction.

Exodus, (*Greek*) a going out; the title of the ſecond Book in the old Teſtament.

Exſolete, (*Lat.*) ſtale, grown out of uſe.

Exoneration, (*Lat.*) an unloading.

Exoptation, (*Lat.*) an earneſt wiſhing.

Exorable, (*Lat.*) that may be intreated.

Exorbitancy, (*Lat.*) a thing done out of meaſure, ſquare or rule.

Exorciſm, (*Greek*) a reſtraining the power of the Divel by prayer or conjuration.

Exordium, (*Lat.*) a beginning or Preamble to an Oration or Diſcourſe.

Exornation, (*Lat.*) a dreſſing or adorning.

Exoſſeous, (*Lat.*) having no bones.

Exoſter, (*Lat.*) a Petard, or Engin to blow open a gate.

Exotick, (*Greek*) ſtrange, or forraign.

Expanſion, (*Lat.*) an opening, or ſpreading abroad.

Expanſed, in Heraldry ſignifieth diſplayed.

Ex parte latis, a Writ that lieth for a Bailiff, who having auditors aſſigned to hear his account, cannot obtain reaſonable allowance.

Expatiation, (*Lat.*) a walking at large, or at full liberty.

Expectant-fee, in Common-law, ſignifieth land given to a Man, and to the heirs of his body; it being the ſame with *fee-tail*, and contrary to *fee-ſimple*.

Expectation, (*Lat.*) a tarrying, or looking for.

To *Expectorate*, (*Lat.*) to help an eaſie ſpitting out of phlegm.

Expedi-

Expeditate, (*Lat.*) ſignifieth in the Forreſt Law, to cut out the balls of the dogs-feet, for the preſervation of the Kings game.

Expedient, (*Lat.*) fit, or convenient.

Expedition, (*Lat.*): a quick diſpatch: alſo a ſetting forth upon a journey, war, or any other buſineſs.

Expel, (*Lat.*) to drive out.

Expence, (*Lat.*) coſt, or charges.

Experience, (*Lat.*) long proof, or trial upon ſight or obſervation.

Experiment, (*Lat.*) a bringing to practice or putting any thing to tryal.

Expetible, (*Lat.*) deſirable, worth ſeeking after.

Expiation, (*Lat.*) a pacifying God by prayer, for any offence committed; or a making amends for any fault, by doing of ſome good deed.

Expiration, (*Lat.*) a giving up the ghoſt.

Explanation, (*Lat.*) a making plain, or manifeſt.

Explement, or *Expletion*, (*Lat.*) a filling up of any place or room.

Explication, (*Lat.*) an unfolding or explaining.

Explicite, (*Lat.*) unfolded.

Exploit, (*French*) a valiant act.

Exploration, (*Lat.*) a ſpying, a diligent ſearching out.

Exploſion, (*Lat.*) an exploding, a ſlighting or hiſſing off the ſtage.

Expolition, (*Lat.*) a making bright or poliſhing.

Expoſition, (*Lat.*) an expounding, or interpreting.

Expoſtulation, (*Lat.*) a reaſoning the caſe, or complaining about an injury received.

Expreſſion, (*Lat.*) an uttering or pronouncing: it is oftimes alſo taken for the thing expreſſed. In Medicine and Chymiſtry it is the extracting or ſqueezing out of any liquor, either by hand or by a preſs: alſo in Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with *Ethopœa*.

Expreſſed, (*Lat.*) in Phyſick it ſignifies, ſqueezed out.

Exprobation, (*Lat.*) an upbraiding, or calling a thing to mind to any ones reproach.

Expugnation, (*Lat.*) a winning by force.

Expuition, (*Lat.*) a ſpitting out.

Expulſion, (*Lat.*) a driving out by force.

Expumication, (*Lat.*) a making ſleek, or ſmooth with a Pumice-ſtone.

Expunge, (*Lat.*) to blot out, to aboliſh.

Exquiſite, (*Lat.*) performed to the height, exact.

Extant, (*Lat.*) having a being, ſet forth to view, appearing above others.

Extemporary, (*Lat.*) done *extempore*, *i.e.* immediatly, forthwith.

Extenſion, (*Lat.*) a ſtretching out, or inlarging.

Extent, in Common-law, is a Commiſſion to the Sheriffe, to ſeize and value the Lands and Tenements of one, who being bound by the Statute, hath forfeited his bond.

Extenuation, (*Lat.*) a making ſmall: alſo an undervaluing.

Extercoration, (*Lat.*) a cleanſing, or carrying forth of dung.

Extermination, (*Lat.*) a throwing out, or baniſhing.

External, or *Exteriour*, (*Lat.*) outward.

Exterſion, (*Lat.*) a wiping out.

Extimulation, (*Lat.*) a moving or exciting.

Extinct, (*Lat.*) put out, quenched.

Extinction, (*Lat.*) a quenching or putting out, being moſt proper applyed to fire or heat. In Chymiſtry it is the quenching of a hot kindled ſubſtance in ſome liquor.

Extinguiſhment, in Common-law, is a put of conſolidation; as when a man hath a yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards purchaſeth the whole Lands, both the Rent and the property are conſolidated into one poſſeſſion, and therefore the Rent is ſaid to be Extinguiſhed.

Extirpation, (*Lat.*) an utter deſtroying, or rooting out.

Extorſion, (*Lat.*) an exacting, or injurious taking away, eſpecially of money for uſury; as it is uſually taken in Common-law.

Extraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing out: alſo the ſame as *Eſtreat*: alſo a deſcending from ſuch or ſuch a Family: alſo in Chymiſtry it is the drawing forth of an Eſſence from a corporal matter, by ſome fit liquor, as ſpirit of wine the fæces remaining in the bottom.

Extrajudicial, that which is done out of Court.

Extramundane, (*Lat.*) being without the World; a Extramundane-ſpaces, between one world and another. Dr. *Charlton*.

Extraneous, *quaſi Exterraneous*, (*Lat.*) of a ſtrange or ſtrange Land.

Extravagant, (*Lat.*) idle, of a wandring mind.

Clerk of the *Extreats*, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who receiveth the Extreats out of the Remembrancer's Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King. See *Eſtreats*.

Extrication, (*Lat.*) ſee *Diſtrication*.

Extrinſecal, (*Lat.*) outward.

Extruſion, (*Lat.*) a thruſting out.

Exubc-

Extuberation, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling, or bunching up.

Extumeſcence, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Exuberancy, (*Lat.*) an overflowing, or abounding.

Exſuccous, (*Lat.*) juyceleſs.

Exſudation, (*Lat.*) a ſweating out.

Exulation, (*Lat.*) a being exil'd, or baniſhed.

Exulceration, (*Lat.*) a bliſtring, or turning to an Ulcer.

Exultation, (*Lat.*) a triumphing for joy.

Exundation, (*Lat.*) an overflowing.

Exſuperation, (*Lat.*) an excelling, or ſurpaſſing.

Exuſtion, (*Lat.*) a burning.

Exuthenifmus, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, in which there is an Extenuation, or ſpeaking contemptibly of any perſon, or thing; as, *Antiochus Calamo & Atramento militat.*

EY

An *Eye*, among Botaniſts is that part of a plant where the bud putteth forth: ſometimes it is put for the bud it ſelf.

To *Eye-bite*, to faſcinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye.

Eyebright, or *Euphraſia*, an Herb ſo called, very good for the Eyes, Brain and Memory.

Eyeſſe, a Term in Faulconry; ſignifying a Hawke, brought up under a Buzzard, Puttock, or Kite; ſo called from their watery Eyes.

Eyre, the Court of Juſtices Itinerant from the French word *Erre*, a Journey: alſo *Eyre* of the Forreſt; the judicature which uſed anciently to be held every three years, by the Juſtices of the Forreſt, journeying up and down to that purpoſe.

Eyth, or *Eth*, (old word) eaſie.

EZ

Ezechias, ſee *Hezekiah*.

Ezechiel, (*Hebr.*) ſtrength of God, a very eminent Prophet among the *Jews*, who both propheſied of, and went to them in their Captivity; his Book of Prophecies is extant in the ſacred Scriptures: he was the ſon of *Buzi*.

Ezra, (*Hebr.*) an Helper, a famous Scribe to whom *Artahſhaſht* gave commiſſion to return to *Jeruſalem* with many *Jews*.

FA

Fabian, a proper name, from *Fabius*. The chief of this name was *Fabianus* Biſhop of *Rome*, Martyred under the Emperour *Decius*.

Fabius, a famous Captain of the *Romans*, who for the great overthrow he gave to *Hannibals* Army, was ſirnamed *Maximus*.

Fabrication, (*Lat.*) a making of a Fabrick or Building.

Fabulous, (*Lat.*) full of fables, or invented tales.

Facade, (*French*) the outſide, or forefront of a houſe.

Faces, *Decury*, or *Deconate*, from the Greek word *Deca*, ſignifying ten; becauſe in every Sign there are three Faces, every Face conſiſting of ten degrees. They are called Faces for that they are equivalent to Signs, Forms, and Shape, by reaſon they ſhew the nature and inclination of the Planets in them, as in their own houſes.

Facetious, (*Lat.*) wittily-merry, or pleaſant.

Facility, (*Lat.*) eaſineſs.

Facinorous, (*Lat.*) belonging to high, or wicked deſigns.

Factitious, (*Lat.*) made like another, counterfeited.

Factor, (*Lat.*) an Agent for a Merchant beyond-Sea.

Faculty, (*Lat.*) the power, or ability of performing any action, as the Animal, Vital, and Natural Faculties in the body of man. In Common-Law, it ſignifieth a priviledge granted to a man by indulgence or diſpenſation, to do that which by the Law he cannot do. It is alſo uſed ſometimes for a Myſtery or Profeſſion.

Facundity, (*Lat.*) Eloquence.

Faint-pleader, a falſe manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third party.

Fair-pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlborow*, whereby it is provided that no fines ſhall be taken of any man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpoſe.

Fairie, a Goblin, or Phantaſm; from the Dutch word *Varelick*, i. e. fearful.

Faitours, idle-livers; from the French word *Faitardiſe*, a ſleepy diſeaſe.

Fall, is an eſſential debility, and it happens when a Planet is oppoſite to his exaltation, whereby he is debilitated and very weak.

Falcation, (*Lat.*) a mowing.

Falcon, a ſhort ſword bending like a hook; from the Latin word *Falx*.

Falcidian-Law, a Law made by the *Romans* in the time of the Conſul *Falcidius*, which treated of the right each *Roman* Citi-

tizen had in the diſpoſal of his goods.

Falcon, a great gun, next to the Minion.

Falding, a kind of courſe Cloth.

Faldiſdory, (*Faldiſdorium*) the Biſhops ſeat or throne within the Chancel from the barbarous word *Falda*, ſignifying a Fold or place ſhut up.

Falera, a diſeaſe in Hawks, perceived when their Talons wax white.

Falernian-wine, wine growing in *Falernus*, a field of *Campania* in *Italy*.

Fallacie, (*Lat.*) deceit or craft: in Logick it is a Propoſition framed with intention to deceive, and is otherwiſe called a *Sophiſm*.

Fallacious, (*Lat.*) full of deceit or craft.

Fall-off, in Navigation, is when a ſhip doth not keep ſo near the wind as we appoint.

Fallacious, (*Lat.*) full of deceit, or craft.

Faloque, (*French*) a Boat, or Barge, by ſome called a Brigantine.

Falſe-keele, in Navigation is, when they put on another Keele under the firſt, to make it deeper when ſhe is floaty, and her Keele ſhallow. *Falſe-ſtem*, is when they fix another ſtem to a Ship, when her ſtem is too flat, and this makes her rid more way, and bear better ſail.

Falſification, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking falſities, or untruths.

Famogoſta, the chief City of the Iſle of *Cyprus*.

Famigeration, (*Lat.*) a divulging, or reporting abroad.

Familiar, (*Lat.*) acquainted: alſo ſubſtantively uſed, for a Spirit, or Devil.

Family of love, a Sect, or Hereſie broached by *Henry Nicholas*. Their chief Tenet is, that Chriſt is already come in glory to judge.

Fanatick, (*Lat.*) frantick, inſpired, having vain Apparitions.

Fane, from the Greek word *Phaino*, a weather-cock: it is ſometimes taken for a Temple.

Fannel, (*French*) a kind of ornament, anciently worn by Prieſts.

Fanus, a certain Deity, repreſenting the year, anciently worſhipped by the Heathens.

Fapeſmo, a word by which Logicians denote the fourth imperfect mood of the firſt figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt propoſition is an Univerſal Affirmative, the ſecond an univerſal Negative, the third a particular Negative.

Farandman, in the practick of *Scotland*, a Pilgrim or Stranger.

Farced, (*Lat.*) ſtuffed.

Fardingdeal, or *Farundel* of Land, the fourth part of an Acre.

Farendon, a famous Market Town with a ſtrong Caſtle in *Bark-ſhire*, remarkable beſides for the Fort raiſed by *Robert* Earl of *Gloceſter*, againſt K. *Stephen*, who notwithſtanding won it by deſperate aſſaults.

Farinaceous, (*Lat.*) any thing made of corn, or any thing mealy or brittle.

Farlie things, yearly things.

Farraginous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Farrago or mixture of ſeveral grains together; which they call a Maſlin.

Farreation, (*Lat.*) a ceremony anciently performed at Marriages.

Farrow, to bring forth; from the Latin word *parere*; it is ſpoken of Sows.

Farſang, otherwiſe called *Paraſang*, a *Perſian* word, ſignifying a League, which is three *Engliſh* miles.

Faſcicular, (*Lat.*) made into a Faſcile, which is a bundle or fardel.

Faſcination, (*Lat.*) an eye-biting, or bewitching by the eye, or by the force of imagination.

Faſciate, (*Lat.*) to bind, from *faſcia* a ſwath.

Faſhion pieces, (a Term in Navigation) are pieces of timber like a pair of great horns, in which all the planks that reach to the aftend of the ſhip are faſtened.

Faſtidious, (*Lat.*) breeding a loathing.

Faſtigiation, (*Lat.*) a making, or growing ſharp at the top like a pyramid.

Faſtuoſity, (*Lat.*) inſufferable pride.

Fatt, (old word) is a meaſure containing eight buſhels.

Fatality, (*Lat.*) unavoidable neceſſity, or that which is appointed by Fate, which is the order of Affairs from all eternity.

Fatidical, (*Lat.*) foretelling that which is to come.

Fatigation, (*Lat.*) wearineſs.

Fatigue, (*French*) the ſame.

Fatuity, (*Lat.*) ſottiſhneſs, ſtupidity.

Faunus, the ſon of *Saturn*; he civilized mens manners, built Temples, and made Laws, and was one of the ancienteſt Kings of *Italy*.

Favonian, belonging to *Favonius* or the Weſt-wind.

Fauſt, (*Lat.*) lucky.

Fautor, (*Lat.*) a cheriſher, or favourer.

Faytours, (*French*) Vagabonds.

F E

Fealty, from the French word *feaulte*, i. e. fidelity; an Oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land.

Feaſible, (*French*) eaſie to be done.

Febricitation, (*Lat.*) a falling sick of an Ague, or Fever.

Febris Catarrhalis, a Feaver caused by distillation of Rheum from the head.

February, so called of *Numa Pompilius*, *a Februis expiatoriis*, or sacrifices for purging of Souls; for, the second day of this month, a Feast was kept, and sacrifice was offered to *Pluto*, for the souls of their Ancestours.

Februation, (*Lat.*) a praying for the souls of any.

Fecial, or *Facial*, (*Lat.*) an Herald or Embassadour of War. Among the ancient *Romans* there were 20 in number; the principal of whom, was called *pater patratus*.

Feculent, or *Fæculent*, (*Lat.*) full of dregs.

Fee, in Latin *feodum*, it is taken in Common-Law for all those Lands which are held by perpetual right.

Fee-farm, in Common-law, is Land held of another to himself and his heirs for ever, for a certain yearly Rent.

Fee-simple, or absolute, is Land whereof we are seized with these general words; To us, and our heirs for ever.

Fee-taile, or conditional, hath this limitation; To us, and the heirs of our body.

Felapton, a word by which Logicians denote the second Mood of the third figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second an universal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

Felicity, (*Lat.*) happiness.

Fellon, a blister, or wheal on the body, from the Latin word *fel*, choler.

Felmonger, (*Lat.*) one that dealeth chiefly in sheepskins, and parteth the wool from the pelts, which is either dressed to make leather for gloves, or made into parchment.

Felo de se, a self-murderer.

Felony, in Common-law, is any offence which is next to petty Treason; as Murder, Theft, Rapes, burning of houses, &c.

Fence-month, the month wherein Deer begin to fawn; which is about Midsummer, wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the Forrest. It begins about the 9th of *June*, and continues to the 9th of *July*.

Fends, things hung over a ships side, to keep another Ship from rubbing against it, called also Fend-boits.

Fennel, (*Lat. Feniculum*) a common herb good against the Stone, and to provoke urine.

Fenugreec an Herb which hath been found growing in great abundance, in several parts of Greece.

Feodary, or *Feudatory*, an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who is to be present with the Escheatour at the finding of any office; and also to survey and value the Land of the Ward.

Feoffment, in Common-Law, is the gift or grant of any Honors, Castles, Manors, &c. unto another in fee-simple, by delivery of Seisin, either by word or writing.

Feminine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Femal Sex. *Feminine* Gender in Grammar, see *Gender*.

Fœneration, (*Lat.*) a putting out money to use.

Feracity, (*Lat.*) fruitfulness.

Feral, (*Lat.*) dangerous or deadly.

Feral-Signs, are, *Leo*, and the last part of *Scorpio*.

Fercost, (*Ital.*) a kind of Ship, or Boat.

Fere, (old word) a companion.

Ferdfare, an acquitment of a man to go into the wars.

Ferdinando, a proper name of men, called by the Spaniards *Hernando*; by the Italians, *Ferando*; by the French *Ferrant*. Some think it derived from the Saxon words, *Fred rand*, *i. e.* pure Peace. Others think that the Spaniards have for the sweeter sound drawn it from *Bertrand* i. e. fair and pure.

Ferdwit, an acquitment of a murderer in the Army.

Feretrius, *Jupiter* so called *à ferendis spoliis*, i.e. from spoils taken in War.

Feriation, (*Lat.*) a keeping Holiday, a ceasing from work, idleness.

Ferine, (*Lat.*) bruitish, beastly, wild.

Ferio, a word us'd in Logic, to denote the fourth perfect Mood of the first figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative; as, No foolish Authors are to be commended, Some Poets are foolish authors, Therefore some Poets are not to be commended.

Ferison, the sixth Mood of the third figure, wherein the Propositions are answerable to *Ferio* in the first figure; as, No severity pleaseth, some severity is good, therefore something which is good pleaseth not.

Ferit, (*Ital.*) a blow.

Ferity, (*Lat.*) salvageness, bruitishness.

Ferm, or *Farm*, a House, or Land, or both; taken by Indenture of Lease, or Lease-Parol.

Fermanagh, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Ulster*, the people whereof were anciently called *Erdini*.

Fermentation, (*Lat.*) a swelling with ferment or leaven; also a working; in Chymistry, it is a ripening or resolving of any thing into it self, whether it be done by any ferment added to it, or by digestion only.

of little pimples, or freckles resembling Lentils.

Lentisk, (*Lat.*) a kind of tree called the Mastick-tree, from which there is taken a Gum of very great vertue.

Lenitude, (*Lat.*) slackness, slowness, or negligence.

Lentour, (*Lat.*) stiffness, clammyness.

Lent-season, (in *Lat. Quadragesima*) a Fast of fourty daies, instituted by the Church, and first appointed to be kept in *England* by *Ercombert* a King of *Kent*. It comes from the Dutch word *Lente*, i.e. Spring, because it ever happens to be about the beginning of Springtime; or as others say, from length, because about this time the daies begin to lengthen.

Leo, the name of several Roman Emperours reigning at *Constantinople*: also the name of several Popes of *Rome*: also one of the 12 Signs.

Leocorion, a Monument erected by the *Athenians*, in honour of *Leo* the son of *Orpheus*, who, when no body else would permit their daughters to be sacrificed to the gods to divert a great pestilence which then raged in the City, willingly consented to the offering up of his three daughters, *Pasithea*, *Theope*, and *Eubule*.

Leodegar, or *Leger*, a German proper name, signifying, A gatherer of the people.

Leodium, a famous City of *Germany*, anciently called *Eburonum Augusta*; and is said to have been built by *Ambioriges*, a King of *Germany*, who also called it *Legia*, from the cutting off of a Roman Legion in a valley near unto it. At this day it is named *Luttich* or *Liege*.

Lepanto, a City in *Locris*, where was that famous battle between the Turks and Christians. It was formerly called *Naupactum*.

Leofstan, i. e. most beloved, a *Saxon* name *Leofwin*, i.e. *Winlove*.

Leoh, (*Sax.*) light.

Leonard, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Popular disposition, as *Lipsius* will have it; but, as others say, Lion-like disposition, answering to the Greek name *Thymoleon*.

Leonidas, a famous Captain and King of the *Lacedemonians*, who defending the Streights of *Thermopyla* against the whole Army of *Xerxes*, was himself slain, together with all his men.

Leonine, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like a Lion.

Leopard, or *Libberd*, a certain *African* beast, otherwise called a *Panther*: this beast is all over full of streaks, or little spots, and is begotten between a Pard and a Lioness.

Leopold, *q. Leodpold*, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Defender of the people; being in imitation of the Greek names *Demochares*, i. e. Gracious to the people, and *Demophilus*, i. e. A lover of the people, and *Leodamus*, i.e. a Tamer of the people: The chief of this name was *Leopoldus*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

Leorning-cnight, (*Sax.*) a Disciple, or Scholar.

Lepid, (*Lat.*) neat, jocund, pleasant in speech or behaviour.

Leporine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Hare.

Leprosie, (*Greek*) a kind of disease which causeth a white scurfe to run all over the body; it is also termed *Elephantiasis*, from the roughnels of an Elephants skin which it resembleth.

Leptology, (*Greek*) in Rhetorick is a description of minute and sordid things.

Lerna, a Lake near the City of *Argos*, where the Serpent *Hydra* was slain by *Hercules*.

Lesbos, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, which in old time obtained the Empire of all *Troas*. It is now called *Metelin*, from the chief City thereof *Mitylene*; the rest were *Erissos*, *Antissa*, *Portus*, *Methymna*.

Lesinage, (*Ital.*) thriftiness, sparingness, good husbandry; from *Lesina*, which signifieth a Coblers awle.

Lesion, or *Læsion*, (*Lat.*) a hurting, or endamaging.

Lesser, and *Lessor*, see *Lease*.

Lesses, the dung of a Boar.

Lessian-diet, a moderate, temperate diet; from *Lessius*, a famous modern Physitian, who wrote divers rules for the keeping of an exact and temperate diet.

Lestage, see *Lastage*.

Lestrigones, or *Lætrigones*, a certain barbarous people, and of a vast Gyant-like stature, that anciently inhabited *Formiæ* a City of *Campania*, and were said to live upon Human flesh. Their King *Antiphates*, oppos'd *Ulysses* with all his might when he landed on that Coast, and tore one of his companions in pieces with his teeth.

Letanie, (*Greek*) the Book of Divine-service used in Churches, from *Liteuo*, or *Lissomai*, i. e. to pray and supplicate.

Lethality, (*Lat.*) deadliness, or mortality.

Lethargick, (*Greek*) sick of a Lethargie, *i.e.* a disease which causeth an excessive drousiness, and sleepiness.

Letha-

Lethaan, (*Lat.*) forgetful; from *Lethe* a River of Hell, which the Poets feign to be of that nature, that the water of it being drunk, cauſeth oblivion, or forgetfulneſs.

Lethiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing death, deadly.

Letifical, or *Letifical*, (*Lat.*) making glad, or joyful.

Letter-miſſive, (*Lat.*) an Epiſtle, or Letter ſent from one party to another; from the Latin word *Mittere*, i. e. to ſend.

Letters of Attorney, Writings whereby an Attorney, or any Friend, made choice of for that purpoſe, is appointed to do a lawful Act in anothers ſtead. From which, warrants of Attorney differ in this, That beſide being ſealed and delivered before ſufficient witneſs, they muſt alſo be acknowledged before a Juſtice, or Serjeant.

Letters of Mart, or *Marque*, are Letters which authoriſe any one to take by force of Arms, thoſe goods which are due by the Law of Marque. See Law of Marque.

Letters Patents, are Writings ſealed open with the Broad-Seal of *England*, whereby a man is authorized to do, or injoy any thing which of himſelf he could not; from the Latin word *Patere*, i. e. to lye open.

Lettice, a Chriſtian name of ſeveral women, from the Latin word *Letitia*, i. e. joyfulneſs, mirth.

Lettice, a kind of plant called in Latin *Lactuca*, becauſe in women that eat of it, it breedeth milk.

Levament, or *Levation*, (*Lat.*) an enlightning, eaſing, comforting: alſo a lifting up, or cauſing to riſe.

Levant, and *Couchant*, (*French*) Terms uſed in Common-Law, when the beaſts, or Cattel of a ſtranger come into another mans ground, and there have remained a good ſpace, *i. e.* riſing and lying down. *Levant*, is alſo taken for the Eaſtern Countries.

Levari facias, the name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a ſum of money upon the lands of him that hath forfeited his Recognitance.

Levatory, in Chyrurgery, an Inſtrument to elevate the depreſſed *Cranium*.

Leucophlegmatick, (*Greek*) troubled with a diſeaſe called *Leucophlegmatie*, i. e. Dropſie, cauſed by the abounding of white flegme.

Leucothea, ſee *Ino*.

Leucothoe, the daughter of *Orchamus* King of the *Babylonians*, with whom *Apollo* being in love, transformed himſelf into the ſhape of *Eurinome* her mother, and pretending private buſineſs with her, he re-aſſumed his former ſhape, and won her by fair ſpeeches to conſent to his deſires; whereupon *Clytia*, who was in love with *Apollo*, growing extreamly envious, declared the whole buſineſs to *Orchamus*, who in a great fury cauſed his daughter to be buried alive; whoſe death *Apollo* grieving at, transformed her into the Frankincenſe-Tree; and *Clytia* ſeeing her ſelf contemned of *Apollo*, pined her ſelf away, and was turned into a Marigold.

Leuctra, a Town in *Beotia*, where the *Thebans* under *Epaminondas* gave the *Lacedemonians* ſo total an overthrow, that they could never after recover themſelves.

Level Coil, (*French*) is, when he that hath loſt the game ſits out, and gives another his place, as it were *lever le cul*, i. e. to lift up, or remove the buttock; it is alſo called Hitch-buttock.

Levi, (*Hebr.*) joyned, or coupled, *Jacob's* 3d ſon by *Leah*.

To *Levie*, (*French*) ſignifieth in common-Law, to erect or ſit up: alſo to tax, or gather money.

Leviathan, an Hebrew word, ſignifying a Whale, or as ſome think, a waterſerpent of a vaſt bigneſs.

Levigation, or *Levigation*, (*Lat.*) a making plain or ſmooth.

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Prieſtly office, which, in the time of the Law, was the peculiar inheritance of that Tribe.

Levity, (*Lat.*) lightneſs.

Lewis, the chief Town of *Suſſex*, famous for the great pitcht battle fought between King *Henry* the third, and the Barons of *England*.

Lewis, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Ludowick*.

Lewlin, or *Lewellin*, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in the old Britiſh tongue, Lion-like; and is equivalent to the Latin name *Leontius*, and *Leoninus*.

Lexicon, (*Greek*) a Vocabulary, or Dictionary.

Lex talionis, (*Lat.*) a law which recompenceth exactly one good or ill turn for another.

Leyerwit, *Lotherwit*, (*Sax.*) a liberty to take amends of him that defileth ones bondwoman, without licence.

L H

Lhan, in the Brittish tongue signifyeth a Church, as *Lhan Badern Vaur*, the Church of great *Patern*; *Lhan Stuphadon*, the Church of Saint *Stephens*.

L I

Libation, or *Libament*, (*Lat.*) an offering up or sacrificing to God; the first taste of any thing that is eat or drunk.

Libb, (old word) to geld, from the Greek word *thlibein*, i. e. to press.

Libanus, (*Greek* Frankincense) a hill in *Syria*.

Libbards bane, a sort of herb called in Latin *Doronicum*.

Libel, (*Lat.*) a little book: also, a scandalous or invective Writing, secretly cast abroad, or published by stealth: also an original Declaration of any action in the Civil Law.

Liberate, (*Lat.*) the name of a Warrant issuing out of the Chancery, to the Treasurer, Chamberlain, and Barons of the Exchequer, for the payment of any annual pension, or other sums granted under the Broad-Seal.

Liberation, (*Lat.*) a freeing, or delivering.

Liber Pater, a name attributed to *Bacchus* the god of Wine.

Libertas, (*Lat.*) a priviledge held by grant or prescription, whereby men injoy some benefit or favour beyond the ordinary subject: also the name of a goddesse among the ancient *Romans*, who had a Temple built unto her upon the hill *Aventinus*.

Libertatibus allocandis, a Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burgess of a City, who refusing, or deferring to allow his priviledge, is impleaded before the Kings Justices.

Libertinism, (*Lat.*) the state and condition of a Libertine, *i. e.* one born or made free, a Free-man: also *Libertinism*, or *Libertinage*, is taken for sensuality, licentiousness, a dissolute life and conversation.

Libethra, a Town seated upon the Mountain *Olympus*, of which it was foretold by the Oracle, that all the inhabitants should be destroyed by a Sow, when the Sun should behold *Orpheus* his bones, which was thus verified; A great multitude of people being gathered together, to hear a Shepherd sing in the way, which leadeth from *Dion* to *Olympus*, a large Urn containing *Orpheus* his bones, which stood in that place, was overturned, and his bones laid open to view; and the very same day, a great violent stream called *Sys* (which in Greek signifieth a Sow) overflowing, destroyed the whole Town, with all the people in it. *Libethra* is also the name of a Fountain of *Magnesia*, sacred to the Muses, who are thence called *Libethrides*.

Libidinous, (*Lat.*) sensual, incontinent, full of lustful desires.

Libitina, an ancient goddess worshipt by the *Romans*, who was the Patroness of Funerals, Sepulchers, and all things belonging to the dead.

Libral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a weight or measure called *Libra*, which is also the name of one of the 12 *Signs* of the Zodiack, into which the *Sun* entring, causeth the vernal Equinoctial.

Library, (*Lat.*) a Study, or place where Books are kept.

Libration, (*Lat.*) a weighing, or ballancing.

Librata terræ, (see *Farding-deal* of land.

Lybia, the fourth part of the world, commonly called *Africa*.

† *License to arise*, in Common-law, is a liberty given by the Court to a Tenant that is essoin'd *de malo lecti*, in a real action, after he hath been viewed by Knights thereunto appointed; until which time, if the Demandant can prove that he hath been seen out of his Chamber, or walking up and down his grounds, he shall be adjudged to be deceitfully essoined.

Licentiate, (*Lat.*) one that hath full licence or authority to practise in any Art; the same with him that we commonly call Bachelour of Divinity, or of Physick, or of Civil-law; and in Common law, a Barrester.

Licentious, (*Lat.*) loose, disorderly, unruly.

Lichas, a boy that waited upon *Hercules*; by him *Deianira* sent the shirt that was dipt in the *Centaurs* blood, which *Hercules* having put on, and perceiving the venome to seize upon his body, he in a fury took *Lichas* by the hair of the head, and flung him into the Sea, where he was immediatly changed into a Rock.

Lichfield, a Town of *Staffordshire*, by *Bede* called *Licidfield*, i. e. the field of dead bodies, from a great number of people, who, as some say, were martyred here in the time of *Diocletian*.

Lich-fowles, ominous, or ill-boding birds, as the Night-raven, and *Lich-owle*, commonly called the *Scritch-owle*; the word *Litch*, signifieth in the *Saxon* language, a Carcase, or dead body.

Licita-

Licitation, (*Lat.*) a cheapning, a ſetting out to ſale: alſo an enhauncing of a price.

Licite, (*Lat.*) lawful, allowable.

Lictorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Lictors, who were certain Officers among the ancient *Romans* twelve in number, who carried the Axes, and bundles of rods before the Magiſtrates; they are now taken for the ſame, that we commonly call Sergeants.

Liddeſdale, a Country in the South part of *Scotland*; ſo called, as it were a dale by the River *Lidde*.

Lide, ſee *Leed*.

Lieftenant, (*French*) as it were holding the place; one that executeth any Place, Office, or Imployment in anothers ſtead or abſence.

Lief, or *Leof*, (*Sax.*) rather.

Lief-hebber, (*Sax.*) a Lover.

Liege, (*French*) in Common-law is taken either for the *Liege-lord*, or he that acknowledges *Liegeancie*, or Fealty to his *Liege-Lord*.

Liegeancie, or *Ligeance*, (*French*) ſuch a duty, or fealty, as no man may owe, or bear to more than one Lord: alſo *Ligeance* is uſed for the Territory, or Dominions of the *Liege-Lord*.

Lierwit, ſee *Leyerwit*.

Lifts, in Navigation, are certain ropes, which ſerve to top the Yard-arms of all Yards to make the ends of them hang higher, or lower, or eaven as we liſt.

Ligament, or *Ligature*, (*Lat.*) a band, or ſtring to tye with; in Anatomy, it is taken for the ſtring wherewith the joynts of bones and griſles are faſtened, and knit together.

Ligation, (*Lat.*) the act it ſelf of tying, or binding. In Rhetorick there is a figure ſo called *Zeugma*.

Ligne, (*French*) to couple as Dogs with Bitches.

Lignation, (*Lat.*) a providing for, or going to fetch wood.

Ligneau, or *Ligneous*, (*Lat.*) wooden, made of wood.

Lignum Aloes, ſee *Agallochum*.

Lignum Aſphaltum, a certain kind of bituminous Wood, growing, as is ſuppoſed, upon the coaſts of the Dead Sea.

Lignum Rhodium, or *Aſpalathus*, a certain ſweet wood, of which the Oyle of *Rhodium*, much uſed in Perfumes is made.

Lignum Nephriticum, a Wood brought from *Hiſpaniola*, which is very good for the ſtone in the Kidneys.

Lignum vitæ, the wood commonly called Aloes, by the Arabians *Calambuco*.

Liguria, a hilly Countrey of *Italy*, reaching from the *Apennine*, to the *Tuſcan* Sea.

Ligula Uvula, a little piece of fleſh growing in the roof of the mouth.

Ligurion, (*Lat.*) a glutton, or devourer.

Liguration, (*Lat.*) a ravenous devouring.

Lilie, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſpecious flower, otherwiſe called the roſe of *Juno*.

Lilith, the name of a certain ſhe-divel, which the *Jews* imagined to be a deſtroyer of children.

Lilium Paracelſi, the Tincture of Antimony, a Chymical Term.

Lilybæum, a Promontory in *Sicily*, having a Town of the ſame name upon it.

Lima, by the *Spaniards* vulgarly called *la Ciudad de los keyes*, or the City of Kings, becauſe *Pizarro* who built it, laid the firſt ſtone on Twelf-day, 1553. which they call the Feaſt of the Kings. It is ſeated in the valley of *Lima*, one of the fruitfulleſt parts of all *Peru*; 'tis the Metropolis of *Peru* in *America*.

Limatura Martis, a Chymical Term, the filings of Horn, uſed for the making of *Crocus Martis*.

Limacious, (*Lat.*) belonging unto, or like a Snail, ſlimy.

Limb, a Mathematical term, ſignifying the part of a Quadrant, or the like: alſo an Aſtronomical Term, oftimes ſignifying that part of the Sun or Moons body eclipſed.

Limation, (*Lat.*) a filing, or poliſhing.

Limbers, or *Limber-holes*, (a term in Navigation) certain ſquare holes, cut in the bottom of the ground-Timbers, and hooks next to the Keel, to let water paſs to the well of the pump.

Limbus Patrum, (*Lat.*) a place where the Saints deceaſed are ſaid to reſide until the day of Judgment, being as it were, the skirts, or Confines of Hell.

† *Limebound*, a Term in Hunting, the ſame as blood-hound, being a great dog to hunt the wild boar.

Limenarch, (*Greek*) the Governour of a Port.

Limitation, (*Lat.*) a ſtinting, or ſetting of bounds.

Limitation of Aſſiſe, is a certain time ſet down by Statute, within which a man muſt alleadge himſelf, or his Anceſtours, to have been ſeiſed of Lands ſued for, by a Writ of Aſſiſe.

Limning, a kind of Painting, which is done in

water colours; and also differs from the other sort of painting, in the preparing of the colours.

Limosity, (*Lat.*) muddiness, fulness of mud.

Limpid, (*Lat.*) pure, clear, transparent.

A *Limpin*, a kind of fish, otherwise called a Muscle.

Linament, (*Lat.*) linnen thread: also a tent or lint for a wound.

Linch-pins, a Term in the Art of Enginry, are the pins at the end of the axel-tree of the Carriage.

Lincoln, the chief City in *Lincolnshire*, anciently called *Lindum*, and by the *Brittains Lindecoit*, by *Bede Lindecollina civitas*, from the old British *Lin*, as *Cambden* is of opinion, which signifieth a Lake; it being situate near a Lake, and upon a hill; in this City *Portimer*, the scourge of the *Saxons*, ended his dayes.

Lincoln Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, founded by *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Lindsey, see *Holland*.

Lincolns Inne, one of the Innes of Court, heretofore the house of Sir *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, now a place for Students of the Law.

Linetree, (*Lat. Tilea*) a tall tree with broad leaves and fine flowers, casting a pleasant shade.

Lineament, (*Lat.*) the feature, or proportion of any thing drawn out only in lines.

Linear, (*Lat.*) belonging to a line.

Ling, a kind of small shrub, otherwise called Heath, in Latin *Erix*.

Lingel, a little tongue, or thong.

Lingot, see *Ingot*.

Linguacity, (*Lat.*) a being full of tongue, or much given to talk.

Linguist, one that is skilful in Tongues, or Languages.

Linigerous, (*Lat.*) bearing Flax, or Hemp.

Liniment, (*Lat.*) anointing, or daubing over.

Linsey woolsey, a kind of mixt cloath, part linnen, part woollen.

Lintels, (*French*) the head-pieces over a door: also the same as *Lentils*, i. e. a kind of pulse.

Lint-stock, is a handsome carved stick, above half a yard long with a Cock at one end for the Gunner to hold fast his match, and a sharp pike at the other to stick it fast upon the Deck of the ship, or platform upright.

Linus, the son of *Apollo* and *Psammas*, the daughter of *Crotopus*, King of *Argos*, by whom *Apollo* being entertained as he came from slaying the Serpent *Pytho*, lay privately with *Psammas*, who proving with Child, brought forth *Linus*; who having committed some offence, and hiding himself among certain bushes, was found out, and torn in pieces by the Dogs: also the son of *Apollo* and *Terpsichore*, one of the nine Muses; he proved a very famous Musitian, taught *Thamiras*, *Orpheus* and *Hercules*, by whom, as some say, he was knock't on the head, because he taught at him for playing unhandsomely.

Linx, (*Lat.*) a kind of spotted beast, otherwise called an Ounce.

Lionel, the proper name of a man; in Latin *Leonellus*, i. e. a little Lyon.

Lions paw, a hind of herb called in Greek *Leontopodium*.

Lipothymie, (*Greek*) a distemper which causeth a fainting or swooning by reason of sudden decay, or oppression of the vital spirits.

Lippitude, (*Lat.*) a watrishnesse of the eyes, a looking blood-shot, or blear-eyed.

Liquation, or *Liquefaction*, (*Lat.*) a melting dissolving, or making *Liquid*, i. e. moist, or a watry substance.

Liquids, (*Lat.*) are those four Consonants which do as it were melt in the pronunciation, namely, L. M. N. R. the rest are called Mutes.

Liquidation, (*Lat.*) a making moist.

Lisard, or *Lizard*, (*French*, from the Latin *Lacerta*) a certain beast so called, because it hath feet like the brawn, or sinews of a mans arms, or thighs: also the *Lizard*-point, is the utmost South-west point of *Cornwal*.

Litanie, see *Letanie*.

Litation, (*Lat.*) a sacrificing.

Literature, (*Lat.*) knowledge in letters, learning.

Lithanthrax, (*Greek*) a stony coal, being a kind of Gagate.

Lithargie, or *Litargie*, (*Greek*) the foam that riseth from Silver or Lead, when they are tried.

Lither, (old word) lazy, or sluggish.

Lithiasis, (*Greek*) the stone engendred in mans body.

Lithontribon, (*Greek*) a Confection of the Apothecaries; so named, because it breaks, and drives away the stone.

Lithontriptica, (*Greek*) Medicines breaking the stone in the bladder.

Lithoglyphick, (*Greek*) a Graver, or cutter in stones.

Lithomancie, (*Lat.*) a Divination, the casting of Pebble stones.

Lithotomie, (*Greek*) a cutting of ſtones, a Quarry, whence ſtones are digged.

Litigation, (*Lat.*) a contending, or wrangling.

Litigious, (*Lat.*) full of ſtrife, contentious.

Litiſpendence, (*Lat.*) the hanging of a ſuit, till it be decided.

Litmoſe-bule, a kind of blew colour, uſed in painting, and limning.

Litoral, or *Litorean*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſhore, ſea-ſide, or a ſide of a river.

Litotes, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the negation of a contrary augments the force of affirmation; as, *Non ſperno*, i.e. *diligo*.

Liturgie, (*Greek*) ſignifieth in general, any publick Office; but particularly, Divine Service, or the function of a Miniſter.

Liverie, (*French*) the Cognizance, device, or badge, which a Noble-man, or Gentleman, gives to his ſervants and followers: alſo *Livery* of ſeiſin is a Ceremony uſed in Common-Law, being a delivery of poſſeſſion of Lands, or Tenements, or other things unto another: alſo a Writ, which lyeth for the Heir to obtain the poſſeſſion, and ſeiſin of his Lands, at the Kings hands.

Liverwort, (*Lichen*, *Hepatica*, *Jecoraria*) a plant of *Jupiter* helping all diſtempers of the Liver.

Lividity, or *Livor*, (*Lat.*) a kind of Leaden, or dead bluiſh colour in the body, cauſed by a ſtroke or blow given: alſo metaphorically taken for ſpite or envie.

Lixiviated, (*Lat.*) waſhed with lye made of aſhes.

Lizard, ſee *Liſard*.

LO

Loach, or *Lohoch*, (*French*) a kind of Confection or Electuary, that is to be licked, or ſuffered to melt in the mouth without chewing; it is an Arabick word, and ſignifieth in the Latin *Linctus*, i. e. a licking. *Loach* is alſo the name of a certain kind of fiſh, whoſe principal bait is the ſmalleſt ſort of red worm.

Lobbe, or *Lobling*, a kind of great North Sea-fiſh.

Local, in Common-law, is as much, as tied, or annexed to a place.

Location, (*Lat.*) a placing, or ſetting in place: alſo a letting out to hire.

Lockers, little Cubboards, which are made by the ſhips ſides, to put in ſhot, by the Pecces.

Lococeſſion, (*Lat.*) a yielding, or giving place.

Locomotion, (*Lat.*) a moving out of a place, or from place to place.

Locrians, or *Locri*, a people of *Locris* in *Greece*, inhabiting on either ſide of the Hill *Parnaſſus*. *Locris* is alſo a City of that part of *Italy* called *Magna Gracia*, built by thoſe *Locrians* that followed *Ajax Oileus* to *Troy*.

Loculament, (*Lat.*) a little place diſtinct, or apart by it ſelf.

Locuplete, (*Lat.*) abounding with riches, wealthy.

Locuſt, (*Lat.*) a kind of winged Inſect, commonly taken for a Graſhopper: but others think it to be the ſame with that which the French-men call *Cigale*. Alſo the fruit of a tree growing amongſt the *Mandingo's* in *Guinie* in great cluſters of Cods, which being ripe in *May*, are eaten by them. Perhaps it was the fruit of the like tree, which *John Baptiſt* fed on, though others will have them to be the tender tops of trees, and others to be living creatures.

Location, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking, or ſaying.

Lodemanage, the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ſhip from one place to another, from the Dutch word *loot*, i. e. to lead.

Lodeſman, a Guide or Pilot, from the ſame word *loot*; whence he is alſo called *Lootſman*.

Lode-ſtar, the Cynoſure or North-Star, which guideth Mariners.

Lode-ſtone, as it were a leading ſtone, becauſe by it Mariners are guided, and directed in their voyages: it is of a ruſty-iron colour, and hath the vertue to attract, or draw iron to it, whereby many admirable ſecrets are performed.

Lode-works, and *Stremeworks*, certain works in the Stannery in *Cornwall*; theſe are performed in the higher grounds, by making deep Wells, which they call ſhafts, thoſe in the lower grounds by digging of Trenches, and diverting the courſe of the Rivers.

Lodge, a Buck is by the Forreſters ſaid to lodge, when he goes to his reſt.

Log, the name of an Hebrew meaſure, and thought by ſome to be the ſame quantity with *Sextarius Atticus*.

Logarithms, (*Greek*) are certain borrowed numbers, which differ among themſelves by Arithmetical proportion, as the numbers which borrow them, differ by Geometrical proportion.

†*Log-line*, a term in Navigation, being a

small line, with a little piece of board at the end, with a little Lead to it, to keep it edg-long in the water; the use of which is, by seeing how many fathom this runs in a minute, to give a judgment how many Leagues the ship will runne in a Watch.

Logician, (*Greek*) one that hath skill in Logick, *i. e.* the art of disputing probably in any argument.

Logist, (*Greek*) one skilled in the Logistick Art, *i. e.* the Art of reckoning, or casting account: also Logists were certain Officers among the *Athenians*, ten in number, to whom all such as had ended their Magistracy, gave an account within thirty daies of all those affairs, whereof they had the administration, they also kept an account of the monies, and of all matters belonging to the publick Revenue.

Logographers, (*Greek*) those that write cases in the Law, or Books of account, Lawyers Clerks.

Logomachy, (*Greek*) a verbal strife, a contention in words.

Logwood, a wood called by some *Campæchio*, used in dying of black hats.

Lohoch, see *Loach*.

Lollards, a Sect of Hereticks that abounded here in *England* in the dayes of *Edward* the third, and *Henry* the fifth; so called from one *Gualter Lollard* a German the first Author of them: or as others, from *Lolium*, because they were accounted as Darnel, or Cockle, growing among Wheat.

Lombard, or *Lombar*, a Bank for usury or pawns, from the *Longobardi*, or *Lombards*, a people inhabiting the hithermost parts of *Italy*, formerly called *Insubria*, much addicted to usury, whence oftimes Usurers are called Lombardeers.

Lome, (old word) clay, or mortar.

London, the chief City of *England*, scituate in *Middlesex*; so called, as *Cambden* conjectureth, either from *Lhun* (which in the British tongue signifieth a Grove) or *Longh*, (i.e. a ship) and *Dinas*, i. e. a City, so that it may seem to have been anciently termed *Lhundinas* i. e. a City thick of trees, or *Lhongdinas*, i. e. a City of Ships, from whence the Latins derive the word *Londinum*. It was called *Augusta*, and *Troja Nova*, being first founded by *Brutus*, who sprang of the *Trojan* race, and repaired by King *Lud*, and thence called *Caerlud*, or *Luds Town*.

Longævity, (*Lat.*) length of age, long life.

Longanimity, (*Lat.*) as it were length of mind, long-suffering, patience, forbearance.

Longinquity, (*Lat.*) far distance, or length of place.

Longitude, (*Lat.*) the length of any thing: also the Longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the distance of it East, numbred in the Equinoctial by Meridians, from the first General, and fixed Meridian. The Longitude of a Star, is the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the beginning of *Aries*, and the circle of the Stars Latitude.

Long Meg, the name of a stone 15. foot high, erected near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, next which are 77. more erected in a circular manner, which the Country people call the daughters of *Long-Meg*.

Long-primer, one of the sorts of Characters used by Printers.

The *Loof* of a ship, is that part aloft of a Ship, that lies before the Ches-trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the Castle.

†A *Loom-gale*, in Navigation, is the best fair gale to sail in, because the Sea goes not high, and they bear out all the sails.

Looming of a Ship, is her Perspective, that is as she doth shew great or little.

A Ship *Loomes*, a great or small sail; a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or little Ship.

Loosestrife, (*Lisimachia*) a sort of herb so called, because there goes a Tradition of it that if held to cattle when they are fighting it parts them, it is otherwise called *Willow*-herb.

Lootsman, see *Lodesman*.

Loover, a place made open (to let out the smoak) on the top of an house, from the French word *l'overt*, open.

Lopum, a great Desart in the Country *Bactria*, in which, it is reported that certain evil Spirits do abide, by which strangers that pass that way being called by their names, and following the voice perish miserably.

Loquacity, (*Lat.*) talkativeness, or a being given to much babling.

Loquabre, a Country in the North-part of *Scotland*, so called, *q.* the mouth of the Lake.

Lorament, (*Lat.*) that which is composed of thongs of leather.

Lory-law, an article found in the memorials of the chamber of account in *France*, which ordaineth, that if a combat be once accepted, and afterwards taken up, by consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the parties is to pay two shillings six pence; but if it be performed, the party vanquisht forfeits 112. shillings.

Lordane,

Lordane, or *Leurdane*, a dull heavy fellow, a lazy lubber; it being a proverbial word taken from the tyranny of the *Danes* over the *Engliſh*, who were forced to labour and till the ground for them, while they ſate idle, and ate the fruites of their labours. Alſo the fever-*Lourdane*, ſignifies a Quartan Ague.

Lore, (*Sax.*) learning, or skil.

Loricated, (*Lat.*) armed with mail.

Lorimers, (*French*) the name of a Trade and Company in *London*, that makes Bits, Spurs, and all kind of ſmall Iron-work; and is by ſome derived from the Latin word *Lorum*.

Loriot, (*French*) a Bird called a Wit-wal, Wood-pecker, or Green-finch.

Lorn, the name of a County in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Lorty's, a great and ancient Family of *Somerſetſhire*, ſtyled in Latin-Records, *de Urſiaco*.

Loſenger, a flatterer, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Lot, (*Hebr.*) wrapped, or joyned together, *Haran's* ſon and *Abraham's* brother who was preſerved at the deſtruction of *Sodom*.

Lotharius, the ſon of *Ludovicus Pius*, Emperour of *Germany*, and King of *France*, he ſucceeded his Father in the Empire; but his brothers, *Charles* and *Lodowic*, not contented with their Portions, and raiſing an Army againſt their brother, a great battle was fought at *Fontenay*, in the borders of *France*, where *Lotharius* was put to flight, but at laſt they came to an agreement; and *Lotharius* after he had reigned about 15. years, betook himſelf to the *Prumienſian* Monaſtery. There were alſo ſeveral Kings of *France*, and Dukes of *Lorrain* of this name.

Lothbrook, (i. e. *Leatherbreech*) a certain *Dane*, whoſe daughters were ſo skilful at needle-work, that the *Danes* bare in their Enſign a Raven of their working, with ſuch an opinion of good ſucceſs, that they imagined it would never be won.

Lotherwit, ſee *Leyerwit*.

Lotion, (*Lat.*) a waſhing, or cleanſing with water: alſo in Phyſick it is uſed for the taking away of any ſuperfluous quality out of any medicament, or the bringing on of a new one.

Lotis, or *Lotus*, the daughter of *Neptune*: ſhe for fleeing from *Priapus* (who made an attempt upon her chaſtity) and invoking the help of the gods, was turned into the Lote-tree.

Lotophagi, a certain people of *Africa*, dwelling near the *Syrtes*, ſo called, becauſe they feed much upon the Lote tree, which is a tree of that nature, that when the companions of *Ulyſſes* being caſt upon the coaſt of *Africa*, had taſted of the fruit of it, they could hardly be got from thence to return into their own Country: whence the word is proverbially uſed for thoſe that are forgetful of their Parents, Country, and Kindred.

Lovage, (*Leviſticum*) a Solar herb hot and dry in the 3d degree.

†*Love-apple*, a certain kind of root in *Spain*, drawing towards a violet colour.

Lovell's, an ancient Family in *Northamptonſhire*, ſtyled in Latin records *de Lupello*.

Loverd, or *Laverd*, (old word) a Lord.

Lourdane, ſee *Lordane*.

Louvre, a ſtately Palace in *Paris*, and the chief ſeat of the Kings of *France*, built by *Francis* the firſt, and augmented with a long ſtately Gallery, by *Henry* the fourth; and now very much amplified by the preſent King *Lewis* the 14th.

Lowbel, as it were loud-bell, a certain bell hung about the neck of a weather.

†*Lower-counter*, in a ſhip, is the hollow arch between the lower part of the Gallery and the Tranſome, the Upper-counter is from the Gallery to the arch of the Round-houſe.

†*Lowmaſted*, a ſhip is ſaid to be low-maſted, or under-maſted, when her maſt is too ſmall, or too ſhort, then ſhe cannot bear ſo great a ſail, as to give her the true way.

Lozenge, a little ſquare cake made of preſerved herbss, in the form of a Rhomb, or a quarrel of Glaſs.

L u

Lua, a certain goddeſs among the ancient Romans; ſhe was the goddeſs of all luſtrations and purging from ſin.

Lubricity, (*Lat.*) ſlipperineſs.

Lucarnes, a kind of rich Fur, taken from a beaſt of the ſame name, breeding in *Ruſſia*, and thoſe Northerly Countries.

Lucia, a Chriſtian name of divers women, ſignifying in Latin, lightſome.

Lucida Lancis, a Star in 9. degrees, 45. minutes of *Scorpio*.

Lucidity, (*Lat.*) brightneſs, ſhiningneſs.

Lucifer, (*Lat.*) as it were light-bearing, the Morning-Star called in Greek *Phoſphorus*.

Lucina, a name attributed to *Juno*, as she is the Patroness of Child-birth; or as some say, to *Diana* or the Moon.

Lucius, the prænomen of divers famous men among the Romans; as *Lucius Sylla*, *Lucius Antonius Commodus* the Emperour, *Lucius Septimius Severus*, and many others. The first of this name, is likely to have been so called from being born in the dawn, or first shining of the day.

Lucre, (*Lat.*) gain or profit, whence *Lucration*, a gaining, or winning.

Lucretia, the daughter of *Lucretius Tricipitinus* Prefect of *Rome*, and the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, she being ravisht by *Sextus* the son of *Tarquinius Superbus* King of the Romans; slew her self, which was the cause of banishing both *Tarquin*, and Kingly Government from *Rome*, which was afterward ruled by Consuls chosen anew every year: and this act of *Lucretia* hath ever since been so famed, that every chast woman is proverbially called a *Lucrece*.

Luctation, (*Lat.*) a striving, or wrestling.

Luctatius Catulus, a famous Captain of the Romans, who with 300 ships overcame 600. of the *Carthaginians*, and made an end of the war.

Lucubration, (*Lat.*) a studying, or working by candle-light.

Luculency, (*Lat.*) clearness, brightness, fulness of light.

Lucullus, a famous Roman, being a man of great eloquence, and ingenuity, he having been successful in the wars against *Mithridates*, heaped up a mighty mass of riches, after the war was ended, gave himself up wholly to ease and delicacy, living in more state and splendour than any of that Age besides; afterwards beginning to grow mad, he was given in charge to his brother *Marcus*.

Ludibrious, (*Lat.*) shameful, or reproachful.

Ludicrous, (*Lat.*) belonging to sport, recreation, or mockery.

Ludification, (*Lat.*) a mocking, or deceiving.

Ludlow, a Town in *Shropshire*, in Old times called *Dinan*, afterwards *Lystwysoc*, i. e. the Princes Palace, it hath a fair Castle built by *Roger Montgomery*, which was besieged by King *Stephen*, who valiantly rescued *Henry* son to the King of *Scots*, who was about to have been pulled into the Castle with an Iron hook.

Ludovicus Pius, the son of *Charles* the Great (who was created Emperour by Pope *Leo*) he succeeded his Father in the Empire and Kingdom of *France*: also *Ludovicus* hath been the name of several other Emperours, and Kings of *France*; this name according to *Helmoldus Nigellus*, is derived from the Dutch words *Hludo Wiggh*, i. e. famous Warriour.

Lugdunum, the chief City of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Lyons*; built by *Munatius Plancus*, a Roman Governour.

Lugubrous, (*Lat.*) mournful, heavie, sorrowful.

Luition, (*Lat.*) a making satisfaction for any offence, also a paying a ransome.

Luke, (*Hebr.*) rising to him, a Physitian among the *Jews*, who became one of the four Evangelists, or Writers of our Saviours life.

Lumbar, see *Lombar*.

Luminaries, (in *Latin Luminaria*) lights, lamps: also conspicuous stars, as the Sun and Moon: also the feast of Christs Nativity, commonly called Christmass, was by the ancient Western Church, called *Luminaria*.

Luminous, (*Lat.*) full of light.

Lunaburgum, a great City of *Germany*, built by *Julius Cæsar*, vulgarly called *Luneburgh*.

Lunar, belonging to the Planet of the Moon, called in Latin *Luna*.

Lunatick, (*Lat.*) troubled with a *Lunacy*, i. e. a kind of madness, which happens at certain times of the Moon.

Lunes for Hawks, leashes, or long lines to tie them.

Lungù, (*French*) a tall slim man that has no length to his heighth.

Lungwort, (*Pulmonaria*) an Herb of *Jupiter*, good for all Diseases of the Lungs.

Lupercal, a place about *Rome*, where anciently certain feasts were celebrated by the ancient *Romans* every 15th of *February* with solemn feasts and games dedicated to *Pan*, which were called *Lupercalia*; from *Lupa* a she-wolf, which gave *Romulus* suck, or as some say, a Harlot of that name, which nursed him: and from *Lupus*, because they used to invoke that supposed Deity for the driving away of Wolves. The Priests of *Pan* that performed these Solemnities were also called *Luperci*.

Lupines, (*Lat.*) a kind of little flat round pulse, almost like a small bean.

Lurcation, (*Lat.*) a greedy eating, or playing the glutton, derived originally from *Lura*, a great leathern bottle.

Lure for Hawks, a certain leathern device, whereby with a little piece of flesh, they call a Hawk from a good distance off; it comes

comes from the Dutch word *Laden*, i. e. to invite.

Lurid, (*Lat.*) pale, wan, of a sallow colour.

Luscitation, (*Lat.*) a being dim-sighted or poor blind.

Lushborough, a base Coyn brought over from beyond-Sea, in the dayes of King *Edward* the third.

Lusitania, the third part of *Spain*, according to the ancient division; it is now called *Portugal*, and is a Kingdom by it self.

A *Lusk*, a slug or sloathfull fellow, from the French word *Lasche*.

Lust of a ship, a Term in Navigation, when a ship out of her own mold, and making, hath an inclination more to one side than another.

Lustration, (*Lat.*) a going about, also a purging by sacrifices.

Lustre, (*French*) a shining; also from the Latin word *Lustrum*, it signifieth a Den of wild beasts: also the space of four years, by which space the *Romans* were wont to compute mens ages, so as the 20th year was called the 5th *Lustre* of his age, from *Lustre*, to Muster, because once in four years it was their custom to make a generall muster of all that were fit to bear Arms.

Lutheranism, the Doctrine and judgment of *Martin Luther*, who being first a Monk of the Order of Saint *Augustin*, forsook the Church of *Rome*, and writ against the errors of it.

Luteous, (*Lat.*) muddy, or of a muddy colour.

Lutulent, (*Lat.*) miry, or dirty.

Lutzenburgum, or *Lutzeburgh*, a Dutchy in the Low-Countries, adjoyning to *Leige* and *Namur*, being one of the 17. Provinces, and having a chief City of the same name.

Luxation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of joynt, or making loose.

Luxuriant, or *Luxurious*, (*Lat.*) riotous, given to excesse, or debauchery.

L Y

Lycantropy, (*Greek*) a kind of melancholly phrenzy, which causeth those that are possest therewith, to think themselves turned into Wolves, and to fly the company of men.

Lycaon the son of *Pelasgus*, and King of *Arcadia*; who when *Jupiter* came into *Arcadia*, in the likenesse of a mortal man, resolved to try whether he were a God, or no, as men reported him to be; and killing one of those, whom the King of *Molossi* had left with him for pledges, he caused him to be dressed, and part rosted, to be set before *Jupiter*; whereat he being highly provoked, turned *Lycaon* into a Wolf, and burnt his Pallace with Thunder: others say it was for sprinkling with the blood of an Infant, an Altar which he had erected to *Jupiter* upon the Mountain *Lycæus*, a hill of *Arcadia*.

Lycaonia, a Country of *Asia* the lesse, near *Phrygia*, and reaching as far as the Mountain *Taurus*: also, *Arcadia* was heretofore so called, from *Lycaon* the King thereof.

Lyceum, the name of a School, which *Cicero* erected at his Mannor of *Tusculum*; calling it so after the name of *Aristotles* School, near *Athens*.

Lycomedes, a King of the Island *Scyrus*, by whom *Achilles*, being entertained before he went to the *Trojan* War, and conversing with his daughters in womans apparel he got one of them called *Deidamia* with Child, and begat *Pyrrhus*.

Lycurgus, the son of *Polydectes*, and King of *Sparta*, after the death of his brother *Eunomus*. But he soon resigned up the Crown to *Charilaus*, his brother's son; and having made wholesom laws for the good of the Commonwealth, which were confirmed by the approbation of the *Delphic* Oracle, he afterwards retired himself to *Cyrrha*, where at length he slew himself, and had a Temple built him, and Divine honours given him by the *Lacedemonians*: also the name of a King of *Thrace*, who proceeded so violently against *Bacchus*, that he forced him to retire himself to *Naxus*, and would have caused all his Vines in his Kingdom to be rooted up, that no sacrifice might be made to him; but ere he had effected his design, he fell mad, and cut off his own legs.

Lycus, a King of *Bœotia*, who married *Antiope*, the daughter of *Nycteus*, but she being got with child by *Jupiter*; in the form of a Satyr, he put her away and married *Dirce*. See more in *Dirce*, and *Amphyon*. Also a King of *Lybia*, who using to sacrifice his Guests, had intended the same thing towards *Diomede*; but *Callirrhoe*, the daughter of *Lycus*, falling in love with him, delivered him out of Chains, and being afterwards neglected by him, hanged her self for grief.

Lydia, a Christian name for divers women, from the Country, so called.

Lydia, a Kingdom of *Asia* the lesse, so called from *Lydus*, the son of *Atys*, who perceiving the people grow too numerous for the Country, resolved to send out one of his sons, to whose lot it should fall, to plant a Colony in some other place; so that it falling to *Tyrrhenus*

rhenus his lot, he went out with a great multitude of *Lydians*, and choosing out a part of *Italy*, which lyeth upon the Sea-side, he called it from his own name *Tyrrhenum*. His brother *Lydus* tarrying at home, succeeded his father *Atys* in the Kingdom, and called it from his own name *Lydia*, whereas before it was called *Meonia*.

Lyer, the Lyer in a ship is to hold his place for a week, and no more, and he that is first taken with a Lye, every *Moonday* is so proclaimed at the Main-mast by a generall cry, a Lyer, a Lyer, a Lyer; he is under the swabber, and is to keep clean the beak-head and chains.

Lysium, A decoction made of the juyce or decoction of the bramble root.

Lydford Law, a certain Law, whereby they first hang a man, and afterwards indite him.

Lymphatick, (*Lat.*) mad, distracted, as it were by seeing the likeness of a Nymph in the water; from *Lympha*, i.e. water.

Lynceus, the son of *Aperens*, and one of the *Argonauts*. He was reported to be quick-sighted, that he could see through stone-walls; even to the very Deep it self; and that he could discern the Moon in her last quarter and the first, the very same day, in the sign of *Aries*; whence a sharp sighted man is proverbially called, a *Lynceus*: also *Lynceus* and *Idas*, were two brothers, who fought with *Castor* and *Pollux*, about the two daughters of *Leucippus*; *Castor*, fell by the hand of *Lynceus*, *Lynceus* by the hand of *Pollux*, *Idas* going about to slay *Pollux*, was strook with Thunder from Heaven.

Lyncus, a King of *Scythia*, who going about to kill *Triptolemus*, his Guest, as he lay asleep, that he might gain to himself the glory of inventing the use of Corn, was changed by *Ceres* into a beast, called *Lynx*, or *Ounce*.

Lyndus a City of *Rhodes*, famous for the solemn sacrifices, which in old time were performed here to *Hercules*.

Lyra, one of the Celestiall Asterisms, which the Poets feigned to be *Arion's* Harp.

Lyrick-Verses, or Songs; Songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp: whence we say vulgarly, playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for Lyra-way, *i. e.* Harp-way.

Lysander, a Captain of the *Lacedæmonians*, who overcame the *Athenians* under the command of *Conon*, in a very great battell.

Lysidice, the daughter of *Pelops*, she was married to *Electryon*, and brought forth *Alcmena* the mother of *Hercules*.

Lysimachus, the son of *Agathocles*, and one of the chief Captains of *Alexander* the Great; he was thrown to a Lyon to be devoured by *Alexanders* command, for hearing *Callisthenes* the Philosopher after he was in Chaines; but he wrapping his Garment about his hands, thrust them into the Lyon's mouth, and pulling out his tongue killed him; after *Alexander's* death he had the Government of *Thrace*.

Lysippe, see *Iphianassa*.

Lysius, one of the sirnames of *Bacchus*, by whom under that name, the *Bœotians* consecrated a Temple, because by his help they overcame the *Thracians*, by whom they had been set upon before, and beaten.

MA

Mabel, the Christian name of divers women; in Latin *Mabilia*, from *Amabilis*, i. e. lovely.

Mac, an Irish word, signifying as much as son in English, or fitz in welsh.

Macareus, the son of *Æolus*, who got his sister *Canace* with Child; which *Æolus* coming to discover by hearing the child cry, sent *Canace* a sword privately, bidding her do with it as she deserved best, whereupon she killed her self; and *Macareus* fleeing to *Delphos*, was made a Priest of *Apollo*.

Macaleb, a kind of Pomander, or bastard Coral, whose berries are black and shining and serve for Bracelets.

Macaronique, (*French*) a confused huddle of divers things jumbled together.

Macaroons, (*Ital.*) lumps of boiled paste strewed over with sugar or spice, a dish much used by the *Italians*; but here they are commonly compounded of Almonds, Sugar, Rose-water and Musk.

Macedonia, a large Country of *Europe* heretofore famous for being governed by two great Kings, *Philip* of *Macedon*, and *Alexander* the great; it was anciently called *Æmathia* and *Æmonia*, now *Romelli*.

Macegrefs, those that buy and sell stolen flesh.

Macellarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to the shambles.

Maceration, (*Lat.*) a mortifying, or bringing low: also a steeping in liquour.

Machaon, a famous Physitian, the son of *Æsculapius* and *Arsinoe*, he was slain at the Wars of *Troy* by *Eurypilus*.

Machiavillian, belonging unto *Machi-*

avill, a famous Hiſtorian and Politician of *Florence*. Whence it is commonly uſed for ſubtile, or well verſt in State Policy.

Machination, (*Lat.*) a plotting or contriving, from *Machina*, an Engin or Inſtrument of War, but uſed alſo for a device or invention.

Macilent, (*Lat.*) thin, lean, fallen of ones fleſh.

Mackenboy, or *Makimboy*, a kind of Spurge with a knotty root, growing naturally in *Ireland*, which being but carried about one cauſeth the party to go to ſtool divers times.

Mackerell, or *Maquerell*, (*French*) a kind of fiſh, ſo called from the great company of ſpots it hath, in Latin *Scombrus*, it is alſo uſed for a pander or procurer.

Macritude, (*Lat.*) leanneſs.

Macrobii, a certain people of *Æthiopea*, ſo called from the long life they live.

Macrocoſm, (*Greek*) the greater, being taken contradiſtinct to the *Microcoſm*, or leſſer world, which is Man.

Macrology, (*Lat.*) a figure among Rhetoricians, being a ſpeech containing more words than are juſt neceſſary.

Maction, (*Lat.*) a killing, or committing ſlaughter.

Maculation, (*Lat.*) a ſtaining, or defiling with ſpots.

Madagaſcar, the greateſt Iſland in the world, being one thouſand miles in length, and in ſome places four hundred miles in breadth; it belongs to *Africa*, and is divided into four Kingdoms, each kingdom with their Ebony Scepters ruling his people, being jealous of each others greatneſſe.

Madefaction, (*Lat.*) a moiſtning or wetting.

Madidity, or *Madour*, (*Lat.*) Moiſtneſs or wetneſs.

Madder, a kind of plant, with whoſe root being of a red colour, they uſe to dye wool.

Madoc, an ancient Britiſh name, from *Mad*, i. e. good.

Madrid, one of the Royall Cities of *Spain* being the Metropolis of *Caſtilia Nova*.

Madrigal, (*Ital.*) a kind of *Italian* air or ſong, to be ſet to muſick, conſiſting but of one ſingle rank of verſes, and therein differing from the *Canzon*, which *B* conſiſts of ſeveral Strophs or ranks of verſes returning in the ſame order and number.

Meris, a moſt admirable lake in *Egypt*, ſo called from *Meris* King of *Egypt*, who undertook and finiſhed it to the great benefit of that Country, it receiving the ſuperfluity of *Nilus*, and ſo ſupplying divers parts with water in time of drought, and affording abundance of fiſh.

Maonia, ſee *Lydia*.

Maotis, a Lake in the North part of *Scythia*, near the mouth of the River *Phaſis*. It is called by the *Italians Mar della Tana*, and *Mar Bianco*; by the *Scythians*, *Gerpaluc*.

Magazine, (*French*) a Store-houſe where Armes, and Ammunition of War are put, as it were *Manſio Gaza*.

Magdalen, (*Hebr.*) Magnified, or Exalted, the ſirname of *Mary* a woman mentioned in the New Teſtament, and ſince a common ſirname of women.

Magdalen-Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*; built, together with a Hall near adjoyning to it, by *William Wainflet* Biſhop of *Winchester*. Alſo a Colledge in *Cambridge*, being formerly a Hoſtel for Monks, but converted into a Colledge by the Duke of *Buckingham*, about the beginning of King *Henry* the eighth's Reign.

Magdaleon, (*Lat.*) a kind of long plaiſter like a rowler, called alſo a Langate.

Magdaburgum, or *Magdeburg*, as it were *Maidenburg*, from the Dutch word *Madg*, i.e. a Maid, the chief City of *Saxony*, in *Germany*, heretofore called *Parthenopolis*, from *Venus*, *Parthenia*, who was there worſhipped.

Magellan's clouds, two ſmall clouds of the ſame colour with *Via lactea*, not far diſtant from the ſouth Pole.

Magellan's ſtraights, a Sea thick beſet with Iſlands, and incloſed with high Cliffes or Mountaines, where the ſky is commonly extream cold with ſnow and froſt.

Magician, (*Lat.*) one that profeſſeth the Art Magick, which was the ſame among the *Perſians*, as Philoſophy among the *Grecians*, i. e. the ſtudy of the more occult and myſterious Arts; whence the three Wiſe men of the Eaſt were called *Magi*, but among the vulgar, the word ſimply taken, is uſed in the ſame ſignification as diabolicall Magick, *i.e.* Sorcery, or Witch-craft.

Magiſterial, (*Lat.*) pertaining to Magiſtery, or Maſterſhip, done by, or like a Maſter; in Phyſick a pill or plaſter *&c.* prepared after the beſt manner, is called Magiſterial.

Magiſtracy, (*Lat.*) the Office of a Magiſtrate, or chief Ruler.

Magna Charta, the great Charter containing a number of Laws, ordained in the nineth year of *Henry* the third, and confirmed by *Edward* the firſt, containing the ſumme of all the written Laws of *England*.

Magnanimity, (*Lat.*) greatneſs of mind, courage, ſtoutneſs.

Magnes, a youth of *Smyrna*, the moſt beautifull of his age, and excellent in Muſick and Poetry, for which he was in high eſteem with *Gyges* King of *Lydia*; who becauſe the Parents of *Magnes* ſpoiled his Cloathes, and cut off his Hair, made war upon the Country, overcame them, and brought away *Magnes* in Triumph to *Sardes*.

Magnetick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Magnete*, or Lode-ſtone. See *Lodeſtone*.

Magnificence, (*Lat.*) as it were a making Great, Sumptuouſneſs, Statelineſs, a carrying things on, at a great heighth.

Magnificat, the Song of the Virgin *Mary*, ſo called becauſe it beginneth with theſe words, *Magnificat anima mea*, &c.

Magnifico, (*Ital.*) the Title of a Noble man of *Venice*: alſo the Governours of *Academies* in *Germany*, are called *Magnifici*.

Magniloquence, (*Lat.*) a lofty ſpeaking, a talking of high things.

Magnitude, (*Lat.*) greatneſs, ampleneſs, largeneſs.

Mago, the firſt that increaſed the wealth of *Carthage*; before the firſt Punick War he aided the Romans in the War of *Tarentum* with 120 ſhips.

Magog, ſee *Gog* and *Magog*.

Magonel, according to *Chaucer*, is an inſtrument to caſt ſtones with.

Mahim, or *Maim*, (in Latin *Mahemium*) is the hurting, or taking away of any member by the wrongfull act of another, whereby the party ſo hurt is made unable to fight. It comes from the old French word *Mahaigne*, and is called by the Canoniſts, *Mutilatio membri*.

Mahumetaniſm, the Religion and Law of the *Turks*, founded by *Mahomet* the firſt Emperour of the *Saracens*: there was alſo of this name a great Emperour of the *Turks*, who overthrew the Greek Empire, took twelve Kingdoms, and two hundred Cities from the Chriſtians; whereof the chief were *Conſtantinople*, the Iſland *Chalcis*, *Scodra*, *Trapezuntium*, and *Hydruntum*, in *Italy*: but at the ſiege of *Belgrade*, or as ſome ſay of *Taurinum*, he was overthrown, and put to flight.

Maia, one of the ſeven *Pleiades*, on whom *Jupiter* begat *Mercury*; ſhe was the daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleone*.

Maid-Marrion, or *Morion*, a boy dreſſed in womans apparel to dance the *Moriſco*, or *Morriſdance*.

Maiden-hair, a kind of Plant, called in Latin *Adiantum*, or *Capillus Veneris*.

Maidenhead, a Town in *Bark-ſhire*, ſo called form the Maids head, that was had in great reverence, being one of thoſe 11000. who returning from *Rome* with their Leader *Urſula*, were taken by *Attila* and martyred at *Colein* in *Garmany*.

Maids, a ſort of fiſh ſo called.

Maidſtone, a pleaſant Town in *Kent*, ſituate upon the River *Medway*, and therefore anciently called *Medwegſton*, and thought to be the ſame with the old Town *Vagniacæ*.

Maim, ſee *Mahim*.

Maim-Knights, ſee *Fore-knight*.

Main-hamper, a certain kind of Basket that ſerves to carry Grapes to the Preſſe.

Main-ſworn, an old *Engliſh* word, uſed in the North for perjured, for which there lies an Action at Common Law. *Idoneus* *Welch* word hath the ſame ſignification; and is alſo actionable.

Mainour, *Manour*, or *Meinour*, (from the French word *Maniere*) ſignifieth in Common-Law, an apprehending of one that hath ſtollen any thing, and is followed with a *Hue* and *Cry*, with the manner, that is having the thing.

Mainpriſe, (from the French word *main* i. e. a hand; and *prins*, i. e. taken) ſignifieth in Common-Law, the receiving a man into friendly cuſtody, that otherwiſe might be committed to priſon, giving ſecurity for his forth-coming at a day aſſigned; thoſe that do thus undertake for any, are called *Mainpernours*; he that is taken into cuſtody, *Mainpernable*.

Maint, (*Sax.*) mingled.

Maintenance, in Common-Law, is upholding of a cauſe depending in Suit between others, either by lending money, or making of Friends for either party.

Majo, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Major, ſignifieth in Latin greater; but with us it is commonly taken, ſometimes for a Prætor, or Governour of a City, ſometimes for a military officer: alſo, in Logick the firſt part of a Syllogiſm, is called the *Major*, or the propoſition, the ſecond the *Minor*, or the aſſumption.

Majoration, (*Lat.*) a making greater.

Maiſnilwarings, and by contraction *Mainwarings*, the name of a great and ancient Family in *Cheſhire*.

Maiſondieu, (*French*) it ſignifies properly the Houſe of God; but 'tis vulgarly taken for an Hoſpital.

Make,

Make, in Common Law, signifieth, to perform or execute, as to make his Law, is to perform that Law which he hath formerly bound himself unto; that is to clear himself of an Action, commenced against him by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbours: also to make ones beard, (an old phrase) to deceive.

A *Make-Hawke* in Faulconry, is an old hanch flying Hawk, which used to fly, will easily instruct a young Hawk.

Malabar, a Country in the East *Indies*, near to *Cape Comeryn*, being four hundred miles in length, but not above one hundred in breadth, yet so populous that one of the *Samarines* or Kings hath brought into the field 200000 men.

Malachim, (*Hebr.*) my messenger.

Malachite, (*Greek*) a kind of precious stone, so called from, μαλα'χη, that signifies *Malva*, because it is a half transparent stone, of an obscure green colour, much like the herb Mallows.

Malaciſſation, kneading, a making soft.

Malacy, (*Greek*) a calm on the Sea: also a longing of women with child.

Maladie, (*French*) a disease, sickness or infirmity.

Malaga, a City and Port-Town of *Andaluſia*, whence we have that sort of wine, which is called *Malago*-Sack; it is said to have been so called, because *Cava* the daughter of Count *Julian*, after that her being ravish't by King *Roderigo* had been the occasion of the loss of *Spain* to the *Moors*, threw her self from a high Tower, crying out, *Malaca*, i. e. Here's the evil.

Malanders, a certain disease in a horse, from the Italians *Mal-andare*, i. e. to go ill.

Malapert, saucy, impudent, as it were *Malepartus*, i. e. ill brought forth.

Maldiſant, (*French*) a back-biter, an evil speaker.

Maldon, a Town in *Eſſex*, anciently called *Camalodunum* from *Camulus*, whom the old *Brittains* worshipt here for *Mars*, the God of War; this Town being made a Colony of the *Romans* was sacked by Queen *Bunduca*, or *Boadicia*.

A *Male*, a kind of sack, or budget from the Greek word *Malloi*, *fleece*, because they used to be made of Sheeps-skins.

Malecontent, (*Lat.*) discontented, evil content.

Malediction, (*Lat.*) an evill speaking, or cursing.

Malefactour, (*Lat.*) an evil doer, an offender.

Maleſice, (*Lat.*) an evill act, a shrewd turn.

Maletent, a Toll of forty shillings for every sack of Wool, *Anno* 29 *Edward* 1. It is also called *Maletot*, from the French *Maletoſte*.

Malevolence, (*Lat.*) ill will.

Malignity, (*Lat.*) spite, malice, grudge.

Malevolent Planets, *Saturn* and *Sagittarius*.

Maliſon, (*French*) a curse.

Mallard, (*French*) a wild Drake.

Malleable, (*Lat.*) to be wrought, or beaten out with a Maller, or Hammer.

Malkin, or *Maukin*, a Beesom to make clean an Oven with; it is also called a Scovel.

Malleverte's, the name of an ancient Family in *York-ſhire*, styled in Latin Records *Mali Leporarii*.

Mallows, a kind of Plant, of a softning or loosening quallity, called in Latin *Malva*.

Malmeſie, a sort of Wine, which is brought out of *Arviſium*, in the Island of *Chio*, vulgarly called *Marviſia*, or *Malviſia*.

Malmsbury, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, first built by *Malmutius*, a King of the *Brittains*, and by him named *Caer Baldon*, afterwards from one *Mardulph* an *Iriſh-Scot*, who here led a Hermites life; it was called *Maidulphsburgh*, and so by contraction *Malmsbury*.

Malta, a rocky and barren Island, sixty miles distant from *Sicilie*, called in the New Testament *Melita*. This Island was given by *Charles* the fifth, to the Knights of *Rhodes*, who ever since have been called Knights of *Malta*.

Mamalukes, a certain Order of Souldiers, who fought lightly Armed on Horseback, and were the chief Military support of the last Empire of *Ægypt*.

Mamitus, the thirteenth King of the *Aſſyrians*; he trained up his subjects in military discipline, and was a terrour to the *Ægyptians*, and many other Nations.

Mammeated, (*Lat.*) having paps, or teats.

Mammet, a puppet, from the Greek word *Mamme*; as it were a little Mother, or Nurse.

Mammillary Proceſſes, (*Lat.*) a Term in Anatomy, certain bones in the Temples representing the teats in a Cows Udder.

Mammocks, fragments, or pieces.

Mammon, the God of wealth, the word signifyeth in the *Syriack* tongue riches, or wealth, and is derived from the Hebrew word *Hamon*, i. e. Plenty, having (M.) *Hemantick* added at the beginning.

Mammooda, a kind of East-Indian Coyn, valuing about a shilling.

Manation, (*Lat.*) a passing away, a flowing.

To *Manage*, in Italian *Maneggiare*, to govern, to rule, to handle.

Manasses, (*Hebr.*) not forgotten.

Manbote, (*Sax.*) a pecuniary compensation for killing of a man.

Manchester, a pleasant Town in *Lancashire*, which anciently belonging to the Kings of *Northumberland*, and having been destroyed in the *Danish* War, King *Edward* the Elder, sent an Army of *Mercians* into *Northumberland*, to re-edify this City; some say, because the inhabitants behaved themselvs valiantly against the *Danes*. It was called *Manchester*, as it were the City of men: others derive it from *Main*, i. e. a stone, because it standeth upon a stony Hill; it was anciently called *Mancunium*.

Manchet, (from the French word *Main*, *i.e.* the hand) the finest, and the smallest sort of wheaten bread, called in Latin *panis Capituli*, in Greek *Collyris*.

Mauch present, (old word) a bribe.

Mancipation, (Lat.) an ancient manner of selling before witnesses, wherein divers Ceremonies were used: It is also used in the same sense as *Emancipation*.

Manciple, (*Lat.*) a Steward, or Caterer; but chiefly one that buyes the common provisions in a Colledge, or Hospital.

Mancuse, a kind of Coyn, valuing about thirty of the ancient pence, each of which contains three pence of our money. Some hold a *Manca*, or *Mancus* of Gold to be as much as a Mark of silver.

Mandatarie, (*Lat.*) one that comes into a Benefice by a *Mandamus*.

A *Mandate*, (*Lat.*) a Commandment, or charge: also in Common-Law, it is a Judicial Command of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of justice.

Mand de la Guerre, a rich garment worn by Parsonages in War.

Mandevils, an ancient Family in *Essex*, styled in Latin Records *de Magna villa*.

Mandible, (*Lat.*) from *Mandibulum*, a jaw, (from the Participiate *Mandibilis*) eatable.

Mandilion, or *Mandilian*, (*French*) a kind of Military Garment, a loose Cassock.

Mandingo's, the Inhabitants of that part of *Guiny* which lyes upon the River *Gambra*, who generally take Tobacco in glazed earthen pipes of a very large bowl, and but two inches long, drawing the smoak through a reed of a yard long.

Mandonius, and *Indibilis*, two famous *Spa* Captains, who having assisted *Scipio*, and t *Romans* against the *Carthaginians*, began terwards to revolt; but because of the m mory of their former good service they we dismissed.

Mandrake, a kind of plant so called fr the Greek word *Mandra*, i.e. a Cave, becau it groweth neat unto Dens, and in shady pl ces; It beareth a fruit called *Mandrake*, App of a cold and soporiferous quality; it is a called by some *Anthropomorphos*, because root being divaricated, something resembl the shape of a man.

Manducation, (*Lat.*) a chewing.

Mandy-thursday, as it were *dies Mandat* the day of Commandment; because of th great charge which our Saviour gave to h Disciples, concerning the observation of h Supper, being the Thursday next before Ea ster day.

Mangin, the name by which the *Tartars* *China*.

Mangonels, the same as *Magonels*.

Mangonization, (*Lat.*) a trimming, setting out things to the best advantage f sale.

Manichees, a sort of Hereticks that main tained that there was a fatal necessity of sin, which Doctrine was first broached by one *Manes* a *Persian*.

Manicles, (*French*) fetters wherewith the hands of prisoners are bound; being derived originally from the Latin word *Manus*, a hand.

Manifesto, (*Ital.*) a Declaration of some Prince, or Common-wealth, about publick affairs.

Maniple, (*Lat.*) a handful; in Physick more especially, it is taken for such a bundle of herbs, or other things, as may be griped with the hand: also a company consisting of 10 souldiers; some also take it for a fannel, or such a kind of ornament as Priests used to wear about their wrists, when they went to sacrifice.

Manipular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a maniple.

Manlius, the name of divers famous Romans, whereof the Chief were *Marcus Manlius Capitolinus*, and *Titus Manlius Torquatus*. See *Capitolinus*, and *Torquatus*.

Manna, a certain delicious food wherewith God fed the children of Israel in their journey to *Canaan*, being a congealed dew which fell from Heaven. It comes from the Hebrew word *Manah*, i. e. to distribute; or *Mahna*, i. e. what is it, because they admired what it was: There is also at this day a certain

certain sweet dew, which falling early in the morning upon trees and herbs, is called *Manna*, which congealing into a whitish substance, is of a pleasant taste, and is much used in Physick.

Mannaty, or *Manati*, a strange fish about *Jamaica* in the West-*Indies* resembling a Cow, for she brings forth her young ones alive, and nourisheth them with milk from her teats, feeding upon grass in the fields, but lives commonly in the water.

Mannour, (in Latin *Manerium à manendo*, i. e. remaining to the heir, or else from the Lords remaining there himself) it signifieth in Common-Law, a Rule or Government which a man hath over such as hold Land within his fee.

Man of War, in Navigation, is taken for a Ship of War, by the figure *Metonymia*.

Manqueller, (old word) a murderer.

Mansion, (*Lat.*) a remaining, an abiding: also a Manor-house, or the Lords chief dwelling house within his fee.

Manslaughter, in Common-law, is the unlawful killing of a man upon some sudden occasion, or falling out, without premeditated malice.

Mansuetude, (*Lat.*) gentleness, tractableness, meekness.

Manteleth, a Term in Falconry; for when the Hawk stretcheth one of her wings along after her legs, and so the other: it is said, she *Manteleth*.

Maquerel, (*French*) a Pimp, or Baud.

Mathematicks, Arts taught by demonstration which comprehend four of the liberal Arts, Astronomy, Arithmetick, Musick, and Geometry.

Manticore, (*Ital.*) a kind of *Indian* beast, faced like a man, and bodied like a Lion, and having three rows of sharp teeth.

Manticulation, (*Lat.*) a doing a thing slily, a carrying on a business closely.

Mantle, or *Mantile*, (*Lat.*) a kind of long robe: also in Heraldry it is that flourish which proceeds from the wreath and helm, and descends on each side of the Escutcheon.

Mantua, a City of *Italy*, situate upon the River *Po*, and built by *Ocnus*, who called it so from his mothers name *Manto*.

Manto, a *Theban* Prophetess, the daughter of *Tiresias*: she after the death of her father fleeing from the tyranny of *Creon* King of *Thebes*, went first into *Asia* and built the Temple of *Apollo Clarius*; afterwards she came into *Italy*, where being got with child by *Tiberinus*, she brought forth *Ocnus*.

Manual, (*Lat.*) belonging to the hand, filling the hand. It is also used substantively, for a book of a small volume which may easily be carried in ones hand.

Manubiary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the spoil or prey.

Manucaption, (*Lat.*) a taking by the hand.

Manucaptors, (*Lat.*) Sureties, or Bails.

Manuduction, (*Lat.*) a leading by the hand, a guiding.

Manuel, in Common-Law, signifieth that whereof present profit may be made.

Manufacture, (*Lat.*) handy-work.

Manumission, (*Lat.*) an Enfranchising, a making free a slave or bondman; which in former time was performed with divers ceremonies before a Magistrate.

Manure, from the French word *Manourier*, to work and labour the earth with the hand.

Manus Christi, Sugar boiled with Rose-water, without adding any other thing to it; sometimes 'tis made with violet; some times with cinnamon-water.

Manuscript, (*Lat.*) a thing onely written with the hand.

Manutenentia, a Writ used in the case of maintenance.

†*Manuntention*, (*Lat.*) a holding by the hand.

Maple, (*Acer*) a tree whose wood is much used by Turners.

Marria, or *Mar*, the name of a Country in the North part of *Scotland*,

Marathon, a Town of *Greece*, about ten miles distant from *Athens*, famous for the Victory of *Theseus* over the *Marathonian* Bull, and of *Miltiades*, over *Darius* his Army consisting of above 100000. men.

Maravedis, a kind of Spanish Coyn of very small value, 34 of them amounting but to a Royal, which is about six pence of our money.

Marcellus, a great General of the Romans, who overcame the Captain of the *Gaules* in a single Duel; vanquisht *Hannibal* after he had given the Romans several great overthrows, took *Syracuse*, and at last was circumvented by *Hannibal*, and slain.

Marcessible, (*Lat.*) apt to putrifie, or corrupt.

Marcgrave, (*Dutch*) a Count, or Earl of the Marches, *i. e.* the Frontier of a Country, whence the Title of Marquess seemeth to be derived: also those Noblemen which from the Marches, *i.e.* the limits between *England* and *Wales*, or between *England* and *Scotland*, were heretofore called Marchers, and injoyed private Laws to themselves, which now are worn out.

March, so called, because it was dedicated to *Mars* by his son *Romulus*.

Marches, the bounds and limits between us and *Wales*, or *Scotland*, so called, either from the German word *March*, which signifies a Frontier or border, or else from the French word *Marque*, that is, a sign or mark of distinction.

Marchers, are the Noble men dwelling in the Marches of *Wales*, or *Scotland*, who in times past had their private Laws, as if they had been Kings, called therefore Lords Marchers in the Statute of *H.* 4. *H.* 6. and *H.* 8.

Marchesite, or *Marquesite*, (*Span.*) a certain kind of stone intermingled among metal, and partaking of the nature and colour of the metal it is mixt with: it is by some called a fire-stone.

Marcheta, a certain Law made by *Eugenius* King of *Scotland*; which was, that the Lord of the Land, should have the first nights lodging with every married woman within his jurisdiction (the word signifying, as some think, the first carnal copulation with a woman:) but this Law was abrogated by *Malcolm* the third.

Marchpane, (*French*) a kind of Sugared paste made into little cakes. It is called in Greek *Saccharites*, in Latin *Panis dulciarius*: also *Sagunculus*, from *Saguntum* a Town in *Spain* where the best are made; or *Panis Martius*, because it had wont to be consecrated to *Mars*, having Towres, Castles, and such like on it.

Marcidity, or *Marcour*, (*Lat.*) a withering away, a rottenness.

Marcionists, a sort of ancient Hereticks; so called from one *Marcion* a Stoick. They denied Christ to be the son of God.

Marcus, the prænomen of divers eminent Romans, as *Marcus Curtius*, (who for the publick good, devoted himself to the infernal powers, and rid compleatly Arm'd into a monstrous gap, with which the earth opened) and others. See *Regulus*, *Salinator*, *&c.*

Maremaid, see *Syren*.

Mareotis, a great Lake in *Ægypt*, on the south side of *Alexandria*, having a large and commodious Port.

Margaret, (*Greek*) pearl; the Christian name of divers women, contracted *Marget*.

Margaritiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing forth *Margarites*, i. e. Pearles which are found in Oysters and other kind of shell-fish.

Margery, a Christian name of divers women; some think it to be the same with *Margaret*; others derive it from *Marjora*, a kind of flower.

Marginal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the margin, or margent, *i. e.* the brink, or brim of any thing: also written in the margin of a book, which is, the extreme or uttermost part of a page, which terminates the lines.

Mariandunum, a Country of *Asia*, famous for the *Acherusian* Den, through which the Poets feign that *Hercules* went down into Hell.

Mariets, (*French*) a sort of violets, called also *Marian*-violets; some think from *Maria* the name of a woman who first discovered them.

Marigold, a kind of flower of a yellow or golden colour, called in Latin *herba solaris*, and *Calendula*, in Greek *Heliotropium*, because at night it contracts it self, and at sun-rising opens and dilates it self.

Marinating of fish, a kind of pickling, a term used in Cookery.

Marine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sea, whence Mariner, a Sailour, or Seafaring man.

Marjoram, *Amaracus*, *Marjorana*, an herb of *Mercury*, and a comforter of the brain and nerves.

Marital, (*Lat.*) belonging to Wedlock, or Marriage.

Maritime (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sea, or being along the Sea side.

Marius, a stout Roman, born at *Arpina*; he overcame *Jugurth* King of *Numidia*, and led him in Triumph before his Chariot: after he had had five Consulships together conferred on him by the Romans, being the sixth time Consul with *Catulus*, he overthrew the *Cimbrians* in *Gallia*, and the *Teutones* in *Italy*: at length being overcome by *Scylla*, he hid himself by the Lake *Minturna*, from whence he fled into *Africa*; but was recalled by *Cinna*, and made Consul the seventh time.

Mark (*Hebr.*) High; or from the Latin *Marcus*, which name, according to *Varro*, was given to those that were born in the month of *March*: which according to *Festus*, it signifies a hammer, or mallet, the name of one of the Evangelists, and since a general name of men.

Mark, a sort of Coyn, or money valuing with us about thirteen shillings and four pence; but a Mark of Gold is counted about eight ounces, or thirty three shillings and four pence.

Marcab, the pinion of the wing of *Pegasus*.

Marle, a Concrete substance mixed with Niter,

liter, which makes it to be good ſoil for hd.

Marleborough, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, ſeated pon the River *Cunetio*, or *Kenet*; ſo called om *Marga* or *Marle*, becauſe it ſtandeth upn a chalky ground. *Alexander Necham* calth it *Marlebrigia*, from the Tomb of *Merlin* he Prophet. This Town is famous for a Parament in old times, aſſembled here, who ade a Law for appeaſing of tumults, called he Statute of *Marleborough*.

Marlin, a kind of Hawk called in French *Eſmerillion*.

Marling, a Term in Navigation, being a mall line made of untwiſted hemp, to ſeaſe he ends of the ropes from farling out, r any Tackle, Pendants, Garnet, or the ike.

The *Marling-ſpike*, is a ſmall piece of iron o ſplice ropes together, or open the Bolt-rope when you ſew the ſail.

Marmaduke, a proper name of men; rom the Dutch *Mermechtig*, i. e. more mighty.

Marmalade, (*Ital.*) a kind of Conſerve made of Quinces, which is called by the Italians *Marmelo*.

Marmorean, (*Lat.*) like Marble, or made of Marble.

Marmoſet, a Monky; from the French word *Marmotter*, i. e to mutter.

Marmot, (*French*) a Mountain-rat.

Marcnean-Wine, a ſort of Wine made at he City *Maronea*, of great vertue and ſtrength.

Maronites, were a ſort of Chriſtians dwelling in Mount *Libanus*, they received the Catholick religion from Pope *Clement* the eighth and were a branch of the *Jacobites* having a Patriarch of their own, who was alwaies called *Peter*.

Marpiſſa, called alſo *Alcyone*, the daughter of *Euenus*, and wife of *Idæus*, the comlieſt man of his time: She was ſo loved of her husband, that when *Apollo* carried her away, he purſued the god with his bow and arrows; he had by her a very fair daughter called *Cleopatra*, who was married to *Meleager*.

Marque: See Letters of Mart, or Marque.

Marqueſite, ſee *Marcheſite*.

Marquetry, a kind of chequer'd, inlaid work, made with wood of divers ſorts or colours, into the ſhape of knots, flowers, or other things.

Marquiſate, (*French*) the title and juriſdiction of a Marquels; who is a Noble man, next in Dignity and account unto a Duke: from the Dutch word *March*, i. e. a bound, becauſe originally they were the Prefects of the borders of ſome Countrey.

A *Marrow*, (*French*) a companion, or fellow: alſo a beggarly raſcal.

Mars, the ſon of *Juno*, who without the help of *Jupiter*, proved with child by eating of a flower which grew in the *Olenian* fields, according to the advice of *Flora*, and brought forth *Mars*, who was called the god of War; he being in bed with *Venus*, was diſcovered by *Vulcan* her husband, who throwing an iron net over them expoſed them to the view and laughter of all the gods; but at the ſuit of *Neptune* they were ſet free: alſo the name of one of the ſeven Planets.

Marſhal, (in Latin *Mariſcallus*) was anciently no other than a Maſter of Horſe; from the Dutch word *Mar*, i. e. a horſe, and *Scale*, i. e. a ſervant: but of late there are ſeveral officers of that name, as the Marſhals belonging to the ſeveral Courts of Law, the Marſhals of each Regiment in an Army. But the higheſt officers that bore this name among us, were, the Lord Marſhal of *England*, whoſe power conſiſted chiefly in matters of Wars and Arms, and Marſhal of the Kings Houſe, whoſe office was to hear pleas of the Crown, and to puniſh faults committed within the Verge.

Marſhalſee, as it were *Marſhals* ſeat, the Court of the *Marſhal*.

Marſhmallows, (*Althæa*, *Biſmalva*) an herb of *Venus*, dry in the firſt and ſecond degree.

Marſyas, a certain Muſitian of *Phrygia*, inſtructed by *Minerva*: he provoking *Apollo* to a conteſt in Muſick, was overcome and fley'd for his preſumption. And from his name the River *Marſyas* (whoſe ſtreams were augmented by the tears of the Nymphs that bewailed him) took its denomination.

Martagon, a ſort of Lilly.

Maternes, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur, being the skin of a little beaſt called a Marten.

Martia, the wife of *Cato Uticenſis*, whom he gave to his friend *Hortenſius*; and after he was dead, about the beginning of the Civil Wars, took her again.

Martial, (*Lat.*) born under the Planet of *Mars*: alſo warlike or valiant, whence the Law of Arms is called the Martial-Law.

Martichore, ſee *Mantichore*.

Martin, the proper name of a man, from the Latin *Martius*. The firſt of this name was Saint *Martin*, the Military Saint, Biſhop of *Tours*.

Martinet, or *Martelet*, a kind of bird, called

in

in Greek *Apus*, because it wanteth the use of its feet.

Martingale, see *Cavechin*.

Martnets, a Term in Navigation, the small lines which being fastened to the legs on the leech of a sail, come down by the mast to the deck.

Martyria, (*Greek*) Testimony, a Rhetorical figure, wherein the speaker confirms something by his own experience.

Martyrology, (*Greek*) a discourse, treating of the lives, and sufferings of Martyrs.

Marvel of *Peru*, a kind of Nightshade brought out of *America*, with flowers of such variety, that it is called also the worlds wonder.

Marullus Pomponius, the greatest Grammarian and Critick of his age, who reprehended *Tiberius* for speaking improper Latin, and gave *Ateius Capito* the lye for vindicating it.

Mary, (*Hebr.*) exalted, the name of the Blessed Virgin, wife of *Joseph*, and mother of our Saviour.

Mascarade, (*French*) a mask, or pompous representation.

Mascle, in blazon, is a short lozenge, having a square hole in the midst; from the French word *Macle*, i. e. a spot; also, the mash, or hole of a net.

Masculine, (*Lat.*) manly, or of the male kind.

Massagetæ, see *Scythia*.

Mass, (in Latin *Missa*) the Liturgie, or Divine service performed by the *Roman* Catholicks, is also called from the Hebrew *Missah*, i. e. sacrifice, or oblation.

Massianello, a Fisher-man of *Naples*, which by his crafty carriage he wholly subjugated to his command, condemning the guilty, comforting the fearful, confirming the stout, encouraging the bold, not like an abject fellow, but a stout Commander: after he had attained to great dignity he began to be very tyrannical, so that his fellows forsaking him, he was slain. All this happened within the space of 8 or 9 daies.

Massicot, a kind of Oaker, made of Ceruse, or white lead.

Massilia, a Town of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which after it had been destroyed, was rebuilt by the *Phocenses*, who flying from the Tyranny of *Cyrus*, seated themselves in this place; the Arts and Sciences flourish't here at that heighth, that it was accounted a second *Athens*; it is vulgarly called *Marseilles*.

Massinissa, a King of *Numidia*, who from an invet rate enemy of the *Roman* name, became a faithful Friend and Allie. He was a man of that strength, and vigour of body, that at ninety years of age, he begat a son.

Massorets, a sort of Jews, which corrected the false written words of the Scriptures, noting them with a little *o* (for they made a scruple to blot them out) and setting down their Corrections in the Margent.

Master of the Rolls, is an assistant unto the Lord Chancellour of *England*, in the high Court of Chancery, and in his absence hears causes, and giveth orders.

Masters of the Chancery, are assistants to the Lord keeper of the Great Seal in matters of judgment; of these there are 12 in number, whereof the chief is the Master of the Rolls.

Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, formerly the principal officer of that Court, named and assigned by the King to whose custody the Seal of the Court was committed.

Master of the Horse, is he that hath the rule and charge of the Kings stable.

Masterwort, (*Imperatoria*) an Herb with leaves somewhat like *Angelica*, but that they grow lower and on lesser stalks; the root of it is available in all cold diseases of the stomack and body; it provoketh sweat, and being held between the teeth, it draweth Rheum exceedingly.

Mastication, (*Lat.*) a chewing between the teeth.

Mastick, a kind of sweet Gum, distilling out of the Mastich, or Lentisk Tree.

Masticot, a kind of yellow colour used in Painting.

Mastigophore, (*Greek*) an Usher that with stripes makes way in a croud.

Mastruke, (*French*) a kind of Winter-Garment made of Wolves and Deers skins together.

Mastupration, (*Lat.*) lascivious violence offered to a man.

Matachin, (*French*) a kind of French dance.

Matagot, (*French*) a kind of Ape, or Monky: also a Hypocrite.

Match, a Term in Hunting; when a Wolf desires copulation, he is said to go to his match or to his mate.

Mateotechny, or *Mataotechny*, (*Greek*) the vanity of any Art, a vain Science.

Mate, (*Saxon*) daunted: also, consum'd.

A *Mate*, or *Checkmate*, (a Term used in the Game at Chess) is when the Game is brought

brought to that paſs, that there is no way left for the King to eſcape; from the Italian word *Matto*, i. e. fooliſh and inconſiderate, or the Spaniſh *Matar*, i. e. to kill.

Matelotage, the Hire of a Boat, or ſhip; from the French word *Matelot*, a ſaylour, or ſhipman.

Material, (*Lat.*) conſiſting of matter, or ſubſtance: alſo being of ſome weight, or importance.

Materiation, (*Lat.*) a felling of Timber for building.

Mater Metallorum, Quickſilver, a term in Chymiſtry.

Maternal, (*Lat.*) motherly, on the mothers ſide; whence maternity, motherhood.

Mathematician, (*Lat.*) one that is skilful in the Mathematicks, that is, thoſe Sciences which are underſtood by demonſtration. Of theſe there are four in all, Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, and Muſick.

Matthew, (*Hebr.*) Rewardyone of the Evangeliſts and Apoſtles, who was called by our Saviour: he was called *Levi*.

Mathurins, certain Fryars of the Order of the holy Trinity, whoſe Office is to redeem Chriſtian Captives out of Turkiſh ſlavery.

Matricide, (*Lat.*) a killing of ones mother, or one that kills his mother.

Matrice, (*Lat.*) that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceived: alſo a mould for letters.

Matriculation, (*Lat.*) a Regiſtring of young Schollars, into the ſociety of their Foſter-mother of learning the Univerſity.

Matrimonial, (*Lat.*) belonging to matrimony, *i. e.* marriage, or wedlock.

Matta, an Idol viſited yearly by many thouſands of *Indians*, who out of a ſuperſtitious devotion cut off part of their tongues, which they offer in ſacrifice to it.

Mattathias, or *Matthias*, (*Hebr.*) the Gift of the Lord, the name of an Apoſtle choſen in the room of *Judas*.

Matted, an Epithete given to plants, when they grow as if they were platted together, as Matted Pink, Matweed, &c.

Mattins, (*French*) Morning prayer.

Mattock, a kind of Pick-axe, from the Dutch word, *Met haeck*, i. e. with a hook.

Mattreſs, (*French*) a Quilt, or Flock-bed.

Matura, a certain goddeſs among the ancient Romans, who is ſaid to be the Patroneſs of Corn, when the ears began to ripen; as *Patalena* took charge of them when the cups began to open; and *Lactucina* when the juyce, or milky ſubſtance began to abound.

Maturity (*Lat.*) ripeneſs; whence maturation, a ripening.

Matuta, ſee *Ino*.

Matutine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the morning.

Maud, (*Germ.*) a Chriſtian name of divers women; from *Matilda*, or *Mathildis*, i. e. Honourable Lady of maids.

Maudlin, (*Coſtus Hortorum*) an herb ſomewhat like to Tanſy in ſight, but to Alecoaſt in Vertues.

Maugre, or *Maulgre*, (*French*) whether one will, or no, or, as we commonly ſay, in deſpite of his teeth: alſo a proper name, in Latin *Malgerius*.

Mavis, in Latin *Malviccium*, a Bird called a Thruſh, or Thruſſel.

Maund, (*French*) a Hand-basket, from *Manus*, i. e. a hand, or from *Mandere*, i. e. to eat, becauſe they uſe to carry meat in it.

Maunday-Thurſday, ſee *Mandy-Thurſday*.

Mavors, the ſame as *Mars*.

Mauritania, the utmoſt Region of *Africa*, toward the *Gaditan* Bay, now called the Streights of *Gibralter*; where the Gyant *Antæus* is ſaid to have reigned, who was overcome by *Hercules*. It is divided into *Tingitania*, and *Cæſarienſis*, which *Strabo* calls *Maſſilia*, and *Maſſaſylia*.

Mauſolus, a King of *Caria*, the husband of *Artimiſia*, by whom he was ſo intirely loved, that after he was dead, ſhee is ſaid to have drunken up his aſhes in Wine, and built him a very ſtately Sepulcher, which from his name ſhe called *Mauſeolum*, being one of the ſeven wonders of the world, and from which every rich Monument is figuratively called a *Mauſoleum*.

Maxentius, the ſon of *Maximinus*, a Tyrant of *Rome*, and perſecutor of the Chriſtians.

Maxillar, or *Maxillary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Jaw-bone.

A *Maxim* in Philoſophy, or Law, is a Propoſition, or Principle, generally received, grounded upon reaſon, and not to be denied; called alſo an Axiom.

Maximilian, a name, firſt given to one of the German Emperours, by his Father *Frederick* the third, compoſing it of the names of two famous Romans, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio Æmilianus*, with hope that his ſon would imitate their vertues.

Maximinus, an Emperour of *Rome*, under whom the ſixth Perſecution was raiſed.

May, ſo called, becauſe *Romulus* dedica-

ted it to *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*.

May-fly, a certain kind of Inſect that is good Bait for ſome ſort of fiſh, and is bred of the Water-Cricket, which creeps out of the River, and turns to a fly, and lyeth under the ſtones near the water ſide, and ſo called, becauſe ingendred in the month of May.

†*Maynour*, a Term in Law; when a Thief is purſued with Hue and Cry, and taken with the goods about him, that he ſtole; ſo we ſay when any one is taken in an unlawful act, that we took him in the manour, or manner.

Mayweed, an herb like Camomile in ſmell, but of a ſtinking ſavour, and exulcerating nature. That without ſcent, and with a double flower is accounted a pretty rarity.

Maze, an aſtoniſhment: alſo the ſame as Labyrinth.

Mazer, a Beker, or ſtanding Cup to drink in, from the Dutch word *Maeſer*, i.e. *Maple*; of which ſort of wood, thoſe Cups are commonly made.

ME

Mead, the ſame as Hydromel.

Meadowsweet, (*Regina prati*) an herb growing in Meadows with crumpled leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of the Elme: it is uſed to ſtay all manner of bleedings, fluxes, vomitings, fits of the Quartan Ague, and maketh the heart merry.

Meagre, (*French*) ſcraggy, or lean.

The *Mean*, in Muſick the Tenour, or middle part: alſo in Law, it is uſed for the interim, or middle time; as, the action was mean, &c.

Meander, or *Maander*, a River of *Phrygia*, which hath many oblique diverſions, whence a thing that is full of intricate turnings and windings, is called a *Meander*, by way of Metaphor.

Mearſtones, (in Latin *Lapides terminales*) certain ſtones, which are put as bounds and limits, between one mans land, and another's.

Meaſe, (in Latin *Manſus*) a Manſion-houſe, from the French word *Maiſon*, i. e. a Houſe; or as ſome ſay from *Meix*, i.e. a Manſion: alſo Meaſe, or Meſe, is uſed for a meaſure of Herrings, conſiſting of 500.

Meaſles, a diſeaſe ſomewhat like the ſmall Pox, ariſing ſometimes from the impurity of the Mother's bloud.

Meaſondue, an hoſpital; from the French *Maiſon de Dieu*.

Meath, a Province of *Ireland*, containing theſe following Counties; *Eaſtmeath*, *Weſtmeath*, and *Longford*.

Mecænas, a learned Noble-man of *Rome*, who lived in the time of *Auguſtus*; he was a great favourer of *Virgil* and *Horace*: whence every favourer of learning, and learned men, hath been ever ſince ſaluted with the Title of *Mecænas*.

Mecha, a City in *Arabia Fœlix*, which is had in great reverence by the *Turks*, as being the place where *Mahomet* was buried.

Mechlin, a rich City of *Brabant* taken by the *Engliſh* in the year 1580. with ſome commendation indeed for their valour, but blemiſhed with the foul blot of ravening and ſacrileges.

Mechoachan, a root like unto *Jalap* but white, of great efficacy in the Dropſie, for it draweth away water and phlegm, and alſo ſtrengtheneth the Liver and inward parts.

Mechanick Arts, or Handy-crafts, thoſe Arts which require the labour of the hand; of which theſe ſeven are eſteemed the chief; Agriculture, Clothing, Navigation, Hunting, Architecture, Medicine, Military Diſcipline: the word comes from the Greek *Mechané*, an artifice, or invention.

Mechation, (*Lat.*) a committing fornication, or whoredom.

A *Medal*, (*French*) a kind of antient coyn, or piece of plate, having ſtampt upon it the effigeis of ſome Prince, or other eminent man.

Medea, ſee *Jaſon*.

Medewife, (*Sax.*) a woman of merit,

Media, a large Countrey in *Aſia*, ſo called from *Madai* the ſon of *Japheth*; or *Medus* the ſon of *Ægeus* and *Medea*. It is divided into the greater *Media*, whoſe chief City is Ecbbatana; and the leſſer, called alſo *Atropatia*.

Mediaſtine, from the Latin *Mediaſtinus*, is a drudge, or Kitchin-ſlave; from *Mediaſtinum* which ſignifies that partition made by certain thin skins, dividing the whole breaſt into two hollow boſoms.

Mediation, (*Lat.*) a dividing into two; alſo a making ſuit, or means for any one; whence Mediatour, an Interceſſour.

Medicable, (*Lat.*) able to heal: alſo eaſie to be heal'd, or cur'd.

Medicament, (*Lat.*) a Medicine, or Phyſical drug.

Medicated, (*Lat.*) as Medicated meats or drinks, ſuch as have Medicinal Ingredients mingled with them.

Medication, (*Lat.*) a curing or healing.

Medietas linguæ, an inqueſt impannelled upon any cauſe, whereof one part conſiſteth of Denizens, the other of Strangers.

Mediety, (*Lat.*) the half, or middle.

Mediumn

Medimne, (*Lat.*) a certain measure containing six bushels.

Mediocrity, (*Lat.*) a mean, a middle temper or indifferency.

Mediolanum, the chief City of that part of *Italy*, formerly called *Gallia Cisalpina*. It was first built by the *Gauls*, who as they were digging in the earth, finding a Sow half covered with wool like a sheep, called the City *Mediolanum*, vulgarly *Millain*; and the whole Country being afterwards conquered by the *Lombards*, was thence named *Lombardy*.

Medysance, (*French*) evil speaking, obloquy, or reproach.

Meditation, (*Lat.*) a studying, or devising.

Mediterranean, (*Lat.*) being in the middle of the earth, or land; whence, the Mediterranean Sea is that Sea, which hath its course in the midst of the earth.

Medlar, a tree whose fruit are grateful to the Stomach if rotten ripe, and are best after meals to close up the mouth of it; yet being much eaten, they engender melancholy: of the stone may be made a good medecin for the stone, as *Matthiolus* writeth.

Medrinacles, a kind of course Canvas, called al[illegible]*uledavies*.

Medullar, (*Lat.*) belonging to the marrow.

Meduſa, the daughter of *Phorcys*; with whose golden hair *Neptune* was so much in love, that he lay with her in the Temple of *Minerva*, and begat *Pegaſus*; at which the goddess being incensed, turned her hairs into Serpents, whose sight converted all that look't on them into stones: but at length *Perſeus* finding the Serpents asleep, killed them, and cut off *Meduſa's* head.

Meed, (old word) merit, or reward.

Meen, (*French*) the countenance, or posture of the face: also, the outward Garb.

Meer, in Common-law, hath been used for meer right.

Mees, (*Sax.*) Meadows.

Megalyſus, one of the *Perſian* Nobles, who in the behalf of *Darius*, overthrew the Tyranny of the *Magi*; in *Europe* he took *Perinthus*, overcame the *Paones*, and attempted *Macedonia*.

Megaclo, the daughter of *Magares*, King of the *Leſbians*, who being of a froward disposition, and alwaies contending with his wife, *Megaclo* was so grieved at her mothers calamity, that she hired the Muses to be her maids; and teaching them to sing, they by the sweetness of their Musick, so allayed the spirit of *Megares*, that his wife ever after, lived a better life with him; for which benefit to her, she in thankfulness, built Pillars of brass to their glory, and caused them to be honoured in all the Temples thereabout.

Megacoſm, (*Greek*) the great world.

Megara, the name of one of the three Furies; the other two being *Alecto* and *Tyſiphone*.

Megaleſian games, were certain games celebrated in ancient times in *Rome*, in honour of *Cybele*, or the great goddess.

Megalopſyche, (*Greek*) Magnanimity, or greatness of mind.

Megara, the daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*. She was given in marriage to *Hercules*, upon condition that he would free the *Thebans* from the oppression of *Erginus*, King of the *Orchomenii*, which he performed; but *Juno* being highly incens't against him for killing *Lycus* possest him with such a madness, that he slew his wife *Megara*, & the children he had by her.

Megrim, a distemper which causeth a great pain in the Temples, and Fore-part of the head; the word seems to be contracted from the Greek word *Hemicrania*.

Meioſis, (*Gr.*) diminution, in Rhetorick it is when for extenuation's sake a lighter term is used than the matter requires; as when a great wound is called a scratch; a flat fall, a foile.

Meire, a term in Bazon. See *Varry Cuppy*.

Meladine, the name of a King of *Egypt*, who was very courteous to the Christians when they were half drowned in *Egypt*. A worthy Prince he was, though some write very coursely of him.

Melampod, (in Greek *Melampodium*) a certain kind of herb, otherwise called *Hellebore*.

Melampus, the son of *Amythaon* and *Dorippe*, who laying him abroad in the Sun, and covering all his body except his feet; they were so scorched by the Sun, that they became black, whence he was called *Melampus*, i.e. black-foot. He was a famous Physitian, and understood the voices of Birds and Beasts; he cured the daughters of *Pratus* of their madness, one of whom named *Iphianaſſa* he married.

Melancholick, (*Greek*) sad, pensive, troubled with melancholy, *i.e.* black choler, one of the four humours of the body: also a distemper caused by the abounding of that humour.

Melantho, the daughter of *Proteus*, who had a humour to ride upon a Dolphins back up and down the Sea, which *Neptune* observing, turned himself into a Dolphin, and carrying her to shore upon his back, ravisht her, and begot *Amicus*.

Melanthus, the son of *Andropompus*, he being a *Meſſenian* was driven out of his Country by the *Heraclidæ*; he went and helpt the *Athenians* against the *Bœotians*, and killed their Captain *Xanthus*; for which he was chosen King of the *Athenians* in the place of *Thymœteſſe*.

Melborn, a Castle in *Darbyshire*, where *John* Duke of *Bourbon*, taken prisoner at *Agincourt*, was detained 19 years under the custody of Sir *Nicholas de Mountgomerie* the younger.

Melchior, the name of one of the Magi, or wise men of the East, who offered gifts to our Saviour; He offered Gold, as to a King; the second call'd *Jasper* Frankincense, as unto God; the third called *Balthasar* Myrrh, as unto one that was to die: also the name of a great Heretick, the Founder of that Sect called the *Melchiorists*.

Melchites, a sort of Christians in *Syria*, subject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, they are so called from *Melchi*, which in the *Syriack* tongue signifies a King, because they used to follow the Emperours injunctions, in matters of Religion.

Melchizedeck, (*Hebr.*) the King of righteousness, he that met *Abraham* when he came from the slaughter of the five Kings, it is supposed to be *Shem* the Son of *Noah*, but said to be without Father, without Mother, &c. because that he was so old, that none then living could remember his Parents.

Meleager, the son of *Oneus* King of *Calidonia*, and *Althea*; he gathered a company of valiant youths together, to slay a wild Boar that wasted the Country of *Ætolia*; and having slain it, presented the head to *Atalanta* the daughter of *Jasius* King of *Argos*, which *Plexippus* and *Toxeus* the brothers of *Althea* indeavouring to take away, he slew them both and married *Atalanta*. But *Althea* enraged at the death of her brothers, threw the Brand into the fire, which she had saved from the Destinies when he was born, which as it burnt, he consumed away.

Melechsala, the son of *Meladine*, King of *Ægypt*, who being an active and promising Prince, got away the love of his Fathers Subjects, who adored the Sun rising more than the Sun setting, applied themselves to him, his Father living unloved, and dying unlamented.

Melilote, (*Corona Regia*) see *Mellilote*.

Melimele, see *Pome Paradise*.

Melioration, (*Lat.*) a making better, an improving.

Melissa, see *Mellona*.

Mellasses, the dross of Sugar, commonly called *Treacle*.

Mellation, (*Lat.*) the driving away of the Bees, and taking the honey out of the Hives.

Mellification, (*Lat.*) a making Honey.

Mellifluous, (*Lat.*) flowing with Honey, full of sweetness.

Melliloquent, (*Lat.*) speaking sweetly, as it were speaking Honey.

Mellilote, or *Melilote*, a certain herb, bearing round leaves with slender branches; from the Greek word *meli*, i. e. honey, and *Lotus*, the Lote-tree, as it were, The Lote bearing honey.

Mellifcent, (*French* Honysweet) a Christian name of divers women.

Mellona, a certain goddess worshipped by the ancient Romans, as the Patroness of Bees; perhaps the same with *Melissa*, who first found out the use of Honey, whom the Poets feign to have been turned into a Bee; she was the daughter of *Melissus*, King of *Crete*, and the sister of *Amalthea*, the Nurse of *Jupiter*.

Melody, a musical sound, or sweet air, from the Greek words, *meli*, i. e. honey, and *ode*, i. e. a song; as it were, a honey'd, or sweet song.

Melpomene, the name of one of the nine Muses, the first inventresse of Tragedies.

Membrane, (*Lat.*) a certain little thin skin which covereth every part of the body; also a skin of parchment: also the pill, between the bark and the tree.

Memnon, the son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, and brother of *Laomedon*: he was slain by *Achilles* in the *Trojan* War; and, his body being burnt, it is reported that there flew out certain Birds, which are thence called *Memnonian* Birds, who are said every year to come out of *Æthiopia*, to visit the tomb of *Memnon*.

Memorandum, (*Lat.*) a short note or token, for the better remembrance of any thing: or as we commonly say, an *Item*.

Memorable, (*Lat.*) easie to be remembred, worthy of remembrance.

Memorial, (*Lat.*) a Remembrancer, or that which puts one in mind of any thing.

Memphis, the chief City of *Ægypt*, built by *Ogdous*, and called after his daughters name, and from whence the *Ægyptians* are anciently named *Memphians*, it is now vulgarly called *Alcairo*.

Menahem, (*Hebr.*) a Comforter, one who slew *Shallum*, King of *Judah*, and reigned in his stead.

Menalippus, a *Theban*, who having given *Tydeus* a mortal wound, was slain by the friends of *Tydeus*; who causing *Menalippus* his head to be brought to him, tore it in pieces for revenge, and immediately after died.

Menasseh, or *Manassah*, (*Hebr.*) forgotten, the son of *Joseph*, and joynt-father with *Ephraim*, one of the twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

† *Mendaciloquent*, (*Lat.*) speaking false, telling lyes.

Mendica-

Mendication, (*Lat.*) a begging, whence a Fryar Mendicant, is one that goes up and down begging almes.

Menelaus, the ſon of *Atreus* and *Æropes*; he marrying *Helena* the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, ſhe was in his abſence ſtollen away by *Paris* the ſon of *Priam*, which was the occaſion of the *Trojan* war, wherein after 9 years ſiege *Troy* was deſtroyed, and *Helena* recovered.

Meneſtheus, the ſon of *Peleus*; he with the help of the *Tyndaridæ* raiſing a ſedition againſt *Theſeus*, became King of the *Athenians*, but going to the ſiege of *Troy*, he there died.

Menial, or *Mœnial-ſervant*, one that lives within the walls of his Maſters houſe; from the Latin word *Mœnia*, i. e. walls; or from the old word *Meny*, which ſignifies a Family.

Meninges, (*Greek*) two thin skins which enwrap the brain, the one called *dura mater* next to the skull; the other *pia mater*, which immediately covereth the brain.

Menniver, a kind of Fur, being as ſome think, the skin of a Squirrels belly, or as others ſay, of a little white beaſt, (like to a Weſel) breeding in *Muſcovy*.

Menker, the jaw of the Whale.

Mennow, (from the French word *Menu*, i. e. ſmall) a little fiſh, otherwiſe called a Cackrel, in Latin *Minimus*.

Menœceus, a *Theban* youth, the ſon of *Creon*. He was ſo zealous for the ſafety of his Countrey, that when the Oracle had foretold, that the City which was by the *Argives*, could not be ſaved, unleſs the laſt of the race of *Cadmus*, would voluntarily kill himſelf, he ſlew himſelf with his own ſword.

Menſal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Table.

Menſion, (*Lat.*) a meaſuring.

Menſtruoſity, (*Lat.*) the abounding of womens monthly flowers.

Menſuration, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Menſion*, or meaſuring.

Mental, (*Lat.*) kept in mind; whence mental reſervation, a ſpeaking ſomething, and concealing the reſt.

Menteith, the name of a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Mentition, (*Lat.*) a lying, or forging tales.

Mephiboſheth (*Hebr.* ſhame of mouth) a ſon of *Jonathan*, who was civilly treated by *David* for his fathers ſake.

Mera, the daughter of *Prætus* and *Antia*, ſhe being a great Huntreſs, and following *Diana* in the Woods, was raviſht by *Jupiter*, who lay with her in the ſhape of *Diana*; whereupon the Goddeſs ſhot her to death with one of her Arrows, and afterwards turning her into a dog, ſhe placed her among the heavenly Conſtellations: alſo the name of *Icarius* his dog. See *Icarius*.

Meracity, (*Lat.*) a being pure and without mixture.

Meraud, the Chriſtian name of divers women; from the precious ſtone called the Emerauld.

Mercature, (*Lat.*) a buying, trading, or merchandizing.

Mercedary, (*Lat.*) hired with reward, or wages.

Mercenary, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Merch, the name of a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Merchenlage, the Law of the *Mercians*, or the inhabitants of theſe eight Countries, *Gloceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Cheſter*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*; the Land being formerly divided into three parts; the *Mercians*, the *Weſt-Saxons*, and the *Danes*. See *Denelage*.

Mercury, as it were *Medius currens inter Deos & Homines*, i. e. ſent on meſſages between the gods and men; the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Maia* the daughter of *Atlas*. He lay with his ſiſter, *Venus*, and begat *Hermaphroditus*; he was counted the god of Eloquence, of Merchandry, of Handycrafts-men, and the firſt inventour of the Harp: alſo among Aſtronomers the name of one of the ſeven Planets; among Chymiſts of Quick-ſilver: alſo the name of a Plant which is of two ſorts, *viz.* French *Mercury*, which is called *Mercurialis*, and Dogs-Mercury which is called *Cynocrambe*.

Mercurial, or *Mercurialiſt*, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Meretricious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Whore.

Meridian, (*Lat.*) belonging to noon, alſo ſubſtantively uſed for one of the greater Circles dividing the Sphear into two equal parts, and paſſing through the Poles of the World, and the Zenith or Vertical point.

Meridiation, (*Lat.*) a ſleeping at noon.

Meriſmus, (*Greek*) Diviſion, a Rhetorical figure, diſpoſing ſeveral things in their proper places.

Meritot, a kind of play uſed by Children, wherein they ſwing themſelves up and down upon a Rope, to which is tyed a little beam, acroſs which they ſit; it is called in Latin *Oſcillum*.

Meremade, or *Maremaid*, ſee *Syren*.

Mern, a County in the North of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Vernicones*, by ſome *Vellauones*.

Mero-

Merodachbalaaan, (*Hebr.*) bitter contrition without judgement, a King of *Babylon*, who succeeded his father *Baladan* in the Kingdom.

Meroe, an Island encompassed with the River *Nilus*, in which there is a City of the same name, built by *Cambyses*, whose sister was called *Meroe*, from whence the City and Island took their denomination. This City, Astronomers make to be the farthest of the Northern Climats, whose parallel-line they call *Dia Meroes*, because it runs through the midst of the City.

Merope, one of the seven daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, they were feigned by the Poets to be changed into seven Stars, called the *Pleiades*.

Merrick, a proper name of a man, among the ancient *Brittains*; in Latin, *Mauricus*.

Mersion, (*Lat.*) a ducking, or Plunging over head and ears into the water, a drowning.

Merton, a Town in *Surrey*, where *Kinulph* King of the *West-Saxon*, was slain by a *Clito* or Prince of the blood, in a Harlots house; the *Clito* himself being also stabbed immediately by *Kinulph's* followers: in this place was born *Walter de Merton*, Founder of *Merton* Colledge in *Oxford*.

Mese, See *Mease*.

Mesel, (*Sax.*) a Leaper.

Mesentery, (*Greek*, as it were, the middle of the entrails) a certain thick, and double skin that fasteneth the bowels, or entrails to the back, and affordeth passage to a number of veins; called the *Mesenterick*, or *Meseraick* veins.

Meskite, a Church or Synagogue among the Turks and Moors, from the Arabick word *Mezquidun*, i. e. an Oration.

Mesnagerie, (*French*) husbandry, or housewifery.

Mesnalty, a Term in Common Law, the right of the Mesn, that is, a Lord of a Mannour; who hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding himself of a Superior Lord, from the French word *Maisné*, i. e. younger by birth.

Mesopotamia, a large Country of *Asia*; so called, because it is between the two Rivers, *Tigris*, and *Euphrates*. It was called by the ancient Hebrewes, *Aram Naharaim*, i. e *Syria* of the Rivers; now *Apamia*, and by some, *Adiabene*.

Mesozeugma, (*Greek*) a figure of Grammatical Construction, see *Zeugma*.

Messagry, (old word) diligence in doing a message.

Messalians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the Lords Supper, and Baptism, to be but of indifferent concernment.

Messana, the chief City of *Sicily*, built by the *Messenians*, near unto the Promontory *Pelorum*.

Messapia, or *Mesapia* a Country of *Italy* anciently so called from *Messepus*, the son of *Neptune*; it containeth those Regions which are now called *Calabria* and *Apulia*.

Messena, a famous City in *Greece*, situate in the *Peloponnesus*; whose ancient inhabitants the *Messenii* waged a long and bloody war with the *Spartans*, but at last were reduced to absolute slavery.

Messias, the same in Hebrew, as *Christus* in Greek, *i. e.* anointed; and is oft used in the Holy Scriptures for our Saviour Christ.

Mestizos, (*Span.*) are the breed of *Spaniards*, by the *American* people, men, and women.

Messorius, (*Lat.*) belonging to mowing, reaping, or harvest.

Messuage, in Common law, is used for a dwelling house, with Garden, Courtilage, Orchard, and all other things belonging to it.

Metabasis, (*Greek*) a passing from one sentence to another, and is used as a Rhetorical figure, wherein we pass from one sentence to another; as *These things were most delectable, nor shall those things bring lesse pleasure*: it is called in Latin, *Transitio*.

Metachronism, (*Greek*) an errour in Chronology by the miss-reckoning of time, or the ill connexion of passages; a word compounded of the Greek Preposition *Meta*, and *Chronos*, i. e. Time.

Metalepsis, (*Greek*) a participating or taking from one another, as a Rhetoricall figure it is defined, the Continuation of a Trope, in one word through a succession of significations, as *Hinc movet Euphrates bellum*, where *Euphrates*, by *Metonymia Adjuncti*, is taken for *Mesopotamia*, and *Mesopotamia* by *Synecdoche nominis*, or the Oriental Nations, it is called in Latin *Partricipatio* or *Transumptio*.

Metalline, (*Lat.*) belonging to mettals.

Metamorphosis, (*Greek*) a changing of one body, or figure, into another.

A *Metaphor*, (*Greek*) a certain Figure, wherein one word is borrowed to expresse the signification of another, as smiling meadows, youthfull Summer.

Metaphysicks, (*Greek*) a Science, which treateth of supernatural things; as God, Angels, the Souls of men, *&c.*

Metaplasmus, (*Greek*) a Rhetoricall figure of speech, wherein words, or letters, are plac't contrary to their usual order.

Metaris, an Arm of the Sea in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called *Maltraith*, and the *Washes*.

Metasta-

Metastasis, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, see *Transmotion*.

Metathesis (*Greek*) transposition; being a certain figure wherein one letter is put for another, as *Pistris* for *Pristis*, is is called in Latin *Transposition*.

Metellus, a famous Roman Captain, who being to go by Sea, with a great Army against the *Carthaginians*, and *Sicilians*, prayed to all the gods but *Vesta*, who being therby offended, kept back the Navie with contrary winds: which *Caius Julius* the priest affirmed could not be diverted, but by the Sacrificing of his daughter *Metella*; which he yeilding unto, the goddesse took compassion of the Virgin, and sent a Heifer in her stead: also the name of a High Priest of the Romans, who when the Temple of *Vesta* was on fire, running into the *Palladium* out of the flame, he lost his sight by venturing too far into the fire.

Metempsychosis, (*Greek*) a Transmigration, or passing of the Soul; out of one Body, into another.

Meteor, (from the Greek word *Meteoros*, i. e. high) a certain imperfectly-mixt body, consisting of vapours drawn up into the middle Region; whereof are ingendred Rain, Wind, Thunder, and Lightning.

Meteorologie, (*Greek*) a Discourse of Meteors.

Meteoroscopie, that part of Astrologie, which handleth the difference of Sublimities, and distance of Stars.

Methegline, (in Latin *Mulsum*,) a kind of drink made of Herbs, Hony, spice, &c.

Methodical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Method, i. e. an orderly, or artificial disposing, or placing of things.

Methuselah, (*Heb.*) the weapons of his death, the longest liv'd of all men mentioned in holy Scripture, and the father of *Lamech*.

Metiochus, the son of *Alcibiades*; he being taken by the *Phœnicians*, and brought a prisoner to *Darius* the King of *Persia*, against whom, his father then made War, was yet honourably received; the King bestowing upon him large possessions, and a wife named *Persiba*, by whom he had many Children.

Metius Suffetius, Dictator of the *Albans*; who being bound by Covenant to aid *Tullus Hostilius*, King of the Romans, against the *Fidenates*, stood with his Army upon a Hill, to see the event of a battel, for which he was, by the command of *Hostilius*, torn in pieces with wild horses.

Metonymie, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein there is a changing of one name for another; as of the cause for the effects, of the subject, for the adjuncts; and contrarily.

Metope, (a Term in Architecture) the distance of space in a pillar, between the Denticles, and Triglyph's.

Metoposcopy, (*Greek*) the gurssing at mens inclinations; as also the future events of men, by looking on their faces.

Metrical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Meeter, or Verse.

Metrenchyta, (*Greek*) An Instrument to inject liquid Medicines into the womb.

Metropolitan, belonging to a *Metropolis*, (*Greek*) i. e. the chief City of a Country, or Province, whence an Arch-Bishop is called a Metropolitan Bishop, because his See is alwaies in the chief City.

Mexico, a great and famous City of the *Mexican* Province in *Nova Hispania*. This City was the chief City of *Montezuma*, who was Lord of the new World.

Mezentius, a King of the *Thuscans*, who with his son *Lausus*, assisting *Turnus* in the war against *Æneas*, and the *Trojans*, they both fell by the hand of *Æneas* himself.

MI

Miagrus, the god of flies, so called by *Plautus*; by others *Myopes*.

Miasm, (*Greek*) a polluting or defiling.

Michael, (*Hebr.*) who is like God, an Archangel mentioned both in the old and new Testament.

Saint *Michaels* Mount, a Rocky cliffe, or Promontory in *Corn-wall*, which *John* Earl of *Oxford*, fortified against King *Edward* the fourth; there is also a place so called in *Normandy*.

Micajah, (*Hebr.*) who is like the Lord, the son of *Imlah*, a Prophet.

Michal, (*Hebr.*) who is perfect, the daughter of King *Saul*, who was given in marriage to *David*.

Michleta, the name of a Confection so called.

To *Miche*, to play the Truant, or hide ones self out of the way, from the French word *Muser*, i. e. to be idle, or the Dutch *Miche*, i. e. a wary looking about.

Mickle, much; from the Saxon word *Micel*; or as some say, from the Greek word *Megale*.

Microcosm, (*Greek*) the body of man is commonly so called, being as it were a little world: see *Macrocosm*.

Microcosmographia, (*Greek*) a description of the little World, Man.

Miltus sanguinis, a disease of the Reins, through

through which there comes thin whey ſh blood.

† *Micrography*, (*Greek*) the deſcription of minute bodies by a magnifying glaſs.

Micrologie, (*Greek*) a diſcourſing about petty ſmall affairs.

Microſcope, (*Greek*) a certain Inſtrument whereby the full proportion of the ſmalleſt things may be deſcerned.

Midas, a King of *Phrygia*, the ſon of *Gordius*, a Cow-Heard. He having entertained *Bacchus*, and being bid to aſk of him whatſoever he had a mind to; he deſired that whatſoever he toucht might be turned into Gold, which deſire was immediately granted; and not only every thing elſe he touched, but his meat alſo, before he could bring it to his mouth, was changed to Gold; whereupon he being forced to requeſt that he might be freed from that gift, he was counſelled to waſh himſelf in *Pactolus* ſtreams, which immediately became very bright with the gliſtering of the ſands, which were turned into Gold; afterwards, *Pan* having challenged *Apollo* to a Muſick-duel, *Tmolus* being choſen Judge, *Midas* being the only man that gave the victory to *Pan*, was adjudged for his ignorance to have Aſſes ears grow to his head; which diſgrace nevertheleſs had been concealed, had not his Barber gone into a hollow place of the earth, and cryed out, *Midas* hath Aſſes ears; and ſoon after, the reeds which grew in that place, became vocal; and continually uttered the ſame words.

Midian, (*Hebr.*) Judgment, or Striving. *Abraham*'s ſon by *Keturah*, from whom deſcended the *Midianites*.

Middleburg, the chief City of *Zealand*.

Middleman, (a Term in the Art Military) ſee *File*.

Midriaſis, (*Greek*) the dilatation of the Pupil, or Apple of the eye.

Midriffe, ſee *Diaphragme*.

Migration, (*Lat.*) a removing, or paſſing from place to place.

Mile, ſuch a ſpace of ground in length only, as containeth a thouſand paces, or eight furlongs, every furlong containing 125. paces.

Miles, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Milo*, from the grain called *Millium*, i. e. *Millet*; others make it a contraction from *Michael*.

Miletus, the chief City of *Ionia*, whoſe inhabitants the *Mileſii* were accounted the potenteſt, and the richeſt people of all *Aſia*; it was originally called *Anactoria*; now *Melazzo*: alſo a City of *Caria*, built by *Miletus* the ſon of *Apollo*, and *Argea*, or as ſome ſay, by *Sarpedon* the ſon of *Jupiter*, and the brother of *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

Milford-haven, a very commodious Haven in *Pembroke-ſhire*, where *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* landed, when by that famous Battel at *Boſworth*, he won the Crown from *Richard* the third, this Haven hath ſixteen Creeks, five Bay's, and thirteen Rhodes.

Militarie, (*Lat.*) belonging to Souldiers or War.

The *Milkie-way*, ſee *Via Lactea*.

Millefoile, (in Latin *Millefolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwiſe called Yarrow.

Millenarians, ſee *Chiliaſts*.

Miller, (in Latin *Milium*, in Greek *Cenchros*) a kind of plant ſo called, from the multitude of ſmall granes, or ſeeds which it beareth.

Milo, a certain *Crotonian* of that vaſt ſtrength that at the *Olympick* games, he carried an ox the ſpace of a whole furlong, killed it with his fiſt, and afterwards eat it himſelf in one day.

Milogloſſum, (*Greek*) one of the four pair of Muſcles of the tongue: this aſſiſts the *Genogloſſum*; (ſee *Geneogloſſum*.

Miltiades, a great Captain of the *Athenians*, who with 11000. *Greeks*, overthrew 60000. *Perſians* in the fields of *Marathon*; yet afterwards being accuſed of bribery, he was forced by the *Athenians* to die in Chains.

A *Mime*, or *Mimick*, (*Greek*) a Jeſter, or one that counterfeits the geſtures, or countenances of others, whence Mimical, Apiſh, or given to imitate.

Minacity, (*Lat.*) a menacing, or threatning.

Minchings, an ancient word for thoſe conſecrated Virgins, whom we call Nuns.

Mindbruch, (a Saxon word) a hurting of honour and worſhip.

Mine, (*French*) the ſame as meen; the aſpect or garb of any perſon. *Cleop.*

Mineraliſt, one skilful in Mineralls (*Lat.*) *i. e.* metals, or any thing growing in Mines.

Minerva, the goddeſs of wiſdom, ſhe is ſaid to have been born without a Mother, and to have ſprung out of *Jupiter*'s head; ſhe is reported alſo to have invented the Liberal Sciences, and to have found out the uſe of Wool; about which a *Lydian* Virgin named *Aracne* conteſting with her, was overthrown and turned into a Spider: alſo to her is attributed the firſt finding out of the uſe of Oyl; ſhe was called in Greek *Athenæa*, and from her the City of *Athens* took its denomination.

Miniature, a drawing of pictures in little, which is many times done with *Minium*, i.e. red Lead.

A *Minime*, a certain quantity in Muſick, containing one time up, or down, from the Latin word *Minimus*, i. e. leaſt: alſo *Minime Fryars*, are a certain Order inſtituted by *Fran. de Paul.*

A *Minion*, or *Mignon*, (*French*) one that is in higheſt credit and eſteem with a great perſon above any one beſides, but eſpecially in an amorous ſenſe; it is is alſo uſed adjectively for neat, ſpruice, poliſht, or adorn'd.

Miniom, (*Lat.*) of a red, or Vermilion colour.

Miniſtery, (*Lat.*) ſervice, or charge in any imployment, but uſed more eſpecially in a ſpiritual ſenſe, for the Prieſtly Function.

Miniver, ſee *Meniver*.

The *Minor*, in a Syllogiſm, the latter part, or aſſumption.

Minoration, (*Lat.*) a diminiſhing, or making leſs.

Minority, (*Lat.*) nonage, or being under age.

Minos, a King of *Creet*, the ſon of *Jupiter*, (or, as ſome ſay, of *Xanthus*) and *Europa*: he having great wars with the *Athenians* and *Megareans*, becauſe they ſlew his ſon *Androgeus*, had *Megara* delivered to him by the treachery of *Scylla*. He entertained *Dædalus* an *Athenian* being baniſht from his Country, who being an excellent Artiſt, made that famous Labyrinth into which the *Minotaur* was put. But afterwards, for making a wooden Heifer into which *Paſiphae* the wife of *Minos* being included, received the Bull again, by which ſhe had formerly had the *Minotaur*; he was ſhut up into the Labyrinth himſelf, together with his ſon *Icarus*: but he making waxen wings for himſelf and his ſon, fled away into *Sicily*, where he was ſtifled in a Bath by the daughter of King *Crocalus*, his ſon having melted his wings by the way, and fallen into the Sea, which was thence called the *Icarian Sea*.

Minotaurus, the Monſter which *Paſiphae* the wife of *Minos* brought forth, having had carnal copulation with a Bull; it had partly the form of a man, partly of a Bull: to this monſter the *Athenians*, overcome by *Minos*, were bound by covenant to ſend yearly, ſeven of their nobleſt youths to be devoured; but in the third year, *Theſeus* the ſon of *Ægeus*, was ſent to ſlay the *Minotaur*; which having done, he eſcaped with the help of *Ariadne*, out of the Labyrinth, by a clew of thread.

Minovery, (from the *French* word *Mainovre*, i. e. handy-work) is a treſpaſs committed by a mans handy-work in the Forreſt, as an Engin to catch Deer, &c.

Minſter, a *Saxon* word, ſignifying a Monaſtery.

Mint, a certain herb ſo called, from *Minthe* the daughter of *Cocytus*, who being taken away with *Proſerpine* by *Pluto*, was changed into a plant of the ſame name: alſo the place where the Kings coyn is formed, which at preſent is at the Tower of *London*, but in ancient times it was at *Calais*.

Minute, (*Lat.*) little, ſmall; whence *Minution*, a diminiſhing, or making little: alſo a Minute is ſubſtantively uſed for a moment, or the ſmalleſt part of time.

Miraculous, (*Lat.*) wonderful.

Miriam, (*Hebr.*) exalted, or Lady of the Sea, the daughter of *Amram*, and ſiſter of *Moſes* and *Aaron*. For *Miriam* is uſed *Maria* in the new Teſtament, being to this day a general name of women.

Mirmillions, (*Lat.*) a ſort of gladiators, or ſword-fighters.

Mirour, or *Mirrour*, (*French*) a looking-glaſs.

Miſanthropy, (*Greek*) a man-hating, a flying the company of men.

Mirach, the Girdle of *Andromeda*.

Miſaventure, in Common-Law, is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance; as by throwing a ſtone careleſſly, ſhooting an arrow, or the like.

Misbode, (old word) wrong.

Miſcellanies, (*Lat.*) a mixture of ſeveral things together, a collection of divers notions treating of different matters.

Miſcreant, (*French*) an Infidel, or unbeliever.

Miſe, a French word, ſignifying, in an action of right or propertey, the point whereupon the parties proceed to tryal, either by Aſſize or Battle, as Iſſue is in an action perſonal.

Miſericordia, in Common-Law, is an arbitrary puniſhment, very moderate, and rather leſs than the offence.

Miskenning, is a changing of ſpeech in Court.

Miskin, (old word) a little Bagpipe.

The *Miſne*, or *Miſen-ſail of a Ship*, is that which is between the Poop, and the Main-ſail.

Miſogamy, (*Greek*) a hating, or contempt of marriage.

Miſogyny, (*Greek*) a hating of women.

Miſpriſion, (from the French word *meſpris*) ſignifieth in Common-Law, a neglect or overſight; as a miſpriſion of Felony, &c. is a neglect, or light account had of Fellony commitred

by not revealing it, when we knew it to be committed.

Misy, a kind of yellow Copper, shining like Gold; found in *Ægypt*, and the Isle of *Cyprus*, and thence brought hither.

To *Misqueam*, (old word) to displease.

Missale, (*Lat.*) a Breviary, or Masse-book.

Misseltoe, or *Misseldin*, (in Dutch *Mistel*) a certain plant which grows not upon the ground, but upon other trees; of which it is reported, that Thrushes eating the Berries of this plant, and afterwards sitting to roost all night, and shitting upon it, causeth it to bear bird-lime, whence cometh the Proverb. The Thrush shits her own sorrow.

Missile, (*Lat.*) a dart, or arrow: also a term in Heraldry, being a mixture of severall colours together.

Mission, (*Lat.*) a sending: it is also taken peculiarly or if a power given by the Church of *Rome*, to go into other Countries and Preach the Catholick Faith; and those that are thus sent, are called *Missionaries*, or fathers of the *Mission*.

A letter *Missive*, (*Lat.*) a letter which is sent from one friend to another.

Mister, (old word) need, want.

Mistery (*French*) *Mistier* Latin *Magisterium*) a craft, trade, or occupation; but coming from *Mysterium*, it signifieth a secret or hidden business.

Mites, in Faulconry, are a kind of Vermin smaller than Lice, about the heads and nares of Hawks.

Mithridates, a King of *Pontus*, who spake 22 Languages. He rebelling against the *Romans* was overcome by *Sylla* near *Dardanus*, and afterwards by *Lucullus*, near *Cizicus*, and flying to *Tygranes* King of *Armenia* he renewed the War; but at length was totally overthrown by *Pompey*, and besieged in his own Palace: where having in vain attempted to poison himself, he assisted *Gallus* the Executioner (when his hand trembled) in the murdering of himself. He was the first inventour of that excellent Antidote against infection and poison, called from his own name, *Mithridate*.

Mitigation, (*Lat.*) a pacifying, or aswaging.

Mittins, (in French *Mittains*) certain winter gloves made of cloath, or furs.

Mittimus, a Justice of Peace his Warrent to send an offender to the Goale, or Prison.

Mytilene, an ancient City of *Lesbos*, not far from *Mythymna*, from this City the whole Island now takes its denomination.

Mixen, (old word) from *Mexe* i. e. dung or a dunghill.

Mixture, (*Lat.*) a mingling of several things together.

Mizmor, (*Span.*) a Dungeon.

M N

Mnemosyne, a certain Nymph, who being got with child by *Jupiter*, brought forth the nine Muses; the word signifies in Greek, Memory.

Mnesteus, see *Menesteus*.

M O

Moab, (*Hebr.*) of the father, *Lot's* son by his eldest daughter, of whom came the *Moabites*.

Mobbi, a certain drink made of Potatoe roots, much used in the Island of *Barbados*.

Mobility, (*Lat.*) moveableness, inconstancy.

Modality, (*Lat.*) a School-term, signifying the manner of a thing in the abstract.

Modder, (from the Dutch word *Modde*, or *Moddekin*, i. e. a Maid, or Virgin) a young girle or wench.

Moderata Misericordia (*Lat.*) is a Writ and it lieth where a man is amerced in a County Court or Court Barron, more than he ought to be.

Moderation, (*Lat.*) temperance, government, discretion.

Moderatour, (*Lat.*) a discreet Governour, a decider of any Controversie.

Modern, (*Lat.*) of late time.

Modicum, (*Lat.*) a little matter, a small pittance.

Modification, (*Lat.*) a qualifying, a setting a measure, or limit to any thing.

Modulation, (*Lat.*) an exact singing, a keeping time, and measure in singing.

Modwall, a Bird which destroyeth Bees.

Mognions, (*French*) Arms for the shoulders.

Mogontus, a certain Heathen god, worshipped by the ancient Brittains in *Northumberland*, like as *Bellotucardus* in *Cumberland*, and *Audates* in *Essex*.

Moguntia, a City of *Germany*, now called *Mentz*: the Arch-Bishop of this place, is one of the three Spirituall Electors of the Empire.

Moiles, (in Latin *Mallei*) a kind of high-soaled-shooes, worn in ancient times, by Kings and great persons.

Moitie, (*French*) the half part of any thing.

Mokel, (*Saxon*) bigneſs.

Molar, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Mill; whence the molar-teeth are thoſe five moſt extreem teeth on either ſide of the mouth both above and beneath, which are called Grinders.

Molech, (*Helr.*) railing, an Idol of the *Ammonites*.

Molendinarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Mill.

Moleſtation, (*Lat.*) a vexing, a troubleing.

Moliminous, (*Lat.*) requiring ſtrength, force, reels, or indeavour.

Molition, (*Lat.*) a trying, endeavouring, or attempting.

Mollification, (*Lat.*) a making ſoft, or tender.

Mollitude, (*Lat.*) ſoftneſs, tenderneſs, effeminateneſs

Mollock, or *Meore*, (old word) dirt, dung, excrement.

Molochite, ſee *Malachite*.

Moly, a certain herb of very great vertue, mentioned by *Homer*.

Momus, a certain deity among the Ancients, reputed the god of carping and reprehenſion, he is feigned by the Poets to have been born of *Nox* and *Somnus*, and that his whole buſineſs was to reprehend and carp at all the other gods.

Mona, ſee *Angleſey*.

Monachal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Monk.

Monarchy, (*Greek*) the Government of a Common wealth by a Monarch, or one man alone.

Monas, (*Greek*) the number of one.

Monaſterial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Monaſteries *i. e.* ſolitary places where Monks live: It comes from the Greek word *Monos*, *i. e.* alone.

A *Mond*, a ball of Gold, being one of the Enſigns of an Emperor, who challengeth a kind of right to the whole world.

Monedule, (*Lat.*) a jack-daw.

Monmouth, the chief Town of *Monmouthſhire*, called in the brittiſh tongue *Mongwy*, becauſe it is ſeated at the confluence of the Rivers *Munow* and *Wye*. This Town is famous for the Birth of King *Henry* the fifth, and of *Geffry ap Arthur* Biſhop of *Aſaph*, the compiler of the ancient Britiſh Story.

Moneth, (*Sax. Monad*, Dutch *Maendt*, from *Maene*, i. e. the Moon) the ſpace of 28 daies, in which time the Moon compleateth her circle. There are four ſorts of months. First, First, a month of Apparition, *i. e.* the ſpace of 26 daies and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears the other three dayes, being deducted wherein it is obſcured by the Sun. Secondly, Medical or Decretorical, *i. e.* the ſpace of 26 daies and 22 hours. Thirdly of Conſecution or Progreſſion, *i. e.* the ſpace of one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, and the other being 29 daies and a half. Fourthly, of Peragration, *i. e.* the ſpace of the moons revolution from any part of the Zodiack unto the ſame again, being 27 daies and 8 hours.

Monger, or *Manger*, a Saxon word anciently uſed for a Merchant, whence Wood-monger, *&c*, i. e. a Wood-merchant.

Moniers, a word anciently uſed for Miniſters of the Mint, Coyners of money.

Monition, (*Lat.*) an admoniſhing, or giving warning.

Monkeſhood, a kind of flower, called in Latin *Conſolida Regalis*.

Monoceros, (*Greek*) a Unicorn, or beaſt having but one horn.

Monocular, (*Lat.*) having but one eye.

Monodicall, (*Greek*) belonging to Monody, *i. e.* a kind of Funeral-ſong, wherein one ſings alone.

Monogamy, (*Greek*) a ſingle marriage, a having but one wife, or one husband.

Monogram, (*Greek*) a writing, or ſentence, conſiſting of one line or verſe.

Monology, (*Greek*) a talking alone, a diſcourſe held by one man only.

Monomachy, (*Greek*) a ſingle combate, or fighting of one couple onely hand to hand.

Monophagy, (*Greek*) an eating alone or of one kind of meat.

Monopoly, (*Greek*) the ingroſſing of any ſaleable commodity by one man, that no man can gain by them but himſelf.

A *Monops*, (*Greek*) a kind of beaſt of *Paeonia*, otherwiſe called a *Bonaſus*, which voideth a kind of ſharp and fiery ordure, deadly to whomſoever it lights upon.

Monoptote, (*Greek*) a Term in Grammar, being a Noun that hath but one Caſe.

Monoſtick, (*Greek*) a ſentence conſiſting only of one ſingle verſe.

A *Monoſyllable*, (*Greek*) a word conſiſting only of one ſyllable.

Monothelites, (*Greek*) a ſort of Hereticks living in the year 640. who held that there was but one will in *Chriſt*.

Monſtrance de droit, (*French*) is a ſuit in Chancery, for the ſubject to be reſtored unto Lands and Tenements which he ſhews

and make up the Sails at the yard's armes.

Rorid, *Roral*, or *Rorulent*, (*Lat.*) dewy, besprinkled with dew.

Rosamunda, the daughter of *Cunimundus*, King of the *Gepidæ*: she was married to *Alboinus*, King of the *Lombards*, who having made a feast drank a health to her out of a cup made out of his Father's skull, for which she procured his death by the means of *Herminges*, with whom she fled to *Longinus*, Exarch of *Ravenna*, and married him: but afterwards being in hopes to marry *Longinus*, she offered a potion to *Herminges* in the Bath, which was poison; which he suspecting, forced her to drink it herself. The word signifieth in *Saxon*, Rose of Peace.

Rosarie, (*Lat.*) a place where Roses grow: also, a short Prayer-book, or a pair of beads, containing one hundred and fifty *Pater-Nosters*, and one hundred and fifty *Avie-Marias*.

Roscid, (Lat.) the same as *Rorid*.

Roscoman, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Rose, a Christian name of divers women, the signification well known.

Rosemary, (*Lat. Rosmarinus*) a well and most wholsome Plant, and Particularly good for the head and brain, especially the flowers thereof, of which is made that noted composition called *Dianthos*.

Rosion, (*Lat.*) a gnawing.

Rosse, a County of *Scotland*, denominated from the *Brittish* word *Rosse*, i. e. a heath, or place of lings.

Rostration, (*Lat*) a thrusting in the beak or bill.

Rotation, (*Lat.*) a wheeling, or moving about like a wheel.

To say a lesson by Rote, to say it as roundly, and currently, as a wheel runs in his rote, or track.

Rother beasts, (a word used both in old statures, and still in the *North* of *England*) Horned beasts as Cows, Oxen, &c. whence *Rosil* is used in *Herefordshire*, for the soil or dung of those beasts.

Rotundity, (*Lat.*) roundness.

Rou, (*Old word*) ugly, froward.

Rouge-Crosse: see *Pursuivant*.

Rough-sea, is when the waves grow high.

Rough-trees, in Navigation, are small timbers to bear up the gratings from the half-Deck to the forecastle.

Roundin, a Term in Navigation, is a letting rite main, or fore-tack, and haling aft the fore-sheet to the Cat-head, and main sheet to the Cabridge-head, when the wind larges upon the main and fore sail.

Roundel, a Term in Heraldry, being the figure of a round ball.

Roundelay, a Shepherds song, or dance.

Roundlet, a wine-measure, containing eight Gallons, and a half.

Rounds, a Term in Sculpture, the fragments of Statues.

Roundshot, in Gunnery, is any round bullet made for a piece,

Rowland, a proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Counsell for the land.

To *rowse* a Hart among Hunters is, to raise him from his harbour: in Falconry a Hawk is said to *Rowse*, not shake herself, also, in Navigation to *Rowse in* is to make a Cable tight when it is slack upon the Water.

Rowte, the Forresters say, a *Rowte* of Wolves.

Colour *de Roy*, a Violet Colour, which is the *French* Kings proper colour.

Royal, (*French*) Kingly, belonging to a King, whence Royalties, the Rights, or Prerogative of a King: Royall, is also a Term in Hunting, see Torch-Royall.

R U

Rubace, and *Rubacel*, the name of a pretious stone that hath usually a kind of yellowish colour about the extremities of it.

Rubefaction, (*Lat.*) a making red.

Rubet, a stone found in the head of a Toad, commonly called a Toad-stone.

Rubicon, a River of *Italy*, between *Rimini* and *Ravenna*, which floweth into the *Adriatick* Sea; it is now called *Runcone*, or *Piscatello*.

Rubicund, (*Lat.*) blood-red.

Rubie, a certain red Gem shining in the dark, like a spark of fire.

Rubiginous, (*Lat.*) see *Robiginous*.

Rubrication, (*Lat.*) a plaister so strongly drawing, that it makes the Part look red.

Rubrick, a speciall Title of the *Law*, or a noted sentence of any Book marked with red Letters: also, a Calender of Saints and Festivals.

Ructation, (*Lat.*) a belching.

Rudder-rope, in Navigation, is a rope reeved through the stem-post, and goes through the head of the *Rudder*.

Rudheath, a place in *Cheshire*, where there was formerly a sanctuary for those that had trespassed against the Law, to remain secure for a year and a day.

Rudiments (*Lat.*) the first Elements, or prin-

principles of any art, or faculty, because those that come first to be instructed, are to be imagined altogether rude, and ignorant.

Rue, (*Lat. ruta*) a Solar herb, excellent against poison or infection, it is otherwise called *Herb-grace*, or *Serving-mans joy*.

Ruffe, a certain kind of fish, by some called an *Aspredo*; being somewhat smaller than a Pearch, and takes the same bait as a Pearch.

Rugosity, (*Lat.*) ruggedness, fulness of wrinkles.

Ruinous, (*Lat.*) going to wrack, falling to decay.

A Carpenters *Rule*, an Instrument to measure boards, or timber with.

Rumbe, see *Rombe*.

Rumbeg, a Term among the *Turks* for the Pope; that is, Lord, or *Prince* of *Rome*.

Rumia, a certain goddesse among the ancient Romans, who was said to have the care of sucking children; from *Rumi* an ancient Latin word, signifying womens Paps.

To *Rumidge*, in Navigation, is to remove goods, or luggage out of a ships howld; whence it is also used upon other occasions.

Rumigeration, (*Lat.*) a carrying tales, a spreading a rumour, or report abroad.

Rumination, (*Lat.*) a chewing of the cud, a pondering in ones mind, or earnestly thinking upon any thing.

Ruminus, a sir-name of *Jupiter*, affording teats to every creature.

Rumschah, a name for the Pope among the *Persians*; i. e. King of *Rome*.

Runcina, the goddesse of Weeding.

Rungs, (a Term in Navigation,) are floretimbers, or ground timbers, athwart the Keel.

Ruption, (*Lat.*) a breaking, or bursting.

Rupture-wort, (*Herniaria*) an herb so called as being excellent for inward bruises, or ruptures.

Rural, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Countrey.

Rush-grown, (a Term in Archery,) see *Bob-tail*.

Russia, a Countrey of *Europe*, bordering upon *Hungary* toward the South.

Rustication, (*Lat.*) a dwelling in the Countrey.

Rusticity, (*Lat.*) a Countrey Garb, or carriage: also clownishness.

To *Rut*, to desire copulation, a Term most properly applyed to Deer: also, a term in Navigation, *Rut* of the Sea is where it doth dash against any thing.

Ruth, (*Hebr.* watered, or filled) a woman of *Moab*, who being first married to *Mahlon* a *Bethlemite*, after his death, went with her Mother in Law *Naomi*, into *Judea* where *Boaz* a rich man, and kinsman to her former husband took a liking to her, and married her. And now among us it is a Christian name frequently given to women.

Rutilation, (*Lat.*) a shining, glitting, or glaring.

Ruttier, (*French*) a direction for the finding out of courses by Land, or Sea: also an old beaten souldier.

S A

Sabaoth, (from the Hebrew *Scabath*, to rest,) a celebration of the seventh day of the week as a day of rest among the Jews, in remembrance of Gods resting from the work of the Creation on that day; instead of which, the first day of the week, called the Lords day, hath been observed by Christians in remembrance of Christs resurrection.

Sabbatarians, those that observe the Jewish Sabbath.

Sabbatical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sabbath.

Sabellians, a sort of Hereticks; so called from *Sabellius* their first Author, they affirmed the Father, Son, and the Holy Ghost, to be one only person having three names.

Sable, (*French*) the colour black in Heraldry: also, a certain rich furre, taken from a *Russian* beast so called.

Sabrina, the name of a very fair and pleasant River, springing out of *Plinlimmon* Hills in *Wales*, and taking its course through *Shropshire*, *Worcestershire*, and severall other shires: it is vulgarly called *Severn*: see *Severn*.

To *Saburrate*, (*Lat.*) to ballast a ship with Gravell.

Sacerdotall, (*Lat.*) Priestly, belonging to a Priest.

Sacchus cum brochia, a service of finding a sack, and a broach, to the King by vertue of a Tenure for the use of his Army.

Sachem, a generall name for any great Prince, or Ruler, among the people of the *West-Indies*.

Sack, a measure of Wool containing 26 stone, and 14 pound.

Sacramental, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Sacrament, or Oath.

Sacrificial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Sacrifice, or holy offering.

Sacrilegious, (*Lat.*) committing Sacriledge, *i. e.* a robbing of Churches, or violating of holy things.

Sacristie, or *Sacrary*, (*Lat.*) a Vestry, a place, where the Priests Vestiments, and things belonging to the Church, are kept.

Sadducees, a Sect among the Jews; so called from *Sadock* their first Author; they denied the

tne being of Angels, and the Reiurrection of the body.

Safe conduct, ſee *Paſſe-port*.

Sagacity, (*Lat.*) quickneſſe of underſtanding, or apprehenſion, ſharpneſſe of Judgement, or wit.

Sagamore, a King, or ſuprem: Ruler among the *Indians*.

Sagbut, (*Span.*) a kind of Muſicall Inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a Trumpet.

Sagination, (*Lat.*) a cramming, or making fat.

Sagittal, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Arrow.

Sagittarius, one of the twelve ſigns of the *Zodiack*, ſee *Chiron*.

Sagittipotent, (*Lat.*) powerfull in darts, or arrows.

Saguntus, a Town of *Valentia*, a Province of *Spain*, now called *Morviedro*; ſituate upon the River *Ibero*; it was deſtroyed by *Hannibal* which was the cauſe of the ſecond *Punick* war.

Saker, a kind of Hawk, (called in Greek *Hiedax*, i.e. holy:) alſo a great piece of Ordnance.

Saie, a kind of ſtuff to make Cloaths of, called in *Spaniſh Saietta*.

St. Anthonies fire, ſee *Eryſipely*.

Salacity, (*Lat.*) wantonneſſe, or inclination to Venery; perhaps from *Salacia* a goddeſſe of the water, whom the ancients held to be the wife of *Neptune*, and that ſhe cauſed the fluctuation, or moving up and down of the Sea: alſo the ebbing and flowing of the Sea, was called by the *Romans* in old time, *Salicia*, and *Venilia*.

Salade, (*French*) a kind of Head-piece, or Helmet; called alſo, *Salet*.

Salamander, a kind of little beaſt like a Lizard, vulgarly believed to ſubſiſt in the hotteſt fire, and to quench it.

Salarie, (*Lat.*) a ſervants ſtipend, or wages; ſo called, as *Pliny* ſaith from *Sal*, i.e. *Salt*, both being alike neceſſary.

Salena, the ancient name of a Town in *Bedfordſhire*, now called *Salndy*, or *Sandy*.

Salebrous, (*Lat.*) rugged, rough, uneven.

Saliant, (*Lat.*) leaping, a term in Heraldry.

Saligot, (*French*) a Water-nut, or Caltrop.

Salii, the twelve Prieſts of *Mars* inſtituted by *Numa Pompilius*.

Marcus Livius Salinator, a famous Roman Captain, Conſul with *Claudius Nero*; he overcame *Aſdrubal*, in the ſecond *Punick* war.

Salique Law, a Law whereby the Crown of *France* cannot fall from the Lance to the Diſtaffe, *i. e.* cannot be inherited by women; it is ſo called, either from theſe words *Si aliqua*, often mentioned in the Law, (which as ſome ſay was made by *Pharamond*, others by *Philip* the fair;) or elſe from the River *Sala*, near unto which, the *Francks* anciently inhabited.

Salisbury, the chief City of *Wiltſhire*, riſen up out of the ruines of a very ancient Town called *Sorbiodunum*, and by vulgar Latiniſts *Sarum*, and *Sarisburia*; this place is famous for a ſtately Minſter, built here in the reign of King *Henry* the third, by *Richard Poor*, then Biſhop of *Salisbury*; this Cathedral hath as many windows as there are days in the year, as many Pillars as there are hours in a year; and the gates are anſwerable in number to the twelve months.

Salivation, (*Lat.*) a fluxing, or drawing humours out of the mouth by ſpittle.

Salligot, (*French*) a kind of fruit, called Water-nuts.

Sallow, (*Lat. Salix*) the Goats Willow-tree.

Sally, to iſſue out of a beſieged Town; from the *Spaniſh* word *Salir*.

Salmacis, a fountain of *Caria*, near *Halicarnaſſus*; ſo called from *Salmacis*, a Nymph, who falling in love with *Hermaphroditus*, the ſon of *Mercury* and *Venus*: when ſhe could by no other means draw him to her love, ſhe leapt into the fountain; and imbracing him, prayed unto the gods, that they might grow into one; whereupon they immediately became one perſon, having both Sexes: alſo, at the praiers of *Hermaphroditus*, the Fountain contracted this quality, that whoever entred into it, were transformed into both Sexes, and called *Hermaphrodites*.

Salmanaſar, ſee *Shalmaneſer*.

Salmoneus, a King of *Elis*, the ſon of *Eolus*, who aſpiring to be a god, drove his Chariot over a brazen bridge, which he had made, that he might imitate Thunder, at which *Jupiter* inraged, ſtruck him down to hell with a Thunderbolt.

Salomon, ſee *Solomon*.

Salſamentarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to ſalt things, Brine, or Pickle.

Salſure, (*Lat.*) a ſalting, ſeaſoning, or powdering.

Saltation, (*Lat.*) a dancing, or leaping.

Saltimbanco, (*Ital.*) a Mountebank, or Quack-ſalver.

Saltire, a Term in Heraldry, ſee *Sautoir*.

Salvatel Vein, ſee *Vein*.

Salubrity, (*Lat.*) wholſomeneſſe, or healthfulneſſe.

Salutatory, (*Lat.*) a place where people ſtand to ſalute great men.

Saluriferous, (*Lat.*) bringing health, or ſafety.

Samaria,

Samaria, a Country of *Palestine*, bordering upon *Judea*.

Sambenito, (*Span.*) a Coat of coorse sackcloth, in which Penitents are reconciled to the Church.

Sambuke, Musicall Instrument, called also a Dulcimer: also, a warlike Engine.

Samonds, the sir-name of a very ancient family of Barons, who heretofore had their chief habitation at *Brombam* in *Wiltshire*, they are styled in the Latin Records *de Sancto Amando*.

Samos, the name of two Islands, the one near *Ionia* over against *Ephesus*, sacred to *Juno*, anciently called *Parthenia*; the other in the Bay of *Ambraci*, over against *Epirus* anciently called *Cephalenia*.

Samothracia, an Island of the *Ægean* Sea, not far from *Thrace*, heretofore called *Dardania*.

Sampire, (*fœniculum marinum Gr.* Κρῖθμον) a plant which grows commonly upon rocky Clifs in the Sea: it is usually pickled and eaten for a dainty Sallad.

Samplar, corrupted from *Exemplar*, a pattern or copy.

Samson, or *Shimshon*, (*Hebr.*) *There the second time*, the Son of *Manoa*, he was indued from Heaven with invincible strength, and therewith performed wonderfull exploits against the *Philistines*, till at last he was betrayed into their hands, by his *Philistian* wife *Dalilah*; but in the end though a prisoner and his eyes put out, he slew more of them, than all the time of his life before, by pulling down the house of *Dagon* upon himself, and a vast multitude there assembled.

Samuel, or *Shemuel*, (*Hebr.*) *heard of God*, the Son of *Elkanah* and *Hannah*, he was by his Mother dedicated to God, and proved a great Prophet, and Judge in *Israel*, being appointed by God to anoint *Saul* King over that people, and after him *David*.

Sanable, (*Lat.*) to be healed or cured.

Sanballat, (*Hebr.*) *a bramble hid in secret*, a violent opposer of *Nehemiah*, and the Jew that went about the building of the City, and Temple of *Jerusalem*.

Sanchia, a Christian name of divers women; from the Latin word *Sancta* i. e. holy.

Sanctification, (*Lat.*) a sanctifying, hallowing, or making holy.

Sanctimony, or *Sanctity*, (*Lat.*) the profession of holiness.

Sanction, (*Lat.*) a decreeing, enacting, or establishing any decree, or Ordinance.

Sanctuary, (*Lat.*) a sanctified or holy place: also a place priviledged by the prince for the safeguard of offenders lives; founded upon the great reverence which the Prince beareth unto the place, whereunto he granteth such a priviledge.

Sanctum Sanctorum, the innermost and holiest place of the *Jews* Temple, where the Ark was kept.

Sandal, a kind of Pantofle, or slipper: also a pretious sort of *Indian* wood.

A *Sandapile*, *Lat.*) a Coffin, or Bier to carry dead bodies on.

Sandarach, a kind of red painting, otherwise called *Orpine*, or red *Arsenick*.

A *Sand-bag*, in Etching, or Graving, is that on which they use to turn their Plate.

Sanglant, (*French*) bloody, or imbrued with blood.

Sanglier, (*French*) a Bore of five years old.

Sanguin, or *Sanguineous*, (*Lat.*) full, or abounding with blood: also, of a complexion where that humour is prædominant: also, in Heraldry it is taken for a kind of ruddy, or murrey colour.

Sanguinolent, (*Lat.*) bloody, or cruel.

Sanguis Draconis, the Gum of the *Dragon-tree*, so called because of its red colour, it is used in painting as a colour, also in medicine for its vertue in stopping of fluxes.

Sanhedrim, (*Heb.*) the supream Counsell or Court of Judicature among the Jews, consisting of the High Priest, and 70 Seniors, or Elders, who were to consult about the greatest matters of the Common-wealth, both Ecclesiasticall, and Civill.

Sanjacks, the Governours of Cities among the Turks.

Sanicle, (*Sanicula*) an herb very effectual for the healing of wounds.

Sanity, (*Lat.*) health, soundness.

Sankfin, (from the French words *Sang*, i.e. blood; and *fine*; i. e. ended) a finall end of any lineall race, or descent of kindred.

Santalum, see *Sanders*.

Santons, Holy men among the *Turks*.

Saphena vein, see *vein*.

Saphick verse, a kind of verse consisting of a Trochee, Spondee, Dactyle, and two Trochee's, as *sedibus gaudens variis dolisque* and having at the end of every three verses an Adonic, which consists of a Dactyle, and a Spondee: as *Diva dolore*. This kind of verse was so called as been first invented by *Sapho* a famous Poetesse of *Mitylene*.

Saphire, a kind of Gem or pretious stone of an azure colour.

Sap-green, the condensate juice of the *Rhamnus* berry used among Diers, and Painters colours.

Sapidity, or *Sapor* (*Lat.*) savorinesse, well-seasonednesse, pleasantnesse, of taste, or savour.

Sapience, (*Lat.*) wildom, or prudence.

Sapphick, ſee *Saphick*.

Sarabaud, (*Ital.*) a kind of Leſſon, or Air in Muſick, going with a quick time.

Sarah, (*Hebr.*) Miſtreſs, or Dame, the Wife of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and by him in her old age the Mother of *Iſaac*: it is a frequent *Chriſtian* name of Women among us to this day.

Sarcaſm, (*Greek*) a bitter jeſt, ſcoff, or taunt: a Rhetorical figure uſing ſuch ſcoffs.

Sarcell, the pinion of a Hawk.

Sarcennet, a kind of thin Taffata.

Sarcination, (*Lat.*) a loading with packs, or fardels.

Sarcocolla, a certain kind of Gum ſo called becauſe of its admirable efficacy in healing of wounds, and filling them up with fleſh.

Sarcoma, (*Greek.*) a bunch of fleſh growing upon the noſe.

Sarcophage, (*Greek*) a certain ſtone wherein dead bodies being incloſed; do conſume away within a ſhort time; alſo, a Tomb, or Sepulchre.

Sarcotick, (*Greek*) breeding new fleſh.

Sarculation, (*Lat.*) a weeding, or plucking up of weeds, whence the time that Countreymen weed their Corn in, is vulgarly called Sarcling time.

Sardanapalus, the laſt King of *Aſſyria*; againſt whom for his luxury, and effeminacy, *Arbaces*, the Satrap of *Media*, and *Belochus* of *Babylon* rebelling, transferred the Empire to *Media*, and *Babylonia*. *Sardanapalus*, as ſoon as he ſaw himſelf in danger, threw himſelf and all his riches into a burning Pyre, which he built for that purpoſe.

Sardel, or *Sardine*, a kind of fiſh called a Pilcher.

Sardinia, an Iſland in the *Liguſtick* Ocean, ſo called from *Sardus* the ſon of *Hercules*, who planted himſelf here.

Sardonick laughter, an immoderate and deadly laughter, from the herb *Sardon*; which being eaten, cauſeth it.

Sardonyx, a kind of Gem, or pretious ſtone, of a dark or blackiſh colour; being alſo called a Corneol, or Onyx of *Sardinia*.

Sarmatia, a very large Country, reaching from the borders of *Germany* and the River *Viſtula*, as far as *Hircania*; and is divided into *Sarmatia Europæa*, and *Sarmatia Aſiatica*.

Sarmentitious, (*Lat.*) belonging to branches or twigs.

Sarpedon, a King of *Lycia*, he was the ſon of *Jupiter* by *Laodamia*, the daughter of *Bellerophon*, and going to help the *Trojans*, was killed by *Patroclus*, and carried out of the field by *Apollo*, at *Jupiter's* command.

Sarplar, or *Serplath*, a quantity of wool, conſiſting of eighty Tod, each Tod being two ſtone, and each ſtone fourteen pound.

A *Sarſe*, a Sieve of hair.

Sarſaparilla, (*Smilax, Peruviana.*) a plant growing in *Peru*, and *Virginia*, of great uſe in gouts, and veneriall diſtempers. It is vulgarly called *Prickly-Bindweed*.

Saſſafras, a ſort of plant brought from *Florida*, and other parts of the *Weſt-Indies* and moſt uſed among us for Agues venerial and hydropicall diſtempers, it is vulgarly called Ague-tree.

Satanical, belonging to Satan *i. e.* the Devill, from the Hebrew word *Sitnath*, i.e. hatred.

It *Sate me ſore*, (old word) it touch't me greatly.

Satellite, (*Lat.*) a Yeoman of the guard: alſo, a catch-pole.

Satiety, (*Lat.*) fulneſs, glutting; whence ſatiation, a filling, or cloying.

Satiſdation, (*Lat.*) a putting in Bayl, or Surety.

Satiſfaction, (*Lat.*) a ſatisfying, or making amends: alſo a taking great content, or pleaſure, in any thing.

Satorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to ſowing, or ſowers.

Satrap, (*Greek*) a title anciently given to the chief Governour of any Province, under the King of *Perſia*.

Saturity, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Satiety*.

Saturnalian, Feaſts, certain ſolemn Feaſts and ſacrifices celebrated yearly among the ancient *Romans* on the 16th. day of *December*, in honour of their God *Saturn*, ſome ſay they were inſtituted in the year of *Rome*, 257, and ſolemniz'd for the ſpace of 5 days together: others ſay they were a long time before both in *Greece* and *Italy*.

Saturn, an ancient heathen Deity, the ſon of *Cœlus*, and *Veſta*, who married his Siſter *Ops* and cut off the Genital members of his Father *Cœlus*, and threw them into the Sea, out of the froth of which ſprung *Venus*, from thence called *Aphodrite*. He ſought to devour all his male children, wherefore *Ops* as ſoon as ſhe was delivered of *Jupiter*, and *Juno* at a birth, ſhe gave him inſtead of *Jupiter*, a great ſtone wrapt up in ſwadling-clouts, which he devoured; next, ſhe brought forth *Neptune*, whom ſhe concealed, as alſo *Pluto*, and *Glaucus*, whom ſhe had at a birth; He was overthrown by his brother *Titan*, who made war againſt him for the Kingdome, and ſhut up him and his wife in priſon, whence he was delivered by his ſon *Jupiter*, againſt whom alſo

also making war himself, he was driven out of his Kingdome, and fled into *Italy* to *Janus*, whom he taught husbandry, and the use of the Vine. *Saturn* is also the name of one of the seven Planets, the slowest in motion and of melancholliest influence: also, amongst Chymists, it is taken for Lead.

Saturnia, or the line of *Saturn* in *Chiromancy*, that line which ascends through the middle of the *Vola* to the *Tuberculum* of the middle finger, which line if it be cut and parted is called *Via combusta* or the *burnt way*.

Satyre, (from *Satyrus*) a certain deity of the Wood, much spoken of by ancient Poets, resembling in the upper part of their bodies the shape of a man, in the lower part of a Goat; and being all over hairy.

Satyrical, (*Lat.*) bitter, invective, taunting, or scoffing; (from *Satyra* a kind of sharp and invective Poem, full of taunting expressions, against any person or thing.)

Satyriasis, see *Priapismus*.

Sauciation, (*Lat.*) a wounding.

Saucidge, (in *French Saciſſe*) a kind of Pudding made of meat chopped very small.

Savine, (*Lat. Savina*, or *Sabina*,) a kind of herb so called as some think, because it was had in great Veneration among the *Sabines*, an ancient people of *Italy*.

Saul, (*Hebr.*) *asked*, *lent*, or a *grave*, the son of *Kish*, and the first King of *Israel*, who being overcome in a great battel against the *Philistines*, fell upon his own sword.

Saultoir, or *Sautoir*, (*French*) a Term in Heraldry, being a figure resembling Saint *Andrews Crosse*.

Saunders, a sort of East Indian Plant whose root is much used in medicine. It is called in Latin *Santatum*, and it is of three sorts *viz. Album Rubrum* and *Citrinum*.

Savory, (*Thimbra Saturia*) an herb of *Mercury*, of very great use in medicine.

Saws, (old word) sayings.

Saxony, a Country of *Germany* lying between the Rivers *Albis*, and *Rhine*, whose inhabitants anciently under the conduct of their Queen *Angela*, vanquisht *Britany*, and called it *England*.

Saxifrage, (from the Latin *Saxum* i. e. a stone, and *frangere*, i.e. to break) a kind of herb so called, because it breaks the stone in the kidney.

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Scabious, (*Lat.*) scabby, or mangy. Also an herb called in Latin *Scabiosa*.

Scabrous, (*Lat.*) rough, rugged, unpolished.

Scavitie, (*Lat.*) left-handedness, unluckiness.

Scavola, see *Mutius*.

Scalary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Scale or ladder; but in Geometry, Scale is also taken for a measure proportionable to the draught.

Scalion, a kind of plant otherwise called an Onion, or Chibbol, or young Cive.

Scaldis, a River of the low-Countries running by *Antwerpe*, called in Dutch *Scheldt*.

Scallop, (*Span. Chalupe*) a ship-boat, called also a Shallop: also a kind of fish called in Latin *Pecten*.

Scallop-shell, a Figure which in Coats of Armes is frequently given to Military persons.

Scalp, the hairy part of the head, which encompasseth the skull; it is called in Greek *Pericranium*.

Scalper, or *Scalping-Iron*, (from the Latin *Scalpere*, i. e. to scrape or scratch) a Chirurgious Instrument to scrape, or cleanse wounds withall.

Scamander, see *Xanthus*,

Scammoni, a kind of herb, otherwise called Purging Bind weed.

Scandalous, (*Lat.*) giving scandall, i.e. offence, ill example, or occasion of other mens sinning.

Scandalum Magnatum, signifieth in common Law a wrong done to any of the Nobles of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earles, &c.

Scanderbeg, a name attributed to *George Castriot*, the son of *John Castriot* Prince of *Epirus* and *Abania*. Who having been brought up by *Amurath* the second, the Turkish Emperour, at last caused *Epirus*, and *Macedonia* to revolt, and valiantly kept *Croia*, against a mighty power of the Turks, which caused *Amurath* to die raging mad.

Scandia, or *Scandinavia*, a great Island in the North Ocean, near adjoyning to the Continent of *Russia*, it was anciently called *Beltia*, or *Basilia*.

Scansion, (*Lat.*) the scanning or proveing of a verse according to the true number of feet.

Scapular, (*Latin*) belonging to the shoul-

ders; whence a Scapulary, a Monks-hood, or Cowl reaching down to the ſhoulders.

Scar, an old word, ſignifying a ſteep Rock, whence *Scarborow* Caſtle in *York-ſhire* is denominated, as it were a Burgh upon the Scar, or ſteep Rock.

Scarabee, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fly commonly called a Beetle.

Scarf, a term in Navigation, when the end of one timber is let into the other very cloſe and even, or as they term it, wood and wood.

Scarification, (*Lat.*) a launcing of a ſore, or making an inciſion.

Scariole, a kind of herb, otherwiſe called broad-leaved Endive.

Scrape, a Term in Fortification, the ſlopeneſs of the wall; alſo in Heraldry it is the reſemblance of a ſcarf worn by Commanders in the field, being a half bend born from the ſiniſter ſide.

To *Scathe*, to hurt, from the Dutch word *Schaed*, i. e. damage.

Scaturiginous, (*Lat.*) overflowing, or running over.

Scavage, or *Shewage*, a kind of Toll, or cuſtom, exacted of Merchants by Mayors or Bayliffs of Towns, for wares ſhewed to be ſold within their Precincts, which are forbidden by Statute.

Scavenger, (from the Dutch word *Scoven*, i. e. to pare away) an Officer that makes clean the ſtreets, and pares away the dirt.

Scedaſus, a certain rich *Bœotian*, whoſe two daughters, *Hippone*, and *Mileſia*, were raviſhed in his abſence, and afterwards thrown into a Well and drowned, whereupon he killed himſelf for grief.

Sceleton, (*Greek*) the whole ſtructure of the bones of a mans body; the Fleſh, Veins, and Muſcles, being taken away.

Scellum, or *Schellum*, (*Dutch*) a Rogue, Villain, or Vagabond.

Scenical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſcene, *i. e.* the changing of perſons in every Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy: alſo the forepart of a Stage, or Theater.

Scenography, (*Lat.*) a term in proſpective; the modell, or deſcription of a Scene, or any work preſented with its ſhadows.

Sceptical, (*Greek*) contemplative, whence *Scepticks* are a ſort of Philoſophers, who only conſider and contemplate of things, without determining any thing.

Sceptiferous, (*Latin.*) bearing a Scepter.

Schediaſm, (*Greek*) a ſudden invention.

Schedule, (*Lat.*) a little leaf, bill, or ſcrowl of paper.

Scheme, (*Greek*) the form, or outward draught of any thing.

Schеſis, (*Greek*) a kind of Rhetorical figure mentioned by *Ruffinianus*, and called in Latin *Adfictio*.

Schirius, a hard ſwelling without pain, yet not without ſenſe.

Schiph, (*Lat. Schopha*,) a ſhip-boat; whence Schipper, or Scipper, a Sea-man, or Mariner.

Schiſm, (*Greek*) a cleaving, rending, or dividing in two; but more peculiarly a diviſion, or ſeparation in the Church, cauſed by a diſſenting in opinion.

Schiſmatical, inclining to Schiſm.

Scholaſtick, (*Greek*) belonging to a School, or Schollar.

Scholiaſt, (*Greek*) a Writer of a *Scholie*, i. e. a ſhort expoſition upon any Author.

Sciagraph, (*Greek*) a Platform, or deſcription of a houſe, with the contrivance of every room.

Sciater, (*Lat.*) a certain inſtrument made uſe of for the better deſigning out the ſituation of a City.

Sciatica, (*Lat.*) the Gout in the hip.

Science, (*Lat.*) knowledge, skill, or learning.

Scilceſter, a Town in *Northumberland*, by ſome thought to have been the ſame with that, which in old time was called *Cilurnum*; here *Ethwald*, King of the *Northumbers*, was treacherouſly murthered by *Sigga* a Nobleman.

Scintillation, (*Lat.*) a ſparkling.

Scioliſt, (*Lat.*) one that maketh much ſtir with a little knowledge, a ſmatterer in learning.

Sciomanty, (*Greek*) a divining by ſhadows.

Scion, (from the Latin word *Scindere*, i. e. to divide) a graffe, or tender ſhoot.

Scipio, the name of ſeveral famous Romans, as *Scipio Africanus*, the ſon of *Cornelius*; he overthrew the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, taking new *Carthage*; afterwards wafting over his Army into *Africa*, he utterly defeated *Hannibal* in a mighty battel. *Scipio Aemilianus* the adopted ſon of *Africanus*, who demoliſh'd new *Carthage*, and *Numantia* in *Spain*, and was killed by a conſpiracy of the *Gracchi*. *Scipio Naſica*, a man very eloquent, skilfull in the Law, and much beloved of the people, by whom he was called *Corculum*, *Scipio*, the Father-in-Law of *Pompey* the Great, firſt ſucceſſefull, afterwards unfortunate in the wars againſt *Cæſar*.

Scire facias, a Writ Judicial, to call a man to ſhew a cauſe unto the Court from which it

is

is ſent, why execution of a judgement paſſed, ſhould not be made.

Sciron, a famous Pirat about *Megara*, who was ſlain by *Theſeus*.

Scirrhous, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Schirrus*, i. e. a hard ſwelling in the body without pain.

Sciſſure, (*Lat.*) a cutting, cleaving, or dividing aſunder.

Scitament, (*Lat.*) a pleaſant witty paſſage in diſcourſe.

Sclavonia, a Countrey joyning Weſtward upon the *Adriatick* Sea, divided into *Iſtria*, *Carinthia*, *Croatia*, *Carnia*, and *Martia*; *Sclavonia* is vulgarly called *Widiſhmark*.

Scolopender, (*Greek*) a kind of venemous Worm, by ſome called an Earwig: alſo a certain fiſh, which having ſwallowed a hook, vomiteth up her entrails; and, rid of it, ſucketh them in again.

Scom, (*Greek*) a mocking, ſcoffing, or ſcurrilous jeſt.

Sconſe, (*Dutch*) a Term in Fortification, a Block-houſe, or chief Fortreſſe, whence Metaphorically it is taken for the head.

Scopulous, (*Lat.*) Rocky, full of Rocks.

Scorbutical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Scorbute*, i. e. a diſeaſe called, the Scurvey.

Scordium, a kind of Herb, growing plentifully in *Cambridg-ſhire*, called in Engliſh *Water-Germander*.

Scorpion, a kind of venemous Serpent: alſo the name of one of the twelve Signes of the Zodiack: alſo, a kind of warlike Engine.

Scorpion-graſſe, (*Scorpidos Myoſitis*) a ſort of Herb reſiſting the poyſon of Vipers.

Scot, and *Lot*, a cuſtomary contribution laid upon all ſubjects, according to their ability: *Eſcot*, ſignifying in French a *Symbole*, ſhot, or reckoning.

Scotale, where an Officer doth keep an Alehouſe without the Forreſt, under colour of his Office from Scot and Ale. *i. e.* paying the ſhot for Ale.

Scotomy, (*Greek*) a Vertigo, or dizzineſſe in the head, which cauſeth a dimneſſe in the eyes.

Scovel, ſee *Malkin*.

Scout, (in Dutch *Schowt*) an Officer of an Army appointed to diſcover an Enemies deſigns.

Screation, (*Lat.*) a ſpitting.

Screkingham, a Town in *Lincoln-ſhire*, where *Alfrick* the ſecond Earl of *Leiceſter* was ſlain by *Hubba*, a *Dane*.

Scribe, (*Lat.*) a Writer, Notary, or Scriverner; alſo, an Expounder of the Law among the Jews.

Scriptorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to Writing, or Writers.

Scrophula, (*Greek*) the Kings Evill, ſo called, becauſe it comes in the ſcrophulous parts of the neck.

Scruple, or *Scrupuloſity*, (*Lat.*) a doubting, or niceneſſe in the point of conſcience: alſo Scruple is the third part of a dram, *i. e.* ſeven grains and a half, *Troy*-weight.

Scrutation, (*Lat.*) a ſearching or inquiring.

Scrutiny, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Sculpture, (*Lat.*) a graving, or carving.

Scumber, (a Term in Hunting) the dung of a Fox.

Scuppers, in Navigation, are little holes cloſe by all the Decks through the ſhips, where the water runs out, when the Decks are waſhed, or when you pump.

Scupper-leathers, or nailed over thoſe holes to keep out the Sea, Scupper-nailes are little and ſhort with broad heads, made purpoſely to naile theſe leathers, and the coates of Maſts and Pumps.

Scurrility, (*Lat.*) offenſive jeſting, or ſcoffing.

Scurvy-graſſe, (*Lat. Cochlearia*,) an herb ſo denominated for its particular vertue in healing the *Scorbute*, vulgarly called the *Scurvy*.

Scut, (a Term in Hunting) the tayl of a Hare, or Cony.

Scutchion, ſee *Eſcutchion*: alſo the bud of a Tree, cut off for inoculation.

Scutiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a ſhield, or buckler.

Scuttle, a ſquare hole cut through the hatch, or deck of a ſhip, to go down by, into any room.

Scyld, (*Saxon*) debt, or default.

Scylla, the daughter of *Niſus*, King of *Megara*, which being beſieged by *Minos*, King of *Creet*, was betrayed into his hands by *Scylla*, who falling in love with *Minos*, cut off her father's Purple lock (upon which the fate of the City depended) and ſent it to him, but afterwards ſeeing her ſelf deſpiſed, and dying for grief, ſhe was turned into a Partridge, and *Niſus* into a Hawk: Alſo the daughter of *Phorcus*, who falling in love with *Glaucus*, was envied by *Circe*, who poiſoning, the water wherein ſhe uſed to bathe her ſelf, the lower part of her body became altogether like the grinning of dogs; whereupon ſhe threw her ſelf head long down the next Præcipice, and was transformed to a Rock over againſt *Cabrybdis*.

Scyllus,

Scyllas, one ſo skilful in diving, that he regained a great quantity of Gold and ſilver, which had been loſt in a ſhipwrack.

Scymeter, ſee *Semitar*.

Scythia, the moſt Northern Country of the world, divided into *Europea*, and *Aſiatica*; it was called from *Scythes* the ſon of *Hercules*, by one that was half a woman, and half a viper; it is at this day called *Tartarick*.

Scytale, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſecret way of writing: alſo a kind of Serpent: alſo a field-Mouſe, called an Ermin or a ſhrew.

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Sea-holly, (*Lat. Eryngium*) an Herb influenc't by *Venus*, and inciting to manhood in *Venus's* war.

Seals, (a term in Hunting) ſee *Buttons*.

Seaſen, is a rope by which the Boat rides by the Ships ſide.

Seaſing, in Navigation, is to bind ropes faſt with ſmall rope-yarn.

Seaſnaple, a kind of ſhell-fiſh, called in Latin *Chochlea Veneris*, i.e. *Venus* ſhell.

Seax, a kind of ſword anciently in uſe among the *Saxons*.

Sebaſto-crator, (*Greek*) a great Officer in the ancient *Conſtantinople*-Empire; from *Sebaſtos*, i. e. Honourable, and *Crator*, powerfull.

St. *Sebaſtians*, a Town built by the *Portugheſe*, at the mouth of the Bay of the River *Janeico*, in *Braſil*, being fortified with four ſtrong Bulwarks.

Sebaſtian, a proper name, ſignifying in Greek, Reverend, or Majeſtical.

Sebeſten, a kind of *Aſſyrian* plumb, called in Greek *Myxaria*.

Secandunum, the ancient name of a Town in *Warwick-ſhire*, now called *Seckington*, where *Athelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, was in a Civil war ſlain by *Beared*, who uſurped the Kingdom, was ſoon after ſlain himſelf by *Offa*.

Secant, (a Term in Geometry) is a line drawn from the Center through one extream of the giving Arch, till it meet with the Tangent raiſed from the Diameter, at the other extream.

Secation, (*Lat.*) a cutting.

Seceſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſeparating ones ſelf, a departing from any ſide, a revolting.

Seclufion, (*Lat.*) a ſhutting forth, a putting out of dores.

A *Second* in ſurveying, is the tenth part of a prime, and contains one inch, and 49. of 50. parts of an inch, alſo the 60th part of a minute, as a minute is a degree.

Second-Deliverance, a Writ that lyeth after the return of Cattle replevied; for the replevying of the ſame Cattel again, by reaſon of ſome default in the party that replevied.

Secondary, (*Lat.*) the ſecond man in any place; he, who is next to any Chief Officer, as Secondary of the Fine-Office, *&c.*

Secondine, (*Lat.*) the after birth or skin, wherein an Infant is wrapt, while it is in the womb.

Sectary, (*Lat.*) one of a Sect, a follower of new opinions in matters of Religion.

Section, (*Lat.*) a cutting, or dividing: alſo, a certain diviſion in a Chapter.

Sector, a Mathematical inſtrument, conſiſting of two right lines, containing an Angle at the Center, and of the circumference aſſumed by them.

Secular, (*Lat.*) belonging to an age, or the ſpace of an hundred years; whence ſecular playes were certain Games among the *Romans* performed every hundred years: alſo a ſecular Prieſt, one who is converſant in the world, and not tyed to a monaſtical life.

Secundary, ſee *Secondary*.

Secundation, (*Lat.*) a ſecunding, forwarding, or making proſperous.

Securiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a hatchet, or axe.

Sedation, (*Latin.*) a quieting, or aſſwaging.

Sedentaria, (*Lat.*) ſitting much, ſtudious, unactive.

Sediment, (*Lat.*) the dregs, or lees of any thing, ſetling or ſinking down to the bottom.

Sedition, (*Lat.* as it were *ſeorſum itio*, i. e. a going apart) a ſtirring up to rebellion or diſcord, a raiſing a faction, or mutiny.

Seduction, (*Lat.*) a ſeducing, or leading out of the right way.

Sedulity, (*Lat.*) diligence.

See (old word) a Seat.

Seeling, in Navigation, is the ſudden tumbling of a ſhip to one ſide, or other, when the wave of the Sea is paſt from under her.

Segmentation, (*Lat.*) a dividing into *Segments*, i. e. ſmall parts, or pieces of any thing.

Segnity, (*Lat.*) ſluggiſhneſſe, or ſloth.

Segregation, (*Lat.*) as it were a ſetting apart from the flock, a ſevering, or parting.

Sejant, (*French*) ſitting upright, a term in Heraldry, wherein any beaſt in a poſture of ſitting is ſo blaſoned.

Sejanus,

Sejanus, a great Favourite of *Tiberius* the Roman Emperour, of whom he was ſo highly eſteemed; that he had the chief management of State-affairs, yet at laſt by reaſon of his pride and ambition, he came to a miſerable end.

Seignorage, (*French*) a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth allowance for gold and ſilver, brought in the Maſſe to the Exchange for Coin.

Seigniory, (*French*) dominion, or Juriſdiction: alſo a Mannor, or Lordſhip.

Seimours, the ſirname of an ancient and honourable Family, ſtyled in Latin Records *de Sancto Mauro*, in whom continue to this day the titles of *Viſcount Beauchamp*, and Marquis of *Hartford*.

Seiſin, in common-law is the poſſeſſion of Lands, or Inheritance.

Seiſing, in Faulconry, is ſpoken of a Hawk taking any thing in her feet and holding it faſt.

Sejunction, (*Lat.*) a ſevering, or putting aſunder.

Seker, (old word) in like manner.

Sela, or *Selah*, an Hebrew word, uſed in ſeverall of *Davids* Pſalms; being as ſome think, a pauſe or reſting time in Muſick.

Sele-graving, a Term in Sculpture, or the art of graving being that which is done in ſteel or copper, that which is done in wood, is called graving in flat-ſtich.

Selenite, a certain ſtone wherein there is a white ſpot, which increaſeth and decreaſeth; according to the courſe of the Moon.

Selenographie, (*Greek*) a deſcription of the Moon.

Seleucus, one of the Captains of *Alexander* the Great, who after *Alexander*'s death poſſeſſed himſelf of *Syria*, where he reigned twenty years:

Self-heal, (*Lat. Prunella*) an excellent Herb for wounds whether inward or outward.

Selimus, the ninth Emperour of the *Turks*, who added *Ægypt* and *Arabia* to the *Turkiſh* Empire.

Selion, a ridge of land lying between two furrows.

Sellander, a kind of diſeaſe in a horſe.

Sellengers, contracted from *Saint Legers*, a ſirname of great note and antiquity, ſtyled in Latin Records *de Sancto Leodegaria*.

Sellaria, (*Lat.*) a place where Benches, or Forms are ſet.

Sem, or *Shem*, (*Hebr.*) a Name or Renowned, one of *Noah*'s three ſons whom ſome think to be the ſame with *Melchiſedech*.

Semblance, (*French*) a likeneſſe, ſeeming, or outward appearance.

Sembrief, in Muſick, is a note containing half the quantity of the *Brief*, ſee *Brief*.

Semele, the daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes*, who being got with Child by *Jupiter* brought forth *Bacchus*.

Semi-cupium, a half bath, or one that reaches up to the Navil.

Sementation, (*Latin*) a bringing forth ſeed.

Semicircular, (*Lat.*) in faſhion of a half Circle.

Semicolon, a half Colon, or Member, being a point in writing; or printing, thus marked (;)

Semidiameter, half a Diameter, or line drawn upon a Circular Superficies from ſome one point of the Circumference to the Center.

Semidole, (*Lat.*) a pipe, or meaſure containing half a Tun.

Seminary, (*Lat.*) a ſeed-plot, or Nurſery of young Plants; it is alſo Metaphorically taken for a School, or Colledge, which is a Nurſery of learning.

Semination, or *Sementation*, (*Lat.*) a ſowing, or bringing forth ſeed.

Seminifical, (*Lat.*) producing ſeed for generation.

Semipedal, (*Lat.*) conſiſting of half a foot in meaſure.

Semi-quadrat, an Aſpect conſiſting of 45. Degrees.

Semiquaver, a note in Muſick containing half the Quaver.

Semiquintile, an Aſpect conſiſting of 36. Degrees.

Semiramis, a famous Queen of the *Aſſyrians* the wife firſt of *Menon prafect* of *Syria*, afterward of *Ninus*, whom ſhe made away, and ſucceeded in the Kingdom; ſhe much inlarged the bounds of her Empire, and built a wall of Brick about the City of *Babylon*, and as ſome ſay, ſhe died in an expedition into *India*, againſt *Staurobates*.

Semitar, or *Scymitar*, a kind of a ſhort *Perſian* ſword, being alſo much in uſe among the *Turks*.

Sempiternal, (*Lat.*) everlaſting, perpetuall, or without end.

Semuncial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Semunce, *i. e.* half an ounce.

Sena, a purging Plant which growing in *Syria*, and *Arabia*, is tranſported hither from *Alexandria*, there is a Baſtard *Sena* called *Colutea*.

Senacherib, (*Hebr.*) the Bramble of deſtruction, a King of *Aſſyria*, who made war

againſt

against *Hezekiah* King of *Judah*, at whose prayer his army was destroyed by an Angell of God, and returning home was slain in the house of God *Nisroch* by his sons *Adrameleck*, and *Sharezer*.

Senatorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Senatour, or to a Senate, *i.e.* a supream Councill of a Nation, a Parliament.

Sendal, (*French*) a kind of *Cyprus* silk, Greek *Sidon*.

Seneca, a famous Philosopher born in *Corduba*, a City of *Andalusia*, a Province of *Spain*; he caused himself to bleed to death, for fear of *Nero* who was his Schollar.

Seneschal, or *Seneschal*, (*French*) a Marshall, or Steward.

Senescent, (*Lat.*) growing old, waining.

Sengreen, a kind of herb, otherwise called Houseleek, in Latin *Sedum*; also *Semper vivum*, i.e. alwayes green, and *Barba jovis*.

Senie, the leaf of a medicinable herb which purgeth cholerick, and melancholick humours, see *Sena*.

Senjour, (*Lat.*) Elder.

Sensiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing sense or feeling.

Sensory, (*Lat.*) an Organ of the sense.

Sensuality, (*Lat.*) a pleasing, or indulging to the sense, a satisfying the carnall appetite.

Sententious, (*Lat.*) full of sentences, *i.e.* grave, or wise sayings.

Sentiment, (*French*) sensiblenes, apprehension: also passion, or a tender feeling of the effects of love. *Cleopatra*-

Sentinell, (*French*) a Military Scout, or Watch-man, from the Latin *Sentire*, i.e. to perceive, because he is to perceive and look narrowly into the enemies designs.

Servie, a certain Plant called in Latin *Sinapis*, of whose seed mustard is made.

Separation, (*Lat.*) a setting apart, a putting asunder: also when two planets have been in partile Aspect, or conjunction, and part from it: also the same Rhetorical figure which in Greek is called *Diastole*, see *Diastole*.

Separatory, (*French*) a Chyrurgions Instrument, wherewith to pick splinters of bones out of a wound.

Sepiment, (*Latin.*) a Fence, Pale, or Hedge.

Seplasiary, (*Lat.*) a compounder, or seller of sweet Ointments; also a nice effeminate man.

Seposition, (*Lat.*) a setting apart, a putting asunder.

September, so called, being the seventh month from *March*.

Septempedal, (*Lat.*) containing seven foot in measure.

Septenary, (*Lat.*) the number 7.

Septennial, (*Lat.*) of seven years space.

Septentrional, (*Lat.*) belonging to the North.

Septimestre, (*Lat.*) of seven moneths space.

Septuagenary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the number of seventy.

Septuagesimal, (*Lat.*) the same; also belonging to *Septuegesime* Sunday.

The *Septuagint Translation of the Bible*, the most Originall and authentick Translation of it by the seventy Elders of the *Jews* at the appointment of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, King of *Ægypt*.

Septuncial, (*Lat.*) containing seven ounces.

Sepulchral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sepulchre, or Grave.

Sepulture, (*Lat.*) a burying, or interring in the ground.

Sequele, (*Lat.*) a following, a conclusion, or consequence of any thing.

Sequence, (*Lat.*) a following of things in order, one just after another.

Sequestration, (*Lat.*) a separating a thing in controversie from the possession of both those that contend for it. But it is now commonly taken for a seizing upon the rents of Delinquents estates, for the use of the Common-wealth.

Seraglio, (*Ital.*) the Grand Signiors Palace at *Constantinople*.

Serain, (*French*) the fresh evening air: also a mildew or damp vapour.

Seraph, a Turkish coin of gold.

Seraphical, celestial, bright, divine; like a Seraphim, or one of the highest order of Angels.

Seraphis, a kind of Serpent anciently worshipt by the *Ægyptians*.

Sercil feathers in a Hawk, are those that are called Pinions in other Fowl.

Sere, a Term in Falconry for the yellow between the Beak and Eyes.

Serenade, (*French*) an evening song, sung by a Lover under his mistresses window.

Serenity, (*Lat.*) clearnes of the sky, fair weather.

Serge, a kind of woollen cloth, called in Italian, *Sargia*; in Dutch, *Rasch*.

Sergeanty, see Petty *Sergeanty*, and Grand *Sergeanty*.

Sergreant, a Griffin so termed in Heraldry.

Sericated, clothed in Silk, which is called in Latin *Sericum*.

Series (*Lat.*) an order, row.

Sermoci-

Sermocination, (*Lat.*) communing, or holding a diſcourſe.

Serofity, (*Lat.*) the thinner or wateriſh part of the maſſe of bloud.

Serotine, (*Lat.*) late, done about the evening-time.

Serpentary, a kind of herb called vipers graſſe.

Serpentine, (*Lat.*) belonging to Serpents or ſnakes; whence Serpentine verſes, thoſe that begin and end with the ſame word.

Serpet a kind of basket.

Serred, (*Lat.*) ſawed: alſo (from the French *Serre*) compact, joyned cloſe together.

Sertorius, a famous Roman Captain, who took part with *Marius* and *Cinna*: after *Scilla*, returning from the *Mithridatick* War had got poſſeſſion of *Rome*, he fled into *Spain*, and being choſen Captain by the *Luſitanians*, overthrew the Romans in ſeveral battels; at laſt having ſtoutly defended himſelf againſt *Pompey*, he was ſlain by *Perpenna* as he ſate at Supper. *Diana* is ſaid to have attended him in all his deſigns, in the form of a *Hart*.

Servile, (*Lat*) belonging to a ſervant, ſlaviſh; whence Servitude, ſlavery, or thraldom.

Serviteur, (*French*) a Serving-man, or Waiter: alſo a poor Scholler in the Univerſity.

Seſelie, (*Greek*) a kind of plant, otherwiſe called *Hart-wort*.

Seſoſtris, a king of *Ægypt*, the ſon of *Maris*, he indeavoured to make a navigable River out of the *Mediterranian* into the *Red* Sea.

Seſquipedal, or *Seſquipedalian*, (*Latin.*) containing a foot and a half in meaſure.

Seſquitertian, (*Lat.*) containing a third part over and above another thing.

Seſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſitting; Seſſions are more particularly taken for a quarterly ſitting of Juſtices in Court upon their Commiſſion.

Seſterce, (*Lat.*) an ancient Coin among the Romans, containing four *Denarii*, which value about a half-penny of our money; the *Seſterce* was commonly marked with this Character *H. S.*

Seſtain, (*French*) a ſtanza conſiſting of ſix verſes.

Set-bolts, in navigation are pieces of iron uſed for forcing the works and planks of the ſhip together.

Sethim, ſee *Sittim*.

Setigerous, (*Lat.*) bearing briſtles.

Setterwort, a kind of herb ſo called from ſettering, *i.e.* curing of cattel.

To *ſet taught* the ſhrouds, in the Navigators Dialect, is to make them ſtiffer when they are too ſlack.

Settfoil or *Tormentil*, (*Lat.*) Tormentilla, Heptaphillum, *Sellaria*, a very effectual herb to ſtop all fluxes of bloud and humours.

Setting-down, in faulconry, is when a Hawk is put into the Mew.

Sett-wall, a kind of herb growing neat walls; called alſo *Valerian*.

Severance, in Common Law, is the ſingling of two or more, that joyn in one Writ.

Severians, a kind of Heriticks that condemned Marriage and eating of fleſh.

Severity, (*Lat.*) gravity, ſtrictneſs, ſourneſſe, or auſtereneſs.

Severn, a famous River of *England*, in Latin *Sabrina*; ſo denominated, as *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* affirmeth from a Virgin ſo called, who was here drowned by the means of her Stepmother, *Guendolene*.

Sevocation, (*Lat.*) a calling aſide, a drawing a-part.

Sewer, he that cometh before the meat of any great Perſonage, and placeth it upon the Table: alſo a gutter, which carrieth into the Sea, or into any River.

Sewed, in Navigation, is when the water is gon, and the ſhip lies dry. Sewed a head, is when her head only lies dry.

Sewel, a term in Hunting, being a thing ſet to keep a Deer out of any place.

Sexageſm Sunday, the Sunday before Shrove-Teuſday.

Sexennial, (*Lat.*) of ſix years continuance.

Sextant, (*Lat.*) a kind of coin of a very ſmall value: alſo a weight of two ounces, by ſome called *Obolus*.

Sextari, (*Lat.*) an ancient Romans meaſure, containing in liquid things ſomewhat more than a pint, in dry things 24. ounces, or two pound Roman, a pound and a half *Aver du pois*.

Sexten, contract from *Sacriſtan*, an Officer that looks to the Church, and keeps the Prieſts Veſtments.

Sextile, (*Lat.*) the month *Auguſt*, being the ſixth from *March*; or an aſpect conſiſting of ſixty degrees, thus character'd *.

Sextule, (*Lat.*) the ſixth part of an ounce: alſo a Land-meaſure.

Sextuple, (*Lat.*) ſix-fold, or containing any any thing ſix times over.

S H

Shadrach, (*Hebr.*) *a little tender dug*, the name of one of the three children (mentioned in *Daniel*) who being caſt into the fiery furnace, were miraculouſly preſerved.

Shallop, ſee *Scallop*.

Shafment, a kind of meaſure containing an hand breadth.

Shaftsbury, a Town in *Dorſet-ſhire*, ſo called from the Church's Spire-ſteeple, ſuch as they anciently termed Scheafts, in Latin *Septonia*. This place is famous for *Aquila* (ſome ſay a reall Eagle, others a Prophet ſo called) who foretold that the *Britiſh* Empire, after the *Saxons* and the *Normans* ſhould return again.

Shamgar, (*Hebr.*) *Deſolation of the ſtranger*, the ſon of *Anath*, he judged *Iſrael* after *Ehud*, and ſlew ſix hundred *Philiſtines* with an Ox goad.

Shamois, ſee *Chamois*.

Shamſheer, a kind of Sword among the *Perſians* ſomewhat like a Scymitar

Shank-painter, in Navigation, is a ſhort Chain faſtened under the foremaſts ſhrouds with a bolt to the ſhips ſides, and at the other end a rope to make faſt the Anchor to the Bow.

Shapournet, a term in Heraldry, being a reſemblance of that kind of hood, which in *French* is called *Chaperon*.

Shareer, (*Hebr.*) a Treaſurer, ſee *Senacherib*.

Shaſh, ſee *Turbant*.

Shaw, (*Perſian*) a King.

Shawh-Zawdeh, the Grand Signior's ſon; the word ſignifieth in the *Perſian* tongue a King's ſon.

Shearing, in Navigation is to keep the boat by a Cheſtrope from ſwinging to and fro.

Sheats, in Navigation, are ropes bent to the Clewes of all ſails, the ſheat-anchor is the biggeſt anchor in a ſhip.

Sheen, or *Shene*, (old word) Bright-ſhining.

Sheapherds-purſe, a herb called in Latin *Burſa Paſtoris*.

Sheldaple, a ſort of bird commonly called a *Chaffinch*.

Shem, ſee *Sem*.

To *Shend*, (old word) to blame.

Shent, (old word, a *Barrow-pig*.

Sherbet, a kind of pleaſant drink, much in requeſt among the Turks and Perſians; 'tis an Arabick word.

Shiloh (*Hebrew*), a Saviour, it is a word uſed in the Scripture, for our Saviour Chriſt.

Shingles, (from the Latin *ſcindere*, i. e. to cleave) lath's, or ſlates, to cover houſes with: alſo (from *cingere* i. e. to gird) a certain diſeaſe which cauſeth a redneſs in the breſt, belly, or back.

Shireve, (*Sax.*) a Queſtor, or Prefect of a County, or Shire; of whoſe office and authority, ſee Lord *Cook's* Reports.

Shoares, a term in Navigation, pieces of timber ſet to bear up any other from ſinking, or falling.

Shoot, a term in Navigation, the ballaſt is ſaid to ſhoot, when it runs from one ſide of the Ship to the other.

Shoot, (a Term in Hunting,) ſignifies a young *Boar*.

Shoud, a certain Magiſtrate among the Turks.

Shoulder, (a Term in Archery) is that part of the head of an Arrow, which a man may feel with his finger, before it come to the point of the head.

Shouldred-head, (a Term in Archery) the beſt made heads of an Arrow for pricking, being between blunt and ſharp, made with ſhoulders.

Shoulder-pight, a diſeaſe in Horſes, is when the pitch or point of the ſhoulder is diſplaced, which makes the Horſe halt downright.

Shrew, a kind of Field-mouſe, which doth great hurt to cattel; whence the word *Shrewd* leud, or curſt: alſo *Shrew*, a Schold.

Shrewsbury, the chief Town of *Shrop-ſhire*, anciently called *Shroesbury*, for that it was a Thicket of ſhrubs upon a hill; It is called in the *Britiſh* tongue *Ymwithig*, from *Mewithaw*, which is as much as *placentia*, or *Plaiſance*, in regard that, for the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation, the Princes of *Wales* choſe it in times paſt for their chief Seat. Here *Edrick Streona* Duke of the *Mercians*, lay in wait for Prince *Afhelm*, and ſlew him as he rode on hunting. This Town is commonly called *Salop*, and in Latin *Salopia*.

Shriketh, Forreſters ſay a Badger ſhriketh, when ſhe makes a cry, or noiſe.

Shrift, (*Sax.* from the Latin *Scrinium*, i.e. the inward breſt) auricular confeſſion; whence Shrovetide among the Catholicks, is the time of ſhriving, or confeſſing of their ſins.

Shrine (*Lat. Scrinium*) a Cheſt or Cabinet: alſo the ſame as *Rood-loft*.

S I

Sib, (*Sax.*) Kindred; whence Goſſip is commonly uſed for a God-father, *i.e.* a kin in God.

Sibilation, (*Lat.*) a hiſſing.

Sicambri, an ancient people of *Germany*, inhabiting on either ſide the *Rhene*. Some think them to be the ſame with thoſe which at this day are called *Gueldrois*, only of a larger extent, haply poſſeſſing alſo that part which is called *Zutphany*.

Siccity, (*Lat.*) drouth, dryneſſe.

Sicily, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, ſo called from *Siculus*, the Son of *Neptune*; it was of old called *Trinacria*.

Sicle, (*Heb. ſhekel*) a weight of Silver or Gold, containing 4. Drachms, or 384. grains.

Sidelays, (a Term in Hunting) when the dogs fet upon a Deer, by the way as he paſſes.

Side-men, the ſame as Queſt-men, ſee *Queſt*.

Siderated, (*Latin*) blaſted, or Planet-ſtruck.

Sidereal, or *Siderean*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Stars.

Siderite, a Loadſtone, from the Greek word *Sideron*, i.e. Iron: alſo a kind of plant ſo called.

Sidneys, the ſir-name of a very honourable Family, whoſe chief ſeat is *Penſhurſt* in *Kent*; they derive themſelves from *William de Sidney* Chamberlain to King *Henry* the Second; but the flower, and chief glory of this Family, was that moſt accompliſht Gentleman Sir *Philip Sidney*, who valiantly fighting before *Zutphen* in *Gelderland*, loſt his life.

Sidon, a City of *Phœnicia*, ſo called from the plenty of fiſh which is there; *Sidon* ſignifying in the *Phœnician* tongue, a fiſh.

Sigalion, ſee *Harpocrates*.

Sigillar, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſeal, or ſealing.

Sigillum Hermetis, *Hermes* Seal; a ſealing, or luting of glaſſes in a more excellent way than is ordinarily uſed.

Sigles, (*Lat.*) initiall letters which by abaqreviation, are put for whole words, as *S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

Signature, (*Lat.*) a ſigning, marking, or ſealing: alſo the reſemblance of any Plant or Mineral unto a mans body, or any of the parts thereof.

Signiferous, (*Lat*) bearing an Enſign or Standard.

Sike, (old word) ſuch; ſike miſter men, ſuch kind of men.

Silentiary, (*Lat.*) an Uſher, one that makes room, or keeps ſilence.

Silerie, ſee *Cilerie*.

Siliceous, (*Lat.*) flinty, full of flint, of a flinty ſubſtance.

Silures, an ancient name given to the people of *South-Wales*.

Silver-ſpoon head, in Archery, is the head of ſome ſort of Arrows ſo called from the reſemblance they have to the knobs of ſome ſort of ſilver-ſpoons.

Silverweed, an herb called in Latin *Argentina*.

Simeon, or *Shimeon*, (*Hebrew*) *Hearing*, or *Obedience*, *Jacobs* ſecond Son by *Leah*, and Father of one of the 12 tribes of *Iſrael*.

Similar, (*Lat.*) like, or of the ſame ſubſtance; whence, Similar parts of the body, are thoſe which are altogether compoſed of the ſame ſubſtance.

Similitude, (*Lat.*) likeneſſe: In Rhetorick it is taken for a form of Speech wherein the Orator compares one thing with another: as, Power conſtrained is like a glorious ſlave.

Simon, a proper name ſignifying in Hebrew Obedient: the chief of this name was an Apoſtle, beſides ſeverall others mentioned both in the New Teſtament, and the Maccabees.

Simoniacal, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Simony*, i. e. a buying or ſelling Church livings; ſo called from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the gift of the Spirit for Money of the Apoſtles.

Simonides, a famous *Lyrick* Poet of *Theſſaly*, of ſuch an exact memory, that when divers men were killed by the fall of a houſe, and were ſo disfigured they could not be known, he could exactly tell who every one of them was by the order in which he had obſerved them to have been placed.

Simous, (*Lat.*) having a flat noſe.

Simpliſt, one that is skilfull in plants.

Simulachre, (*Lat.*) an Image, Picture, or Idol.

Simulation, (*Lat.*) a faigning, counterfeiting, or making a reſemblance of any thing.

Simultaneous, (*Latin*) bearing a private grudge, or inward malice, toward any one.

Sincerity, (*Lat.*) pureneſſe, uprightneſſe, plain-dealing.

To *Sink a deck*, in Navigation is to lay it lower.

Sine, (*Lat.*) a Mathematical term uſed in Aſtronomy and Surveying, and ſignifies the Angle of meeting between the minute and the degree, it being a right line, falling perpendicularly from one extream of the given Arch upon the Diameter, drawn to the other extream of the Arch.

Singeries, (*French*) apiſh tricks.

Single, a term in Hunting, the tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

Singular, (*Lat.*) being alone, having no companion or fellow: Singular number in Grammer is that whereby a Noun Subſtantive is denominated, to ſignifie but one perſon or thing, as *Homo*, a man, whereas the plural ſignifies more, as *Homines* Men.

Siniſter, (*Lat.*) belonging to the left ſide: alſo unlucky, unfortunate; unhandſom, or diſhoneſt.

Siniſter aſpect, is according to the ſucceſſion of the Signes.

Siniſter point, in Heraldry, is the place in an Eſcutcheon, near the left corner of the chief. The Siniſter baſe point, is under it at the lower part of the Eſcutcheon.

Sinon, the ſon of *Siſyphus* and grandchild of *Autolycus*, the thief: he went with *Ulyſſes* to the wars of *Troy*, and betrayed that City to the *Grecians* by the means of the *Trojan* Horſe.

Sinoper, ſee *Cinnabar*.

Sinople, a kind of red Lead, ſo called from *Sinopis* a City of *Pontus*; it is vulgarly called *Ruddle*.

Sinus, a part of the Sea emboſoming it ſelf within Lands; as *Sinus Perſicus*, it is called in Engliſh a *Gulf*, as the *Gulf* of *Venice*.

Siphack, (*Arab.*) the inner rim of the belly, joyned to the cawl, where the entrails are covered.

Si quis, (*Lat.* i. e. If any one) a bill ſtuck upon a wall or poſt, to proclaim any thing that is loſt.

Sirens, certain Sea-deities, three in number, *Parthenope*, *Ligea*, and *Leucoſia*, the daughters of *Achelous*, and *Calliope*, having their upper part like maids, and their lower parts like fiſhes; they uſed by the ſweetneſſe of their voices, to allure Marriners to the Rocks, and cauſe them to be caſt away; which *Ulyſſes* foreſeeing ſtopt the years of his aſſociates with ſoft wax, and cauſed him ſelf to be bound to the Maſt of a ſhip; where upon they ſeeing themſelves contemned, caſt themſelves headlong into the Sea.

Siringe, in Chyrurgery, is an Inſtrument for the ſquirting of liquor into any wound, or into any fiſtular paſſage of the body.

Sirius, a ſtar in the mouth of that conſtellation which is called *Canicula*, or the *Dog*, which toward the latter end of Summer, caſts forth a vehement and raging heat; whence the Dog-dayes derive their name.

Siroco, (*Ital.*) a South-Eaſt wind.

Siſamnes, a Judge whom *Cambyſes*, cauſed to be flead for bribery, and his skin to be hung upon the Tribunal.

Siſken, or *Sirkin*, a little bird, otherwiſe called a Finch, in Greek *Acanthis*, or *Liguri-nus*.

Siſley, ſee *Cicely*.

Siſyphus, the ſon of *Æolus*, who was ſlain by *Theſeus* for his robberies, and is faigned by the Poets to rowl a great ſtone in Hell up to the top of a Mountain, which ſtill falls down again, and makes an endleſſe labour.

Site, or *Situation*, (*Lat.*) the ſeat, or ſtanding of any houſe, or building, in Logick it is that Predicament which denominates a ſubject to be ſo or ſo plac't.

Sitient, (*Lat.*) thirſting.

Sitomagus, the ancient name of a Town in *Northfolk*: now called *Thetford*, this Town was ſack't by the *Danes*, in the year 1004. for the recovery whereof, Biſhop *Arfaſt* removed his Epiſcopall See from *Elmham*, hither.

Settim, or *Sethim*, (*Hebr.*) a certain wood growing in *Judea*, of which the Ark was made.r

Sixain, ſee *Seſtain*.

Size, a Term uſed among the Scholars in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, ſignifying ſo bread, or beer, ſet upon any of their names in the Buttery-Book, as amounts to the value of a farthing.

S K

Skarfing, (in Navigation) is one piece of wood let into another, or ſo much wood cut away from the one as the other: for when any of thoſe timbers are ſhort, they are skarfed thus, to make two or three as one.

Skek, in Navigation, is that little part of the Keel, which is cut ſlaunting, and is left a little without the Stern-poſt.

Skinker, (*Dutch*) a filler of drink, a Cupbearer, or Butler.

Skirrett (*Siſarum*, *Cicer*, and *Chervillum*) a Plant whoſe root is ſomewhat like a Parſnip, and dreſt and eaten after the ſame manner for a great dainty, and a luſty ſtrengthning meat.

Skuppers,

Skuppers, the holes close to the decks, through the ships side, whereat the water runs forth of the ship from the decks, see *Scuppers*.

SL

Slay of a Weaver's Loom; a certain Instrument, having teeth like a Comb; it comes from *Slaegen* Dutch, *i. e.* to strike.

Sle pers, in Navigation are piece of Timber that run before and after on the side of the *Keelefon*, well bolted to the foot hookes, on the floor.

Slego, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Sliming, in Falconry, is said of a Hawk, muting longways in one intire substance, not dropping any part thereof.

To *Sling*, in Navigation, is to fasten any Cask, Yard, Ordnance, or the like in a pair of slings spliced at either end to receive the Cask, *&c.*

Slockster, (*Dutch*) a Plagiary, or one that inticeth away mens servants.

Slot, the print of a Stags foot, a Term in Hunting.

Slough, (old word) a Ditch, also a Term in Hunting, the bed or place where the Bore lies.

Slug, in Navigation, is a ship that sails heavily and ill.

SM

Smallage, (*Lat. Paludapium, Apium Palustre*) an herb often used medicinally in broths as very wholsome.

Smalt, a kind of blue colour used in Painting.

Smaragd, a precious stone of a green colour, otherwise called an Emerald.

Smegmatick, (*Greek*) belonging to Soap, of a scouring faculty.

Smeth, a certain oyntment to take away Hair.

Smilax, the name of a fair Virgin, who falling in love with *Crocus*, and being despised by him, pined away, and was turned into a plant of that name, called in *English* a Kidney-bean.

Smired, (*Saxon*) anointed.

to *Smite*, in Falconry, is said of a hawk wipingher beak or bill after feeding.

Smoterlich, (old word) snout-fair.

Smyrna, a City of *Ionia*, watered by the River *Melete*, built as some think by *Smyrna*, the *Amazonian*, who possessed *Ephesus*: in this City, most conclude, *Homer* was born.

SN

Snake-weed, a kind of plant, otherwise called *Adderswort*.

Snap-dragon, a plant called in Latin *Antirrinum*: also a kind of *Hob-goblin*.

Snap-haunce, a Fire-lock, a kind of Gun, that strikes fire without a match.

Sneeswort, (*Ptarmica*) an herb, so called from its nature in causing to sneese.

Snette, (a Term in Hunting) the fat of all sorts of Deer.

SO

Soapwort, a sort of herb which in Latin is called by an agreeable name *Saponaria*.

Socage, a certain tenure of Lands by inferiour husbandry services, from the French *Soc*, i. e. a Plough-share.

Sockets, in Navigation, are the holes whereinto the pintels of the Murderers, or Fowlers enter.

Sociality, (*Lat.*) fellowship, company.

Socinians, a certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Christ first spred by *Faustus Socinianus* of *Siena*.

Socome, a Term in Common-law, signifying a custome of grinding at the Lords Mill.

Socord, (*Lat.*) sluggish, idle, slothfull.

Socrates, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, the son of *Sophronius* a statuary, and *Phanareta* a Midwife. He was approved by the Oracle the wisest of men: at length being condemned to death by the Magistracy, he had a Hemlock-potion given him to drink, which he took with much constancy and patience.

Sodality, (*Lat.*) fellowship, brotherhood, or society.

Sodomitical, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Sodomy*, i.e buggery, or unnatural lust.

Sofees; those *Turks* that would fain be accounted religious Puritans; who commonly read in publick streets, and places, being ever very busie with their beads, that the world may take notice of their counterfeited devotion; and when they say any thing, 'tis but two words, as *Subhawn Allah*, which is, God is pure; or *Istigfie Alloh*, God defend; and sometimes *Alloho ekbec*, God is great.

Sokmans, those Tenants that hold by *Socage*-Tenure.

Solace, (*Lat.*) comfort and delight.

Solar. (*Lat.*) belonging to *Sol*, i. e. one of the seven Planets, *Apollo*, or the Sun.

Solarie,

Solarie, (*Lat.*) a yearly Pention paid to the Prince, to live free from publick buſineſſe: alſo a yearly Rent paid for a houſe, from *Solum*, i.e. the ground, or floor.

Soldures, among the old *Gauls*, were ſuch as vowed friendſhip to any, and to take part with them in their good, or bad fortunes.

Soleated, (*Lat.*) ſhod, having on ſhoes or ſandals.

Sole-grove, an old name for the moneth of *February*.

Solemnity, a Pomp, or Ceremony performed yearly, from the Latin *Solum*, i. e. alone, and *annus*, i.e. a year.

Solicitation, (*Lat.*) a moving to do a thing.

Solicitude, (*Lat.*) care, anguiſh of mind.

Solidation, (*Lat.*) a making firm or ſolid.

Solifidian, one that depends upon faith alone, without works.

Solifuge, (*Lat.*) a certain venemous animal, found chiefly in the Silver Mines of *Sardinia*.

Soliloquy, (*Lat.*) a talking, or diſcourſing with ones ſelf alone.

Solitude, (*Lat.*) lonelyneſs, or privateneſs.

Solivagant, (*Lat.*) wandring alone.

Sollar, (*Lat.*) an upper roof of a houſe, the ſtory next the tiles.

Solœciſm, (*Greek*) a ſpeaking contrary to the rules of Grammar; from *Soli*, a barbarous people of *Pamphylia*.

Solomon, (*Hebr.*) *peaceable*, Davids ſon by *Bathſheba* and his ſucceſſour in the Kingdom; he is famous for his Wiſdom, his riches and his building of the Temple, but his being ſeduc'd to idolatry by his wives, leaves ſome blot upon him.

Solon, one of the ſeven wiſe men of *Greece*; he made excellent Laws for the government of *Athens*, and aboliſhed thoſe of *Draco*; afterwards he flying his Country, went firſt into *Ægypt*, next to *Cyprus*: laſtly to *Cræſus* of *Lydia*. See. *Cræſus*.

Solſtitial, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Solſtice*, or *Sunſtead*, i.e. the time when, the Sun being in *Capricorn*, the days and nights are at the longeſt, which is about the midſt of *June*.

To *Solve*, (*Lat.*) to looſen, or undo; whence Solution a looſning, or undoing: alſo a reſolving a doubt.

Solution, (*Lat.* a looſning) in Chymiſtry it is ſo taken for a diſſolving or attenuating of bodys.

A *Sommer*, vide *a Summer*.

Somniferous, (*Lat.*) bringing or cauſing ſleep.

Sonnet, a ſort of Italian Poeſie Conſiſting of a certain Number of Verſes to wit 14 in all whoſe Rimes curiouſly anſwer one another.

Sonorous, (*Lat.*) ſounding, or making a loud noiſe.

Soutage, a Tax of fourty ſhillings laid upon every Knights fee.

Sontick, (*Lat.*) hurtfull, or noiſome.

Sophia, a proper name of a woman, ſignifying in Greek wiſdom.

Sophiſm, (*Greek*) a cunning evading Argument, or Oration; in Logick it is when the form of a Syllogiſm is not legally framed, or falſe matter brought in under colour of truth: whence Sophiſter, a ſubtle caviller in words.

Sophiſtication, (*Lat.*) a falſifying, counterfeiting, ar adulterating.

Sophronia, (*Greek*) prudent, and temperate, a Chriſtian name of ſeverall women.

Sophy, (*Arab. Tzaophi*, i.e. pure and holy:) the Monarch of *Perſia* is ſo called.

Sopition, (*Lat.*) a laying to ſleep.

Soporation, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Soporiferous. (*Lat.*) bringing ſleep.

Sorb, (*Lat.*) a kind of fruit, called a ſervice.

Sorbition, (*Lat.*) a ſupping.

Sorbonists, the Divines of a Colledge in *Paris*, called the Sorbone, from one *Robert de Sorbonne*, who was the founder of it.

Sorcery, or *Sorcelery*, (*French*) a kind of witchcraft, or inchantment; perhaps derived from the Latin *Sortilegium*.

Sordet, or *Sordine*, (*French*) a pipe put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it ſound lower.

Sordid, (*Lat.*) foul, filthy, ſluttiſh: alſo baſe, or diſhoneſt.

Sore-age, The firſt year of every Hawk.

A *Sore*, or *Sore-el*, a Male fallow Deer, of three year old.

Sore-Hawk, is from the firſt taking her from the Eiry, till ſhe hath mewed her feathers.

A *Sorrel* colour, a kind of a browniſh, dun, or dark red.

Sorites, (*Greek.*) a kind of a Syllogiſm, conſiſting of divers Propoſitions heaped together, wherein the prædicate of the former Propoſition becomes the ſubject of the latter, untill from the prædicate of the laſt propoſition and the ſubject of the firſt a concluſion be inferred; as *Homo eſt Animal, Animal eſt Corpus, Corpus eſt ſubſtantia, ergo Homo eſt ſubſtantia*.

Sororiation, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling, or becoming round, and emboſſed like a young Virgins breſts.

Sorority, (*Lat.*) ſiſter-hood.

Sorrel, (*Lat. Acetoſa*,) a cooling herb and of a fine ſharp poinant taſte which makes

it

it very desirable in Sallads.

Sortilegie, (*Latin*) a divination by lots.

Sortition, (*Lat.*) a casting of lot.

Sospitation, (*Lat.*) a keeping safe, and in health, a preserving from danger.

Sote, (old word) sweet.

Sothale, a kind of entertainment made by Bayliffs to those of their hundred for their gain; it is also called *Filetale*.

Sothernwood, see *Southern wood*.

Sothfast, (*Sax.*) true, faithfull.

Soulack, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

A *Sounder* of *Swine*, a Term used by Forresters for a Company of *Swine*.

Sounding-line, in Navigation, is a line bigger than the dipsie line, to find the depth of the water with a piece of Lead at it about six or seven pound weight, and near a foot long.

Source, (*French*) a spring-head: also, a rise, or beginning of any thing; from the Latin word *surgere*, to arise.

Sourd, (*Lat.*) deaf.

Sourdet, see *Sordet*.

Sous, a kind of *French* Coin, valuing about a penny.

South-Hampton, or *South-Anton*, the chief City of *Hant-shire*, so called, as being situate on the South-side of the River *Test*, named in times past *Anton*; some think it to be the same with that Town, which *Antonine* calleth *Clausentum*, from the *Brittish Cladh-Henton*, i. e. the Haven of *Henton*. In the Wars between King *Edward* the third, and *Phillip Valoise* it was burnt to the ground by the *French*; out of the ashes whereof immediately sprung the Town which is now in being.

Southernwood, a herb which by herbalists, is distinguished into Male and Female, and is called in Latin *Abrotonum*.

Sowbread, (*Lat.*) *Cyclamen*, *panis porcinus*, *Artanita* a herb which swine love very much to feed on.

Sownder, a Term used by Hunters for a Company of wild Bores; as a Herd for Deer.

Sowthistle, an herb of Venus, otherwise called Hares Lettice, in Latin *Sonchus*, *Lactuca Leporina*, *palatium Leporis*, *Leporinum cubile*.

S P

Spade, (*Lat.*) gelded,

Spadiceous, (*Lat.*) of a bright Bay colour, from *Spadix*, the branch of a Date tree.

Spagyrical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Chimical operations.

Spahy, (*Persian Espawhee*) a Turkish Horseman, compleatly armed.

Spaid, a term used by Hunters, a red male Deer of three years old.

Sparrow-hawk, a sort of short winged hawk called in Latin *Merlarius Accipiter*.

Sparsion, (*Lat.*) a sprinkling.

Sparta, a famous City of *Peloponnesus*, built by *Spartus*, the son of *Phoroneus*, or, as some say, by *Sparta* the daughter of *Eurotas*, it is otherwise called *Lacedamon*.

Sparadrap, an old Linnen rag dipped all over in any kind of plaister melted.

Spartacus, a *Thracian* gladiatour, or sword-player; who with *Chrysus*, and *Oenomaus*, broke out of *Capua*, got together an Army of slaves, and overthrew *Clodius*, *Glabe*, *Lentulus* and *Cassius*; thereby making himself very formidable to the *Romans*, at last he was put to flight by *Crassus*; but afterwards making head again was vanquisht and slain.

Spasmatical, (*Greek*) troubled with a Spasm, i. e: a cramp, or shrinking in of the sinews.

Spat, the spawn of Oysters, which is cast in the Month of *May*, so called by the Dredgers.

Spathule, or *Spae*, (*Lat.*) an Instrument, wherewith Chirurgions and Apothecaries spread their plaisters; it is also called a splatter, or slice.

Spatiation, (*Lat.*) a walking at length, or in a large compasse.

Spawbawn, the Imperiall City of *Persia*, it stands in *Parthia*, by some it is called *Spaan*, by others *Spahan*, *Jespaa*, or *Hisphan*, according to the variety of their Dialects; it was called in its Infancy *Dura*, the ancient Greeks called it *Hecatompylos*, from the Gates, which were a hundred in number; and the *Persians* hyperbolically term it, Half the world.

Species, (*Lat.*) a different kind or form of any thing, in Logick it is reckoned one of the five Prædicables, *viz.* that which is predicated of its Individualls in *Quid*, as if it be asked *Quid est Socrates*, *Resp. est Homo*.

Specifical, (*Lat.*) speciall, distinguishing, the species, or kind.

Specification, (*Lat.*) a signifying, declaring, or manifesting.

Specious, (*Lat.*) beautifull to the sight, fair to behold.

Spectacle, (*Lat.*) a publick or solemn shew.

Spectatour, (*Lat.*) a beholder, or looker on.

Spectre, (*Lat.*) a frightfull apparition, a vision, ghost, or spirit.

Speculum oris, an Instrument to skrew open the mouth, that the Chirurgion may discern the diseased parts of the throat, or for the conveying in of nourishment or of medicines.

Stol,

Spel, (*Sax.*) a word, or saying: also, vulgarly used for a charm.

Speedwell, otherwise called *Fluellin*, in Latin *Betonica Pauli*, and *Veronica Mas*, and *Femina* for this (as many other herbs) is by Herbalists distinguisht into male, and female.

Spelt, a kind of Corn growing in some parts of the world, called in Latin *Zea*.

To *Spend*, a Mast, or yard; is said when they are broke by foul weather.

Sperage, a kind of plant called in Latin *Asparagus*.

Spermatical, (*Greek*) belonging to sperm, *i. e.* the naturall seed of any living creature.

Sperma Ceti, see *Parmaceti*.

Speustick, (*Greek*) done, or made up in hast.

Sphuceliſm, (*Greek*) a kind of ulcer, or dangerous inflamation.

Spherical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Sphere, *i.e.* a round globous figure, commonly taken for the round compasse of the Heaven.

Spheromachy, (*Greek*) a playing at bowls, or tennis.

Sphincter, (*Greek*) the Muscle of the Arse.

Sphinx, the name of a certain Monster, that kept anciently near *Thebes*, proposing a riddle to all passengers that came that way, and none being able to unfold it, she destroyed them all: at last *Oedipus* coming that way, and expounding it, she threw her self head-long down a rock for grief.

Spiciferous, (*Lat.*) bearing ears of Corn.

Spicilegy, (*Lat.*) a gleaning, a gathering ears of Corn.

Spignel, (*meum*) an herb effectuall against Catarrhs, and Rheums, it is otherwise called *Mew*, *Baldmony* and *Bearwort*.

Spigurnels, a word now out of use; anciently the sealers of the King's Writs were known by that term; which Office, together with the Sergeancy of the Kings Chappel, *John de Bohun*, the Son of *Franco*, resigned unto King *Edward* the first.

Spikenard, (*Nardus Indica*,) an Odoriferous Plant, the Oil whereof is much used in Medicine being of a warming, and digesting quality.

Spinage. (*Lat*) *Spinachia*, an herb of great request in Cookery whither for broths or for Sallats.

Spinal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Spine*, i.e. a thorn, prickle, or sting: also the back-bone.

Spingard, a kind of Chamber-gun, but now out of use.

Spindle, in Navigation is the main body of the Cap-stern.

Spinosity, (*Lat.*) a being full of spines, or thorns.

Spinster, a Law Term, being appropriated to unmarried women in all deeds, bonds, and evidences.

Spintrian, (*Latin.*) inventing new actions of lust.

Spiracle, (*Lat.*) a breathing-hole, a place through which smoak may have a vent.

Spiral-line, in Geometry is that which rowls in severall circles one about the other, and is called in Greek *Helix*.

Spiration, (*Latin*) a breathing, or exhaling.

Spiritualities, the profits which a Bishop receiveth from his spirituall Living.

Spiritualization, a term in Chimistry, being a changing of the whole body into spirit, so that it becomes no more sensible to us.

Spissitude, (*Lat.*) thickness, or grossenesse.

Spitter, see *Bracket*, or *Pricket*.

Spittle-House, (*Italian Spedale*,) see *Hospital*.

Splaying of the shoulder, a disease in Horses, occasioned by some slip, whereby the shoulder parteth from the breast, and so leaveth a rift, or rent in the film under the skin, which makes him trail his legs after him.

Spleen-wort, (*Lat. Asplenium*) an herb having its name from its nature, as being esteemed very efficacious in diseases of the spleen, it is otherwise called *Ceterach*, and *Miltwast*.

Spleget, the same as *Pleget*.

Splendid, (*Lat.*) bright, clear, shining, glorious.

Splentick, (*Lat.*) troubled with a disease, or ill humours, in the spleen, or milt, *i.e.* a Bowel in the left-side, under the mid-rise, over against the Liver.

Splicing, in Navigation, is to let one ropes end into another, so that they shall be as firm as an entire rope, and this is called a round *Splice*, the *Cut-splice* is to let one into another with what distance you will, so that they be strong, and yet may be undone at pleasure.

Spodium, a sort of soot which rising from the trying of Brass, falls down at length to the bottom, whereas *Pompholix*, still flies upward.

Spoliation, (*Lat.*) a robbing, or spoiling: also a Writ that lieth for one incumbent against another, when the right of Patronage cometh not in debate.

Spondee, (*Greek*) a foot in verse, consisting of two long syllables.

Spondyles, (*Greek*) the Vertebres, or turning joynts of the back-bone.

Spongious, (*Lat.*) full of holes like a sponge,

ſponge, which is a kind of Plant-animal, growing under the Sea-Rocks.

Sponſal, or *Sponſalitious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſpouſe.

Sponſion, (*Lat.*) a bargain, or promiſe; but more eſpecially relating to Marriage.

Spontane, (*Lat.*) done willingly, unconſtrained, or of ones accord.

Spoon, in Navigation is to put a ſhip right before the wind.

Sporades, certain Iſlands that lie ſcattered up and down in the *Carpathian Sea*.

Spout, in Navigation, is like a ſmall river running out of the Clouds, as out of a water-ſpout, which happens in the *Weſt-Indies*.

Spraints, a term among Hunters, the dung of an Otter.

Spray, (old word) a bough, or ſprig.

Spretion, (*Lat.*) a contemning, deſpiſing, or ſcorning.

Sprights, a ſort of ſhort or flight Arrows.

To *Spring* a Maſt, is ſaid when it is cracked in any place.

Spring-tides, ſee *Neap-tides*.

Springall, (*Dutch*) a ſtripling, or young man.

Spume, (*Lat.*) foam, froth, or ſcum.

Sponge, in the art of Gunnery, is a ſtaffe, with a piece of Limbs-skin about the end of it to ſcour the Gun.

† *Spurcidical*, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking filthily, or uncleanly.

Spurge, a ſort of herb called by the Learned *Tithymallus*.

Spurious, (*Lat.*) baſe-born: alſo counterfeit.

Spurkets, a term in Navigation, the ſpaces between the Futtocks by the ſhip-ſides, fore and aft, above and below.

Spurrey, a ſort of herb called in Latin *Spergula*.

S Q

Squadron, (*French*) a certain number of ſouldiers formed into a ſquare body.

Squalid, (*Lat.*) unclean, ſluttiſh, ill-favoured.

Squamigerous, (*Latin*) bearing ſcales, ſcaly.

Squill, (*Lat.*) a kind of plant, otherwiſe called the Sea-Onion.

Squinancy, or *Squincy*, a kind of diſeaſe which cauſeth a ſwelling in the throat, called in Latin *Angina*.

* *Squinanth* an odoriferous *Arabian* plant otherwiſe called the ſweet-*ruſh*, and *Camels hair*, in Latin *Juncus Odoratus*, in Greek *Schænanthos* from whence *Squinanth*.

S T

Stability, (*Lat.*) ſtableneſſe, firmneſſe, ſureneſſe.

Stable-ſtand, a Term in forreſt Law, when one is found ſtanding in the forreſt with his Bow bent ready to ſhoot at the deer, or his Grey-hound in a Leace ready to ſlip.

Stabulation, (*Lat.*) a ſtanding of cattel in a ſtable, or ſtall.

Stacte, (*Lat.*) a kind of gum or creamy juice, ſqueezing out of the Myrrh tree.

Stade, (*Lat.*) a furlong, or the eighth part of an *Italian* mile which conſiſteth of a thouſand paces.

Stafford, the chief town of *Stafford-ſhire*, called in ancient times *Betheny*, where *Berteline*, a holy man led an *Eremites* life; it hath a caſtle on the South-bank of the river, built in the year 914. by King *Edward* the Elder.

Staggard, (a term in Hunting) a red male Deer of four years old; and at five years old it is called a *Stag*.

Stagira a Town in *Macedonia*, where *Ariſtotle* was born; whence that Philoſopher is called the *Stagirite*.

Stainand-colours in Heraldry are tawney and murrey.

Stallage, (*French*) in Common-law ſignifyeth money paid for ſetting of ſtalls in Markets, or Fairs.

Stallion, (*Ital.*) a Horſe kept for Mares.

Stanbol, a Name for *Conſtantinople*, among the *Turks*.

Standard, (*French*) the chief Enſign of an Army, belonging to the King, or General: alſo the ſtanding meaſure of the King, or State, to which all other meaſures are framed.

Standing-ropes, in Navigation, are the ſhrouds, and ſtays, which are not removed, unleſs they be to be caſed, or ſet taughter.

Stanford, in *Saxon Steanford*, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, ſituate upon the river *Welland*; It is ſo called, as being built of rough ſtone *Stean* ſignifyeth in the Saxon tongue, a ſtone. In this Town, under the reign of King *Edward* the third, an Univerſity was inſtituted, and publick profeſſion of Arts began to flouriſh; but this Academy continued not long, it being ſoon after provided by oath, that no Student in *Oxford* ſhould publickly profeſs at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*. There is alſo another *Stanford*, ſituate upon the River *Avon* in *Northamptonſhire*.

Stauk, (old word) from the Italian *Stanco*, ſignifying, weary, weak, or faint.

The *Stannaries*, (*Lat.*) the Mines, or Tin-works in *Cornwall*, ſee *Lode-work*.

Stanza, (*Ital.*) a certain number of verſes which is commonly called a ſtaffe; at the ending of which, the Stroph is concluded.

Staple, a City or Town where the Merchants by common order carry their commodities for the better utterance of them by the great.

Staple-Inne, ſee *Inne*.

Star-board, a term in Navigation, is the right ſide of a Boat, or ſhip. *Star-board* the helm, is to put the helm a *Star-board*, then the ſhip will go to the *Lar-board*.

Star-chamber, (ſo called from a Chamber in *Weſtminſter*, beautified with Stars, wherein this Court was firſt kept) a Court conſiſting of the members of the Kings Councill wherein are controverted all matters in which appeal is made from ſubjects to their Prince.

Star of *Bethlehem*, a ſort of herb called by the learned *Ornithogalum*.

Start applyed to a Hare, when you force her to leave her ſeat, or form; for then you are ſaid to ſtart a Hare.

Starrulet, (*Diminutive*,) a little ſtar.

Starwort, (*Lat. Bubonium*, & *After Atticus*,) an herb of *Venus*, of a drying and cooling quallity, that ſort called *Water-Starwort* is termed *Stellaria Aquatica*, the Sea *Star-wort Tripolium*.

Staſiarch, (*Greek*) a Captain, or chief Ring-leader, in any tumult, or ſedition.

Stater, (*Greek*) a certain ancient coin, valuing about two ſhillings in ſilver, ſeventeen ſhillings in gold.

Staticks, (*Greek*,) a mechanick art treating about weights, and meaſures.

Station, (*Lat.*) a ſtanding place: alſo, a Bay, or Rode for ſhips.

Station-ſtaff, an Inſtrument uſed in the ſurveying, being a ſtreight pole divided into feet, inches, and parts of inches, from the bottom upward.

Stationary, is when a Planet ſtands ſtill, and moves neither backward nor forward.

Statuary, (*Lat.*) a Graver of ſtatues, or Images.

Statumination, (*Lat.*) an underproping, or ſetting up.

Statute, (*Lat*) ſignifieth in Common Law, a Decree, or Act of Parliament.

Statute Merchant, and *Statute Staple* are certain bonds made between Creditor and Debtor, in the form of a Statute, and acknowledged before the Mayor, and chief Warden of any City, and two Merchants aſſigned for that purpoſe.

Statute-Seſſions, are certain petty Seſſions or Meetings in every hundred.

Steccado, (*Span.*) the liſts, a place rail'd in for the beholding of any famous Combat; alſo a kind of Pale, or fence in *Fortification*, ſet before trenches that the enemy may not get into them.

Stede, (old word,) place.

Stedſhip, (old word) firmneſs, or ſureneſs.

Steele (a term in Archery) it ſignifies the the body of an Arrow, or ſhaft made of wood.

To *Steer* in Navigation, is to govern the ſhip with the Helm; alſo, by Metaphor, to govern or manage any affair.

Steerage-room, in a ſhip is before the great, where the ſteer-man always ſtands.

Steganography, (*Greek*) the art of ſecret, or abſtruſe writing.

Stellar (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſtar.

Stellation, (*Lat.*) a blaſting.

Stelliferous (*Lat.*) ſtarry, bearing ſtars.

Stellion, (*Lat.*) a little beaſt ſo called from certain little ſpots upon his skin, almoſt in the faſhion of ſtars.

Stellionate, (*Lat.*) deceit, couſenage, counterfeiting any kind of Merchandize.

Stemme, (*Greek*) the ſtalk of any herb or flower: alſo a ſtock, linage, or Pedigree: alſo a term in Navigation, the ſtem is a great piece of timber wrought compaſſing, and ſcarfed into the ſtocks at one end, and all the but-ends forward of the planks are fixed to the ſtem.

Stenography, (*Greek*) the Art of ſhort-writing.

Stentorian-voice a roaring loud voice, from *Stentor*, a Greek, whoſe voice was as loud as 50 mens voices together.

Stephen, the proper name of a man ſignifying in Greek a Crown.

Stercoration, (*Lat.*) a dunging, or covering with dung.

Stereometry, (*Greek*) the meaſure, or dimenſion of ſolid bodies.

Sterility, (*Lat.*) barrenneſs.

Sterling, ſee *Eaſterling*.

Stern, the aftermoſt part of a ſhip: alſo among Hunters, the tail of a Grey-hound is ſo called; as alſo the tail of a Wolf.

Stern-faſt, is a rope made faſt to the ſtern of the ſhip, to hold her ſtern firm.

Sternon, (*Greek*) the great bone of the breſt.

Sternutation, (*Lat.*) a ſneezing.

Sterquilinious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a dung-hill.

Teſimbrotus, the ſon of *Epaminondas*, a famous *Theban* Captain; he was put to death by his father, for fighting againſt the Enemy contrary to his command.

Stews, (from the French word *Estuve*, a Hot-House,) Brothel-Houses, or places where Women prostitute their bodies for gain.

Sthenelus, a famous Captain in the wars of *Troy*, the son of *Capaneus* and *Euadne*.

Sthenoboea, the daughter of *Jobatas* King of the *Lycians*, and the wife of *Praetus* King of the *Corinthians*; who receiving a repulse from *Bellerophon*, complained to her husband, as if he would have offered violence unto her.

Stibium, a kind of Minerall, whereof there is great plenty in *Darbyshire*-Mines; it is commonly called *Antimony*.

Stitch wort (*Holosteum*) a sort of herb accounted effectuall against stitches and pains of the side.

To *Stigmatize*, (*Greek*) to brand, or mark with a hot Iron.

Stilleto, or *Steletto*, (*Ital.*) a sharp-pointed Dagger, or Poniard.

Stillatory, (*Lat.*) dropping, or distilling: also, a place to put a Still or Limbeck in.

Stillicide, (*Lat.*) a dropping from the Eves of a House.

Still-yard, a place in *London*, where in old time the Merchants of *Hanse* and *Almain* used to reside; it is so called, as it were *Steel-yard*, because steel used to be sold there.

Stimulation, (*Lat.*) a provoking, moving or stirring up.

Stipation, (*Lat.*) a guarding, or environing about.

Stipendiall, or *Stipendiary*, (*Lat.*) serving for wages, or hire, paying tribute.

Stipone, a kind of sweet compounded drink, used in hot weather.

Stipticall, (*Greek*) stopping, or binding, a word used in Physick.

Stipulation, (*Lat.*) a solemn Covenant made by ordinary words in the Law.

Stiricide, (*Lat.*) a dropping of Isicles from the Eves of a house.

Stirling, a County in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Stirrup, a term in Navigation, is an iron that comes round about the piece of a Keel that is patcht to a Keel, when a piece of the Keel is lost, strongly naled with spikes.

Stoaked, a term in Navigation, when the water cannot come to the Well, by reason that ballast, or something else is got into the limber holes.

Stoccado, (*Span.*) a prick, stab, or thrust, with a weapon.

Stocks, a Term in Navigation, are certain posts much of the same nature as the cradle framed on the shore to build a Pinace, Catch, Frigat, or Boat upon.

Stoical, (*Greek*) belonging to, or of the humour of the Stoicks, *i. e.* a certain Sect of Philosophers at *Athens*, they were so called from *Stoa*, i. e. a Porch, because *Zeno* their first Founder, taught in a Porch of the City.

Stoke, a village in *Nottinghamshire*, where Sir *John de la Pool*, Earl of *Lincoln*, pretending a Title to the Crown of *England*, was overthrown in a great pitch't battel, and slain.

Stole, (*Greek*) a long Robe or Garment of honour, amongst the Romans, it is now more especially taken for a Priestly Ornament.

Stolidity, (*Lat.*) foolishness, fondness, dulness, blockishness.

Stomachous, (*Lat.*) angry, disdainfull.

Stomatick, (*Greek*) having a sore mouth.

Stone of Wool, see *Sarplar*.

Stone-coop, *Lat. Vermicularis Illecebra*, *minor Acris*, an herb of a very hot temperature, sharp and biting.

Stone-faulcon, a kind of Hawk, that builds her nest in Rocks.

Stone-fly, a certain kind of insect, see *May-fly*.

Stone-henge, a wonderfull Pile of stones upon *Salisbury*-Plain, erected within the Circuit of a Ditch, in manner of a Crown in three ranks, one within another, whereof some are twenty eight foot high, and seven foot broad; upon the heads of which others lie overthwart with Mortises; so as the whole frame seemeth to hang; it is termed by the old Historians *Chorea Gigantum*, i. e. the Giants dance.

Stooning of Wine, a putting bags of herbs or other infusions into it.

Storax, the Gum of a certain *Syrian* tree very fragant, and of great use in Medicine.

Stooping, in Faulconry is when a Hawk, being upon her wings at the height of her pitch, bendeth down violently to strike the fowl.

Stork, a kind of bird so called, from the Greek word *Storge*, i. e. naturall affection, because of the care which is observed in these kind of birds toward their parents when they grow old.

Storks bill, a Chirurgions Instrument, the same as Crows bill which see.

To *Stow*, a term in Navigation, to put any victuals, or goods in order, in the hold of a ship.

Stounds, (old word) sorrows, dumps.

Stours, (old word) shocks, or bronts.

Strabism, (*Greek*) a looking a squint.

Venus Navel-wort (*Cotyledon*, *Ecetabulum*, *Umbilicus Veneris*; *Scutellum*, *Umbilicus Terræ*) a plant of *Venus*, esteemed of great use, they heal sore and exulcerated Kidneyes, it is otherwise called *Wall peny-Wort*, and *Kidney-wort*.

Venustation, (*Lat.*) a making handsome, or beautifull.

Veracity, (*Lat.*) a saying truth.

Verb (*Lat. a word*) one of the chiefest of the four declinable parts of speech, which being declined with Person Mood, and Tense, expresse doing, or suffering, or being, in that thing, or person, to which it is joyned; the Principal division of a Verb is into Personall (which hath all the three persons in both throughout all Moods and Tenses) and Impersonall which is only used in the third Person, singular without all Moods and Tenses: the Verb personal is principally distinguish'd into two Voices, *Active*, and *Passive*, which see in their proper places; but there are several Latin Verbs which are capabl, but of one voice, as the Verb *Neuter*, which under an active termination, hath such kind of active signification, as is not capable of a passive, as *Curro I runs*; a Verb *Deponent*, which under the passive termination hath an active signification as *Glorior*, *I boast*; and a Verb *Commune*, which under a passive termination hath a signification either Active, or Passive, as *Osculor I kisse* or *am kissed*.

Verbal, (*Lat.*) consisting of words, or delivered only in words.

Verbatim, (*Lat.*) word for word.

Verbeia, a certain goddesse, among the ancient *Brittains*, to whom the Captain of the second Cohort of the *Lingones* erected an Altar near *Ilekly* in *York-shire*. She is thought by *Cambden*, to have been the Nymph, or goddesse of the River *Wherf*, which was also anciently called *Verbeia*.

Verberation, (*Lat.*) a beating; or striking.

Verbosity, (*Lat.*) a being full of words.

Verecund, (*Lat.*) shame-fac'd, modest, bashfull.

Verdent, (*Lat.*) green, fresh, flourishing.

Verderer, (*Lat. Viridarius*) a judiciall Officer of the Kings Forrest, who receives, and inrolls the attachments of all manner of trespasses of the Forrest of Vert and Venison.

Verdie, or *Verdea*, a kind of rich *Italian* wine.

Verdict, the answer of a Jury, or Inquest, made upon any cause civil, or Criminal, committed by the Court to their consideration, or triall.

Verdigrease, (*Lat. Æruge*) a green substance taken from the rust of Brasse, or Copper.

Verditure, a green colour among Painters.

Verdy, a Term in Heraldry, when a bordure is charged with leaves, fruit, and flowers, and other the like Vegetables.

Verdure, (*French*) greennesse.

Verge, (*French*) a rod or wand, or sergeants Mace: also the compasse about the Kings Court, that bound the Jurisdiction of the Lord Steward of the Kings house-hold, and is accounted twelve miles compasse: also a rod whereby one is admitted Tenant, holding it in his hand, and swearing fealty to the Lord of the Mannour, and for that cause is called, Tenant by the *Verge*.

Vergobert, (*French*) a chief Officer, or Magistrate among the ancient *Hedui*.

Veridical, (*Lat.*) telling or speaking truth.

Veriloquent, (*Lat.*) the same.

Verisimility, (*Lat.*) the probability, or likely-hood of a thing.

Vermiculate, (*Lat.*) worm-eaten: also imboidered with severall colours.

Vermilion, (*French*) a ruddy or deep red colour.

Vermination, (*Lat.*) a certain disease wherein worms are bred, and cause a griping of the guts.

Vermiparous (*Lat.*) breeding or bringing forth worms.

Vernaccia, a kind of Italian Wine.

Vernaculous, (*Lat.*) proper and peculiar to a Country.

Vernal, or *Vernant*, (*Lat.*) flourishing, or belonging to the Spring.

Vernility, (*Lat.*) servilenesse, or slavery.

Verona, a famous City of *Italy*, built as some say, by *Brennus* the *Gaul*; heretofore governed by the Family of the *Scaligeri*, and now under the jurisdiction of the *Venetians*.

Verrey, a tem in Heraldry, the same as *Varry*, i. e. Fur; consisting of Ore and Azure, or Ore and Vert.

Verrucous, (*Lat.*) full of Warts, or little Excrescencies of the flesh.

Versatile, (*Lat.*) apt to be wound, or turned any way.

Versation, (*Lat*) a turning or winding two and again.

Versicle, (*Lat.*) a little verse, or sentence.

Versification, (*Lat.*) a making of verses.

Version, (*Lat.*) a Translation; or turning out of one Language to another.

Vert, in Heraldry a green colour; but in the Forrest Lawes, it is every thing that grows, and

and bears a green leaf within the Forest, that may cover and hide a Deer.

Vertebra, (*Lat.*) a joynt in the body, where the bones to meet, that they may turn as in the huckle-bone.

Vertera, a Town of ancient memory in *Westmoreland*; where in the *Romans* time, a Captain kept his residence with a Band of the *Dalmatians*, this place remaineth yet a poor Village, called *Burgus sub Saxeto*, or *Burgh* under *Stanmore*.

Vertical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Vertex* or top of the head, whence *Vertical-point*, in Astronomy, is that point of the Heavens, which is directly over ones head.

Vertiginous, (*Lat.*) troubled with a Vertigo, *i. e.* a swimming, or giddinesse in the head.

Vertumnus, a certain Deity worshipt by the ancient Latins, who could change himself into all forms. See *Pomona*.

Vervain, a kind of herb called in Latin *Verbena*, in Greek Ἱερὰ βοτάνη *i. e. Herba Sacra*, in regard it was anciently used about sacred Rites and Ceremonies: It is likewise otherwise called Holy Herb, *Pigeons* Grasse and *Juno's* Tears.

Vervecine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a weather.

Vervise, a kind of cloth, otherwise called Plonkets.

Verulamium, by *Ptolomy*, called *Verolanium*; the name of a City heretofore of very great repute in *Hertfordshire*, the ruines whereof appear at this day, near unto Saint *Albans*; the *Saxons* termed it *Watlingaceaster*, from the famous high-way, commonly called *Watling-street*, and also *Warlamceaster*.

Very Lord, and Very Tenant, in Common Law, are those that are immediate Lord and Tenant to one another.

Vesanous, (*Lat.*) mad, furious, outragious.

Vesculent, (*Lat.*) to be eaten, fit for food.

Vesicatory, (*Lat.*) a Cupping-glasse: also, a sharp plaister or oyntment, applyed to raise blisters in the skin.

Vesicle, (*Lat.*) a little bladder.

Vespers, Evening-Song, Prayers said about Evening time.

Vespertine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Evening time.

Vespilone, (*Lat.*) one, who in the time of a great sickness carryeth forth dead bodies in the night to be buried.

Vesta, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, taken oftentimes by the Poets for the earth, and sometimes for the fire: in honour of whom, *Numa Pompilius* instituted many Rites and Ceremonies, and consecrated to her service certain Virgins called *Vestalls*, who were to take care of the Vestal fire, which when it went out, was not to be kindled by any earthly fire, but to be renewed by the beams of the *Sun*. They were injoyned to preserve their virginity inviolable, so long as they remained in the service of the goddesse, and whoever was found faulty among them, was buried alive.

Vestiary, (*Lat.*) a Wardrobe, or place to lay cloaths, or apparell in.

Vestible, (*Lat.*) a Porch, or Entry.

Vestigation, (*Lat.*) a seeking any one by the print of their foot, a searching diligently.

Vestige, (*Lat.*) a foot-step, or print of any ones foot.

Vestment, or *Vesture*, (*Lat.*) a garment, cloathing, or attire.

Vetation, (*Lat.*) a forbidding.

Vetch, (*Greek* κύαμος, *Lat. Vicia*) a sort of pulse otherwise *Fetch*, or *Tare*, besides the Common Vetch there are severall other sorts of which the *Kidney Vetch*, is called *Anthyllis*, the Crimson grasse *Vetch Cantananee*, the Horse shoo *Vetch*, *Ferrum Equinum*, the yellow wild *Vetch*, *Aphaca*.

Veteran, (*Lat.*) old, serving long in any place, or Office.

Veteratorian, (*Lat.*) crafty, experienced.

Veterine, (*Lat.*) belonging to carriages, or burthens.

Vexillary (*Lat.*) belonging to an Ensign, or Standard; also substan. a Standard-bearer,

U F

Ufens, a Captain of the *Æquicole*, who came to assist *Turnus* against *Æneas*, and was slain by *Gyas* a *Trojan*.

Uffkines, a name anciently given to the successours of *Uffa*, the first King of the *East-Englisb*; they were vassals sometimes, to the King of *Mercia*, sometimes to the Kings of *Kent*.

V I

Via combusta, the last fifteen degrees of *Libra*, and the first fifteen degrees of *Scorpio*. Also in Palmestry the line of *Saturn*, which ascends

aſcends through the middle of the *Vola*, to the *Tuberculum* of the middle finger, is, if it be parted called the *Via combuſta*, or Burnt-way.

Via Lactea, (*Lat.*) is a white circle viſible, in a clear night, as it were in the firmament, paſſing the Signes of *Sagittarius*, and *Gemini*, it is a commonly called the *Milky way*; and by ſome the way to St. *James*, and *Watling-ſtreet*; alſo in Palmeſtrie or Chiromancie it is a line running from the *Reſtricta*, to the *Feriens*.

Via Solis, or the *Suns-way*, a right line running downward from the *Tuberculum*, or riſing part of the ring-finger into the Cavity of the hand.

Vial, (*Lat. Phiala*) a pot or glaſſe with a wide mouth.

Viand, (*French*) meat, food, victuals.

Viatick, (*Lat.*) belonging to a journey, or travelling by the high way: alſo ſubſt. proviſion, or things neceſſary for a journey.

Viatorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to travellers.

Vibius Virius a Citizen of *Capua*, who cauſing that City to revolt to *Hannibal*, and being beſieged by the Romans, poiſoned himſelf and perſwaded many of the Senators to do the like.

Vibration, (*Latin*) a ſhaking or winding about, a brandiſhing.

Vibriſſation, (*Lat.*) a quavering or ſhaking the voice in ſinging.

Vicenarious, or *viceſimal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to twenty, or the twentieth in number.

Viceroy, (*French*) a Deputy-King, one that governs in the place of a King.

Vicinity, (*Lat.*) neighborhood, nearneſſe.

Viciſſitude, (*Lat.*) a changing or ſucceeding by turns.

Vicount, (*Lat. Vicecomes*) a kind of Magiſtrate, being the ſame as a *Sheriff*: alſo a Noble-man next in degree unto an Earl.

Victime, (*Latin*) a ſacrifice, or oblation.

Victour, (*Lat.*) an overcomer, or Conquerour.

Vidome, (*Lat. Vicedominus*) the Judge of a Biſhops temporall juriſdiction; being originally the ſame to a Biſhop, as a Vicount to an Earl.

Viduation, (*Lat.*) a depriving, making deſolate, putting into the eſtate of *Viduity*, or Widow-hood.

The *Vies* or *Deviſes*, a Caſtle in *Wiltſhire*, once a very ſtately and magnificent Structure, built at the vaſt expence of *Roger* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, in the reign of King *Stephen*; it is called in Latin by ſome *Diviſio*, by others *Diviſæ*.

View, ſignifieth in Hunting the print of a fallow Deer's foot upon the ground.

Viewers, in Common-Law, thoſe that are ſent by the Court to take view of any place in queſtion, for the better deciſion of the right: alſo upon other occaſions, as of a man in caſe of ſickneſs, or any offence.

Vigone, (*French*) a Demicaſter, or a kind of Hat made of the wooll of a beaſt ſo called.

Vigourous, (*Lat.*) full of vigour, *i. e.* ſtrength, courage, luſtineſs.

To *Vilifie*, (*Lat.*) to ſet light by, to diſeſteem; to make of no value.

To *Vilipend*, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Vility, (*Lat.*) cheapneſſe, a being baſe, or of little worth.

Villinage, in Common Law, is a ſervile kind of Tenure, ſuch as *Velleins*, i. e. bond-men, are fitteſt to perform: but there are ſeveral ſorts of Villenage, not every one that holdeth in Villenage, being a ſervant or bond-man.

Viminall, (*Latin.*) belonging to Oſier twigs.

Vincible, (*Lat.*) to be overcome or vanquiſhed.

Vincture, (*Lat.*) a tying, or binding.

Vindelicia, a Country of *Germany*, bounded on each ſide with *Rhatia*, *Noricum*, *Danubius*, and the *Alps*.

Vindemial, or *Vindemiatory*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Vintage, *i. e.* a Vine-harveſt, or gathering of grapes.

Vindication, (*Lat.*) a revenging or puniſhing: alſo delivering, or ſaving from danger.

Vindonum, the chief City, anciently of the *Segontiaci*, a people of *Hantſhire*; it was called by the old Brittains, *Brittanden*, now *Sileceſter*.

Vinitorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the keeping of Vines, Vine-yards, or Wine.

Vinolent, (*Lat.*) ſavouring of Wine, given to drink Wine.

Viol, an Inſtrument of muſick, played on with a bow, and uſed for the moſt part for the playing of a baſe in a Conſort.

Violation, (*Lat.*) a defiling: miſuſing: alſo a tranſgreſſing.

Violet, (*Viola*) a plant well known bearing a fragrant and medicinal flower, beſides the common *Violet* there are ſeverall other

other sorts of which the *Corn-violet* is call'd *Speculum Veneris*, the *Calathian violet pneumonanthe*.

Violin, a Musicall Instrument much after the same sort as the viol, but a great deal smaller, and used for the playing of the Treble part.

Viperine, (*Lat.*) belonging to vipers, being a sort of venemous Serpent in some hot Countries.

Vipers Bugloss, (*Echium Buglossum, silvestre Viperinum*) a Solar herb, the roots and seeds whereof are Cordiall and Expellers of Melancholly.

Virago, (*Lat.*) a manly, or couragious woman.

Virason, a cool gale of wind.

Virbius, the son of *Theseus*, and *Hippolyta*, called also *Hippolitus*; it signifies twice a man.

Virelay, see *Vandevill*.

Virge, certain rayes obliquely striking through a cloud, and signifying rain.

Virginals, a certain Musicall Instrument commonly known, and played on after the manner of the Organ, and the Harpsicon.

Virgo, (*Lat.*) one of the 12. signs of the Zodiack, being phancy'd to bear the resemblance of a Maid, or Virgin.

Virguls, (*Lat.*) a twig, or company of young shoots, or sprigs growing together.

Viriatus, a famous *Portugheſe*, who from a Hunter, and noted Robber, became at last a great Commander; he overthrew the two Roman Pretors, *Ventidius*, and *Plancius*, but at last was vanquished by a Consular Army, and slain treacherously by the Counsel of *Cepio*.

Viridity, (*Lat.*) greenness: also, lustyness, strength, freshness:

Virility, (*Lat.*) mans estate, manlinesse, also ability to perform the part of a man, in the act of generation.

Viripotent, (*Latin*) ripe for a man.

Virtuoso, (*Ital.*) a man accomplisht in vertuous Arts, and Ingenuity.

Virulent, (*Lat.*) full of venome, or deadly poison.

Visceral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the bowels of any creature.

Viscidity, or *Viscosity*, (*Lat.*) a clamminesse, a sticking to any thing, like glue, or bird-lime.

Visibility, (*Lat.*) an aptnesse, to be seen or discerned.

Visier, a Viceroy, or chief Statesman, among the Turks.

Vision, (*Lat.*) a seeing or discerning.

Vistula, a famous River, vulgarly called *Wixel* running out of the *Carpathian* Hill, and dividing *Germany* from *European Sarmatia*.

Visual, (*Lat.*) belonging to the sight.

Vital, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or sustaining life.

Vitation, (*Lat.*) a shunning, or avoiding.

Vitelline, (*Lat*) resembling the yolke of an Egge.

Vitemberga, the City of *Wittemberg* in *Germany*.

Vitiation, (*Lat.*) a corrupting, or defiling, also, a deflowring.

Vitiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Vines.

Vitoldus, a cruell Tyrant of *Lithuania*, who carried with him a bow & arrows wheresoever he went, killing whomsoever he had a mind to kill, though upon never so slight an occasion, making it his chiefest sport and recreation.

Vitrical, or *Vitrine*, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made of glasse.

Vitrification, (*Lat.*) a making of glass.

Vitriolous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Vitriol, *i.e.* a kind of middle substance between stone, and metal, called also Copperas.

Vituline, (*Latin*) belonging to a Calf.

Vituperation, (*Lat.*) a blaming, or reprehending, or dispraising.

Vivacity, (*Lat.*) livelyness, lustyness, vigour.

Vivification, (*Lat.*) an enlivening, reviving, quickning.

Viviparous, (*Lat.*) bringing their young alive.

U L

Uladislaus, a King of *Hungaria*, who was slain in a great battle against the *Turks*: also the names of severall other Kings of *Hungaria*, and *Bohemia*.

Ulceration, (*Lat.*) a blistering, or breaking out into an Ulcer, which is defin'd a *Solution* of the *Continuum*, turning into a runing sore abounding with *putrid*, and *virulent* matter.

Uliginous, (*Lat.*) plashy, wet, full of standing water.

Ulysses, the Son of *Laertes* and *Anticlea*, he married *Penelope* the daughter of *Icarius*, by whom he had *Telemachus*. He was by *Palamedes* forced against his will to go to the Wars of *Troy*, where he proved very serviceable to the *Greeks*, by reason of his great

great ſubtilty; for he brought *Achilles* to them who had hid himſelf among the daughters of *Lycomed*. He ſtole away the aſhes of *Laomedon*, which were kept in one of the gates of the City. He took away the *Palladium*, and with the help of *Diomed* ſlew King *Rheſus*, and brought away his white horſes; he by a wile cauſed *Palamed*, to whom he bore a grudge, to be ſtoned to death; and after *Achilles* was ſlain he was preferred before *Ajax* by the common ſentence of the *Greeks*, to have his Arms: After the wars of *Troy*, intending to ſail back to his own Country, he was caſt by tempeſt, together with his companions, upon unknown Regions. Being caſt upon *Æolia*, he obtained of *Æolus* the winds in a bottle, which was broken by his companions thinking there had been a treaſure conceal'd in it, next coming to the Country of the *Leſtregones*, his companions were changed into beaſts by *Circe*, whom he compelled to reſtore them to their former ſhapes, and lying with her, he begat *Telegonus*, having ſcap't the charms of the *Syrens*, his companions were afterwards caſt away for killing the flocks of *Phaethuſa* the daughter of the Sun, and he only eſcaping, was caſt upon *Ogygia*, and entertained by *Calipſo*, on whom he begat *Nauſithous*, and *Nauſinous*, at length he was entertained by *Nauſicaa* the daughter of *Alcinous*, King of the *Phæacenſes*, and his wife *Arete*, he obtained of them a new ſhip, and attendants, with whom he arrived ſafe at *Ithaca*, where he ſlew all his rivals, and was himſelf ſlain unknown, by his Son *Telegonus*.

Ulophone, a kind of plant called the black *Chamalon*-Thiſtle; it is alſo called *Vervilago*.

Ule-games, Chriſtmas-games, or ſports, from the French word *Noel*, i. e. Chriſtmaſs, or the Latin *Jubilum*.

Ulſter, a Province in *Ireland*, which containeth theſe following Counties, *Louth*, *Cavon*, *Fermanagh*, *Monaghan*, *Armagh*, *Down*, *Antrim*, *London-derry*, *Tir Owen*, *Tirconel*.

Ultimate, (*Lat.*) the laſt, extream, or utmoſt.

Ultion, (*Lat.*) a revenging.

Ultra-marine, (*Lat.*) beyond the Seas: alſo a kind of colour uſed in painting.

Ultra-mundane, (*Lat.*) being beyond the viſible World.

Ululation, (*Latin*) a howling like a dog, or wolf.

U M

Umber, a kind of beaſt: alſo a dark yellowiſh colour uſed in painting: alſo a certain kind of nimble, and tendermouthd-fiſh.

Umbilical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the navell.

Umbrage, (*French*) a ſhadow: alſo ſuſpition: alſo a pretence.

Umbragious, *Umbratical*, or *Umbratile*, (Fr. & Lat.) ſhady, covert, obſcure.

Umbrello, (*Ital.*) a great broad fan, or skreen, which in hot Countries, people hold over their heads, to keep off the heat of the Sun.

Umple, a word uſed in ſome ancient Statutes, for fine Lawn.

U N

Unanimity, (*Lat.*) a being of one mind or will, a contenting, or according together.

To *Unbend* the cable of an Anchor, ſee to *bend*.

Uncial, (*Latin*) containing an ounce, or inch.

To *uncloy a Piece*, is to put as much oyl as you can about the nail, in the touch-hole of a Gun to make it glib, and by a train to give fire to her at her mouth, and ſo blow it out.

Uncome, (old word) ſee *Fellon*.

Uncore-priſt, (*French*) a plea for the defendant in debts upon an Obligation who is ſued becauſe he paid not the money at the day appointed.

Uncouth, (*Sax.*) unknown, in Common Law, it is more peculiarly taken for one for whom his Hoſt is not bound to anſwer for any offence committed by him; he being not counted a gueſt, till the third night.

Unction, (*Lat.*) an annointing with Oyl, or any Oily ſubſtance.

Undation, (*Lat.*) a waving, or riſing of waves.

Undee, in Heraldry, reſembling the waves.

Undermaſted, ſee *Lowmaſted*.

Undertide, (*Sax.*) the Evening time.

Undulate, (*Lat.*) Chamolet wrought or painted like waves.

Undulation of the air, the waving of the air to and fro.

Uneth, (old word) ſcarce, difficult.

Unguent, (*Lat.*) an Ointment, or liquid ſalve.

Unguentum Armarium, (*Lat.*) ſee weapon-ſalve.

Unicornous, (*Lat*) having but one horn.

Uniformity, (*Lat.*) a being of one and the ſame form, figure, and faſhion.

Union, (*Lat.*) a joining together, a growing into one: alſo a kind of pearl growing in couples: alſo, a combining of two Churches into one, which is done by the conſent of the Biſhop, Patron, and Incumbent.

Uniparous, (*Lat.*) bringing forth one onely at a birth.

Uniſon, (*French*) an agreement of two notes in one tone.

Unity, (*Lat.*) a being one in ſubſtance, or in mind, union, concord.

Unity of poſſeſſion, in Common Law, is a joint-poſſeſſion of two rights by ſeverall titles. It is called by *Civilians*, *Conſolidatio uſus fructus*.

Univerſal, (*Lat.*) generall, extending to all.

Univerſity, (*Lat.*) in the Civill Law, is taken for a body politique, or Corporation: alſo, an Academy.

Univerſity Colledge, the moſt ancient Colledge of *Oxford*, begun by King *Ælfred*, who founded this Academy; and re-edified by *William*, Arch-Deacon of *Durham*.

Univocal, (*Lat.*) conſiſting of one voice, name, or ſound; in Logick, it is when under one name, one thing is ſignified.

Unkennel, To *unkennel a* Fox, that is to drive, or force him from his hole.

To *unleach*, a Term in Hunting, to let go the dogs after the Game.

Unſelines, (old word) unhappineſs.

Unſumm'd, is when a Hawks feathers are not at their full length.

Unweather, (*Sax.*) a ſtorm, or tempeſt.

V O

Vocabulary, (*Latin*) a Dictionary, or Index of words.

Vocal, (*Latin*) belonging to, or conſiſting in the voice.

Vocation, (*Lat.*) a profeſſing, calling, or courſe of life.

Vocative caſe, in Grammar, is the fifth *caſe* by which a Noun is declined, and is ſo called becauſe uſed in actions of calling, or ſpeaking unto.

Vociferation, (*Lat.*) a putting forth the voice, a crying out, or exclaiming.

Voculation, (*Lat.*) a giving a word its right tone, or accent.

Vogue, (*French*) Power, Swey, Authority.

Voidance, a want of an Incumbent upon a Benefice.

Voider, a term in Heraldry, being an ordinary, conſiſting of an Arch-line, moderately bowing from the corner of the Chief, toward the *Nombrill* of the Eſcotcheon.

Voiding, a Term in Heraldry, being an exemption of ſome part of the inward ſubſtance of things voidable; by reaſon whereof, the field is tranſparent through the charge.

Voiſinage, (*French*) neighbourhood.

Volant, or *Volatical*, (*Lat.*) flying, or paſſing ſwiftly away.

Volatil, (*Lat.*) a Term in Chimiſtry, unfixt, apt to evaporate.

Volitation, (*Lat.*) a flying often.

Volta, (*Ital.*) a courſe, or turn in riding, or in dancing.

Volubility, (*Lat.*) facility, or aptneſſe in turning about, changing; alſo, a quick and eaſie delivery in ſpeech, or pronunciation.

Voluntary, (*Latin*) done willingly, without force, or conſtraint.

Voluptuous, (*Lat.*) given to pleaſures, or delights.

Volutation, (*Lat.*) a tumbling, rolling, or wallowing.

Volutina, a certain goddeſſe among the Romans, who according to *Varro* was ſaid to be the Overſeer of the little cups, or ſheaths of Corn, wherein the Grain is incloſed, which in Latin is called *Involucrum*, as *Hoſtilina*, was to take care that the Corn was ſupplied with new ears, which is called in Latin *Exaquatio*, or *Hoſtimentum*.

Vomanus, a River of *Picenum* in *Italy*.

Vomitious, (*Lat.*) vomiting, or ſpewing.

Voracity, (*Lat.*) greedineſs, gluttony, aptneſſe to devour.

Voraginous, (*Lat.*) ſwallowing up like a *Vorago*, i.e. a Whirlpool, Gulph, or Quagmire.

Voration, (*Lat.*) a devouring.

Votary, (*Lat.*) he that binds himſelf to the performance of a Vow.

Voucher, in Common-Law is a calling of one into the Court to warrant, or make

good, Lands bought with Warranty, for the ſecure injoying thereof, againſt all men.

Vowels, (*Lat. Vocales*) certain Letters of the Alphabet, ſo called becauſe they expreſs a ſound of themſelves without the help of a Conſonant.

U R

Urania, ſee *Muſes*.

Uranoſcopy, (*Greek*) a viewing, or contemplating of the Heavens.

Urbanity, (*Latin*) the faſhion of the City, civility, courteſie, gentleneſſe in ſpeech, or behaviour.

Ureter, (*Greek*) the paſſage of the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

Uriah, (*Heb.*) the fire of the Lord, a chief Commander in King *Davids* Army, by whoſe appointment he was ſet in the forefront of the Battel, to be ſlain of the Enemy, the cauſe of which fatal end was his beautiful Wife, with whom he fell in love.

Uriell, (*Heb.*) the fire of God, the name of an Angel, alſo of ſeverall men mentioned in the Old Teſtament.

Uricornium, in old times a very famous City, and the principall in *Shrop-ſhire*, built by the Romans. The *Saxons* called it *Wrekenceaſter*, from the Hill *Wreken*, near which it ſtood; it is now but a poor Village, and called *Wreckcetter*, or *Wroxceſter*.

Urines, Nets to catch Hawks withall.

Urim and *Thummim*, (*Hebrews*, lights, and perfections) twelve precious ſtones in the breaſt plate of the High-Prieſt, which ſhone like the flame of fire.

Urinator, (*Lat*) a diver, or ſwimmer under water.

Urn, (*Lat.*) a certain Veſſel among the ancients, where the aſhes of dead bodies that had been burnt, were kept; hence it is taken for any grave, or ſepulchre: it ſignifieth alſo a certain liquid meaſure, containing two Gallons, and a Pottle.

Uroſcopy, (*Greek*) an inſpection of Urines, commonly called a caſting of water.

Urſa Major, the great Bear, a Conſtellation in the Heaven.

Urſine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Bear.

Urſula, the proper name of a woman, ſignifying in Latin, a little Shee-Bear.

Ure, (*Greek*) from *Oros* a mountain, a kind of wild Oxe.

U S

Uſquebagh, a ſtrong liquor uſed among the *Iriſh*, ſignifying in that language, as much as *Aqua vitæ*.

Uſtion, (*Lat.*) a burning.

Uſtulation, (*Lat.*) the ſame: alſo a curling with hot Irons.

Uſufructuary, (*Latin*) reaping the profit of that thing, whoſe propriety belongs to another.

Uſury, (*Lat.*) the taking of intereſt, or uſe-money, for any ſum lent.

Uſurpation, (*Lat.*) a having, or poſſeſſing againſt right, or equity.

U T

Utas, the eighth day following any Term or Feaſt.

Utenſil, (*Lat.*) houſhold-ſtuff, that which is uſefull, and neceſſary about a houſe.

Uterine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the womb.

Utlary, (in *Latin Utlagatio*) a puniſhment for ſuch as being called into Law, do contemptuouſly refuſe to appear, whereby they forfeit their goods, or lands to the King, or State.

Utopia, the feigned name of a Countrey deſcribed by Sir *Thomas More*, as the pattern of a well-govern'd Common-wealth; hence it is taken by Metaphor, for any imaginary or feigned place.

U V

Uvea Tunica, A coat of the eye, reſembling the skin of a Grape, whence it hath its name.

Uveal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Grape, like a Grape.

Uvid, (*Lat.*) moiſt, or wet.

Vulcan, the God of fire, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Juno*: he was thrown out of Heaven for his deformity, into the Iſle of *Lemnos*, by which fall he became lame; he was brought up by *Eurynome*, the daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Thetis*, he was the maſter of the *Cyclops*, and made Thunderbolts for *Jupiter*: alſo *Hermione's* bracelet, *Ariadne's* Crown, the Chariot of the Sun, the Armour of *Achilles* and *Æneas* &c. He would have

have married *Minerva*, but ſhe refuſing him, he married *Venus*, whom he having caught in bed with *Mars*, threw a Net over them, and expoſed them to the view of all the gods.

Vulgarity, (*Lat.*) a being common, vulgar, or publickly known.

Vulneration, (*Lat.*) a wounding, or hurting.

Vulpine, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like a Fox; crafty, ſubtle.

Vulſion, (*Lat.*) a pulling.

Vulturine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Vulture, or Gyr, being a ravenous kind of bird.

Vulturnus, a certain Town of *Campania*, with a river of the ſame name.

Uvula, (*Lat.*) the paliat of the mouth.

Uvula-ſpoon, in Chirurgery is an Inſtrument to be held right under the *Uvula*, with pepper and ſalt in it, to be blown up into the concavity behind the ſame.

U X

Uxellodunum, a Town of *Quercy* in *France*, vulgarly called *Cadenack*.

Uxorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a wife: alſo fond, doting upon a wife.

U Z

Uzita, a City of *Africa*, called by *Strabo Uxitas*.

Uzziah, ſee *Azariah*.

Uzziel, (*Heb.*) the buck-goat of God, the Son of *Kohath*, of him came the *Uzzielites*.

W A

WAdham Colledge, a Colledge in the University of *Oxford*, ſo called from the name of him that erected it.

Wafters, (a Term in Navigation) men of War, that attend Merchants ſhips to conduct them ſafe along.

Wage, ſee *Gage*.

To *Wage Law*, to proſecute a Law-ſuit.

A *Wagtail*, a kind of bird, otherwiſe called a Water-Swallow; in Latin *Motacilla*, in Italian, *Ballarina*.

Waife, or *Waive*, the ſame which the *Civilians* call *dereliction*, any thing (whether it be Cattel ſtraved, or goods ſtollen, and quitted upon Hue, and Cry) which being found, are to be proclaimed ſundry Market days; and if they challenge them within a year, and a day, are to be reſtored, otherwiſe they are to belong to the Lord of the Franchiſe: alſo as a man forſaken of the Law to which he was ſworn, is ſaid Outlawed, ſo a woman not being ſworn to the Law is called *Waive*.

Waile, and *Bend*, in Navigation, the utmoſt Timbers, and chief ſtrength of the Ships ſides, to which the ſcothcoks beams, and knees are bolted.

Wain, (*Dutch*) a decreaſing, defect, or want.

Waiſte, that part of the Ship which is between the Main Maſt, and the Forecaſtle.

Waive, ſee *Waif*.

Wake, a term in Navigation, the ſmooth water aſtern, of the Ship, ſhewing the way ſhe hath gone in the Sea.

Wake-Robin, (*Lat. Arum*) a ſort of plant otherwiſe called *Cuckowpintle*, *Prieſts Pintle*, or *Starchwort*.

Wakes, certain feaſts, and ſolemnities, which uſe to be kept the week after that Saints day, to whom the Pariſh Church was dedicated.

Walbury, (*Sax.*) Gracious, an ancient proper name of ſeverall women.

Waldwin, a proper name, ſignifying in the German tongue a Conqueror, anſwerable to the Latin name *Victor*; for *Waldwin*, we now uſe *Gawen*.

Welereared, a Term in Navigation, not ſhip-ſhaken, or when a ſhip is built right up.

Wall-flower, (*Leucoium*) a common plant bearing a ſweet yellowiſh flower.

Wall peper, (*Lat. illecebra*) ſee *Stonecrop*.

Walt, in Navigation, is ſpoken of a Ship that hath not ballaſt enough in her, to keep her ſtiff.

Walter, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in *Dutch* a Pilgrim, or, as others ſay, a Wood-man.

Wandſdike, (contracted from the Saxon *Wodenſdike*, i. e. the Ditch of *Woden*, the *Britiſh* Mars;) a Ditch of wonderfull work in *Wiltſhire*, many miles in length, near which *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and *Ceolred* King of the *Mercians* joined battel, and dearted the field on eeven hand.

Wantage, in the *Saxon* tongue *Wanading*, a place in *Berk-ſhire*, anciently a Mannour houſe of the Kings of *England*, famous for being

being the birth place of *Alfred*, that prudent and learned Prince.

Wapentake, a certain diviſion of a County, called alſo a Hundred; it is ſo called from an ancient cuſtom, wherein he that came to take the Government of a hundred, was met by all the better ſort, who came and toucht his Lance, or Weapon, by which Ceremony they were ſworn, and Confederate.

Warbling of the wings, a Term in Faulconry, for after a Hawk hath mantled her ſelf, ſhe croſſes her wings together over her back; which action is called the warbling of the wings.

Ward, a portion of the City committed to the ſpecial charge of one of the twenty four Aldermen: alſo, a part, or diviſion of a Forreſt: alſo, the Heir of the Kings Tenant, holding by Knights ſervice, during his nonage, is called ward; whence Warden, a Guardian, or Overſeer.

Warin, a proper name, in Latin *Guarinus*; it comes from the *German*, *Gerwin*, i.e. All-victorious.

Wariſon, (old word) Reward.

Wardmote, a Court kept in every Ward in *London*.

Wardſtaff, a kind of petty Serjeanty, which is a holding of Lands by this ſervice; namely, to carry a load of ſtraw in a Cart with ſix horſes, two ropes, two men in harneſſe, to watch the ſaid *Wardſtaff*, when it is brought to the place appointed.

Wardwit, ſee *Warwit*.

Wardrobe, (*Ital. Guardaroba*) a place where the Garments of Kings, or great perſons, uſe to be kept, and he that keeps the Inventory of all things belonging to the Kings *Wardrobe*, is called Clark of the Kings great *Wardrobe*.

Wards and *Liveries*, a Certain Court erected in the time of King *Henry* the eighth.

Warrant, or *Warranty*, in Common-Law, is a Covenant made in a deed by one man unto another, to warrant and ſecure himſelf, and his Heirs, againſt all men whatſoever for the injoining of any thing agreed upon between them; it is called by *Civilians*, *Aſtipulatio*.

Warren, (*Latin Varrenna*, or *Vivarium*) a preſcription, or, grant to a man from the King, of having Pheaſants, Partridges, Conies, and Hares, within certain of his Lands.

Warſcot, a contribution, that was wont to be made towards the Armour, in the *Saxons* time.

Warwick, the principall Town of *Warwick-ſhire*, which, with much probability is judged to be the ſame with that, which anciently was called *Præſidium*, i. e. a Garriſon; for the *Saxons* called it *Warringwyck*, the *Brittains*, *Caer-Guarvick*, both which words ſeem to have ſprung from the *Britiſh* word *Guarth*, which alſo ſignifyeth a Garriſon; here the Captain of the *Dalmatian* Horſemen kept his reſidence, under the command of *Dux Britanniæ*. This Town is ſituate over the River *Avon*, upon a ſteep Rock, fortified with ſtrong walls, and a Caſtle toward the South-Weſt.

Warwit, or *Wardwit*, a being quit of giving money for keeping of Watches.

Waſſail, (*Sax. Waeſheal*, i.e. be in health) an ancient Ceremonious Cuſtom, ſtill uſed upon twelfth day at night, of going about with a great bowle of Ale, drinking of healths; taken from *Rowena*, the daughter of *Hengiſius*, her Ceremony to King *Vortiger*, to whom at a Banquet ſhe delivered with her own hands a Golden cup full of wine.

Waſt, in Common-Law, is where a Tenant for term of years, or otherwiſe, doth, to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reverſion, make waſt, or ſpoyl of Houſes, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, by pulling down the Houſe, cutting down Timber, &c.

Waſtel-bread, (old word) fine Cimnel.

Water-line, (a Term in Navigation) that line which ought to be the depth, that a ſhip ſhould ſwim in, when ſhe is laden a head, and a ſtern.

Water-born, (a Term in Navigation) is when there is no more water than will juſt bear the ſhip from ground.

Water-ſhot, ſee to *Moor a croſſe*.

Watling-ſtreet, ſee *Ikenild ſtreet*.

Wavey, a Term in *Blazon*, bearing a reſemblance of the ſwelling Wave of the Sea.

W E

Weafering-tree, a certain plant called in Latin *Viburnum*.

Weald of *Kent*, the woody part of the Countrey, from the Dutch word *Wald*, which ſignifyeth a Forreſt, or Wood.

Wega, the ſhining harp.

Weapon-ſalve, (*Lat. Unguentum Armarium*) a ſort of Sympathetical Ointment cures a wound, by being applyed to the weapon that made it.

Weather-coil, is, when a ſhip being a Hull, layeth her head the other way, without looſing any of her ſayls, which is done by bearring

bearing up the Helm.

Weather-man, (a Term in Archery) is taken for an Archer that diligently obſerves the weather, and the wind in ſhooting.

Weathering, in Faulconry is when you ſet your Hawk abroad to take the air.

Weed, or *Wede*, (*Sax.*) a garment, or ſuit of apparrel.

Wedding, a joyning in marriage, from the Dutch word *Wed*, i.e. a pledge.

VVednesday, ſo called from *VVoden* a god, which the Saxons worſhipped.

Weigh, a certain weight of cheeſe, or wool, containing 256. pounds of *Avoir du pois*.

Weights: ſee *Aver du pois*, and *Troy* weight.

Welken, an old *Saxon* word, ſignifying a Cloud: alſo the Element, or Sky.

Weold, or *Wold*, (*Sax.*) a Forreſt.

Werewolf, or *Manwolf*, (*Were* ſignifying in the *Saxon* Language, a man) a kind of Sorcerer who by anointing his body, and putting on an enchanted girdle, takes upon him the ſhape and nature of a wolf, worrying, and killing humane creatures.

Weroance, a name given to any great Lord, among the *Weſt Indians*.

Werre, or *Were*, a certain pecuniary mulct, anciently ſet upon a mans head for killing of a man.

VVerregelt-thief, a thief that may be redeemed by *VVere*.

Weſtphalia, a Province of *Germany*, and one of the twelve Circles of the Empire; containing in it ſix Biſhopricks, three Principalities, ſeven free Cities, with divers great Earldomes.

W H

Wharfage, a fee due for things landed at a Wharf, or brought thither to be exported.

Cow *Wheat*, a ſort of herb called in Greek *Melampyron*.

Whelps, in Navigation, are ſmall pieces of wood faſtened to the ſpindle, to keep the Cable from running too high when it turns about.

Whilom, (old word) once, or heretofore.

Whineth, Forreſters ſay an otter whineth when ſhe makes a noiſe loud, orery.

Whinſy, a ſort of herb otherwiſe called *Furs*, or *Furſbuſh*, ſee *Furs*.

Whiſtaff, in Navigation, is that ſtrong piece of wood the Helsman hath always in his hand.

White-heart ſilver: See *Blackſow Forreſt*.

VVhite-ſpurres, certain Squires made by the King.

Whitlow-graſs, (*Paronychia*) an herb ſo called from its efficacy againſt Felons, and Whitlows, it is otherwiſe called *Nail-wort*.

Whitſuntide, as it were the time of the white Son: alſo, Whitſunday ſeemeth to ſignify as much as ſacred Sunday; from the *Saxon* word *VVihed*, i.e. ſacred; being a certain feaſt celebrated, in memory of the Holy Ghoſt, deſcending upon the Apoſtles in fiery tongues; it is called in Greek *Pentecoſt*, as being the fiftieth day from the Reſurrection.

Whole chace-boots, large hunting, or winter riding-boots; ſummer riding-boots, being called demi-chace.

VVoleſome-Ship, in Navigation, is a ſhip that will try Hull, and ride well at Anchor.

VVhoodings, Plancks, which are joined, and faſtened along the Ship ſides, into the ſtem.

Whorl-bat, (in *Latin Caſtus*) a certain game or exerciſe among the Ancients, wherein they whirled leaden Plummets at one another.

Woorts, (*Lat. Vaccinia*) ſee *Bilberies*.

W I

Wigornia, the chief City of *VVorceſterſhire*, commonly called *VVorceſter*; the *Britains* called it *Caer-VVrangon*, and *Caer-Guarangon*, the Saxons *VVeorgaceaſter*; it was ſet on fire in the year 1041. by *Hardy Cnute* the *Dane*, in revenge, becauſe the Citizens had ſlain his *Huſcarles*, it was alſo very much harraſſed in the time of the Civill Wars, in King *Stephens* reign, but ſoon after it flouriſh't again, with greater ſplendeur than before.

Wild VVater-creſſes, (*Cardamine*,) an herb called otherwiſe *Ladies ſmock*, and *Cuckow-flower*.

VVild VVilliams, a ſort of herb called in Latin *Armoraria*.

VVilfred, (*Sax.*) much peace, a proper name of men.

Saint VVilfrid's needle, a certain narrow hole in the Church of *VVakeman* in *Yorkſhire*, wherein womens honeſties were in times paſt tryed: for ſuch, as were chaſte did eaſily paſſe through, but ſuch as had been faulty

faulty were miraculously held fast, and could not get through.

VVilliam, (*Dutch VVibelm*) the proper name of a man, the word signifying, A defence to many, or well armed on the head.

VVillow-weed, or *VVillow-herb* see *Looſeſtrife*.

VVilton, a Town of *Wiltſhire*, in ancient times the principall Town of the whole Shire, and from which it took its denomination; and of which there is a received tradition that before it was deſtroyed by the ſiege of the Empreſſe *Maud*, it contained 15. or 16. Pariſh Churches, whereof there is now but one remaining. That it was heretofore called *Ellandunum*, appears by the Teſtimony of old Records, wherein *Weolſtan*, being ſtyled Earl of *Ellandunum*, it is farther added, *that is to ſay, of* Wilton. Here in a very bloody battel, *Egbert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, overcame *Beorwulf*, King of *Mercia*, in the year of ſalvation, eight hundred, twenty and one; here alſo, about fifty years after, King *Elfred* joining battel with the *Dane*, was at length put to the worſt: cloſe adjoining to the Town ſtandeth a fair and noble ſtructure formerly an Abby, but now the chief ſeat of the Earls of *Pembroke*, and commonly known by the name of *Wilton-houſe*.

Wimple, a plaited linnen cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks: alſo, a Flag, or ſtreamer.

Wimund, (*Sax.*) ſacred peace, a proper name.

Winchelſea, ſee *Venta*.

Windlaſſe, a piece of Timber placed from one ſide of the Ship to the other, cloſe abaft the ſtem.

Windſore, a Town in *Bark-ſhire*, by the *Saxons* called *Windle-ſhore*; haply, from the *Winding-Shore*. It is famous for a moſt ſtately Caſtle, built by King *Edward* the third, who in this Caſtle held priſoners at the ſame time, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*; he alſo founded that Noble Order of the Garter, of which ſee more in the word Knight; there is likewiſe a magnificent Church begun by the ſame King & conſecrated to the Virgin *Mary*, but finiſht by King *Henry*, and Sir *Reginald Bray*.

The *Wind veeres*, in Navigation, it ſignifies that it ſhifts from point to point.

Windward-tide, is when the tide runs againſt the ſtream.

Winefrid, the name of an ancient *Britiſh* Virgin-Saint, of whom it is reported that after her head was cut off by *Cradacus*, there ſprung up in the ſame place the Well which at this day is called Saint *Winefrids* well, and that *Benno* the prieſt joyned her head again to her body. It is alſo the proper name of divers women, the word ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue, an obtainer of peace.

Winter-cherry, ſee *Alkakengi*.

Winter-green, (*Pyrola*) a ſort of herb ſo called from its flouriſhing in Winter.

Winwidfield, a place near *Leeds* in *Yorkſhire*, ſo called from the great victory which *Oſway* King of *Northumberland* had over *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, wherein *Penda* was utterly overthrown.

Wippedfleed, ſee *Tanet*.

Wiſard, a Witch, a cunning man, one that telleth where things are that were loſt: ſome think it comes from the *Saxon* word *Witega*, i.e. a Prophet.

Wiſe-acre, the ſame, from the Dutch words *Waer*, i.e. truth, and *Sagen*, i.e. to tell; it is vulgarly taken for a fool.

Wittall, a Cuckold, that wits all, *i.e.* knows all; *i.e.* knows that he is ſo.

Witchcraft, a certain evill Art, whereby with the aſſiſtance of the Devill, or evill ſpirits, ſome wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common apprehenſion of men: It cometh from the Dutch word *Witchelen*, i.e. to divine, or gueſſe; it is called in Latin *Veneficium*, in Greek *Pharmacia*, i.e. the art of making poiſons.

Withernam, (from the Dutch words *Wider*, i.e. again, and *Nam*, i.e. a taking) is in Common Law, when a diſtreſs is taken, and driven into a hold, or out of the County, ſo that the Sheriff cannot, upon the Replevin, make delivery thereof to the party diſtreined.

Withers, (a Term in Horſemanſhip) the ligature, or bone in the extreme part of the neck of the Horſe, near the Saddle-bow.

W O

Woad, a certain herb wherewith cloth is dyed blew; it is called in Latin *Guadum Glaſtum*, or *Paſtellum*.

Woden, a certain Idoll worſhipt by the ancient *Saxons*, and thought to be the ſame with *Mars*, or the god of battel; whence the fourth day of the week came to be called *Wodenſday*, or *Wedneſday*. Hence alſo Wood, that ſignifies mad, or furious: Old Engliſh.

Wodenſourgh, (i.e. the Burgh, or Town of *Woden*, the abovenamed Idoll) a Village in *Wiltſhire*, where, in the year five hundred and ninety, *Ceaulin* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, was in a bloudy battel vanquiſht by the *Britains*, and forced to end his days in exile.

Wold

Weld, or *Weld*, a ſort of herb otherwiſe called *Dyers-weed*, and by *Virgil*, and *Pliny* *Lutea*, by *Matthiolus Pſudoſtruthium*, by *Tragus* *Antirrhinum*.

Wolds, (*Sax.*) mountains or hills without woods; whence that part of *Leiceſterſhire*, lying Northward beyond the *Wreken*, is called the Wolds, or Would of *Leiceſterſhire*, as being hilly without woods.

Wolfetchſod, (*Sax.*) the condition of an Utlary, upon whoſe head the ſame price was formerly ſet, as on a Wolfs head, to whomſoever ſhould kill him.

Wolves teeth, are two teeth growing in the upper jaw of a Horſe next to the grinding teeth, which hinder him from grinding his meat, ſo as he lets it fall unchewed.

Woodbinde (*Periclymenum*, *Caprifolium Sylvæ Mater*, *Lilium inter Spinas*) a ſort of ſpreading plant, bearing a fragrant flower, and wherewith oft times Walls and Arbours are inveſted. It is commonly called Honeyſuckle.

Woodgeld, a Term in Law, and ſignifies the gathering or cutting of wood in the Forreſt, or money paid for the ſame to the Forreſter.

Woodlouſe, a ſort of little Inſect, or Vermin, otherwiſe called *Cheſlip*.

Woodmote, (*Sax.*) a term in Law, it is the old name of that Forreſt Court, that is now called the Court of attachments.

Wood Sorrel, (*Trifolium Acetoſum Alleluja*, and *Lujula*) an herb much of the ſame temperature as the common Sorrel, and of great efficacy in all peſtilentiall diſeaſes.

Wood-Rough, a ſort of herb called in Latin *Aſperula*.

Woodſtock, (*Sax.* a woody place) a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, where King *Æthelred* aſſembled the States of the Kingdom and enacted Laws. Here King *Henry* the firſt built a very magnificent Royall Palace, in which King *Henry* the ſecond, that he might keep his Paramour *Roſamund Clifford* concealed, built a Labyrinth with many intricate turnings and windings, which was called *Roſamunds* bower; but it is ſo utterly effaced, that at this day it is not to be diſcerned where it was. In this Town, *Geffrey Chaucer* a moſt famous Engliſh Poet, was brought up.

Wood-ward, an Officer of the Forreſt, whoſe function is to preſent any offence of Vert, or Veniſon done within his charge, and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give to the Verderer notice of it.

Wood-wax, a ſort of herb called in Latin *Geniſtella*.

Woolwinders, thoſe that wind up fleeces of wool, into a kind of bundle to be packt and ſold by weight.

Worceſter, ſee *Wigornia*.

Wormatia, a famous City of *Germany* built upon the River *Rhene*; it is vulgarly called *Worms*, and hath been ſometime an Arch-Biſhops See.

W R

Wreath, in Heraldry, is that which is between the Mantle, and the Creſt, called alſo a Torce: alſo a Boars tail, ſo termed among Hunters.

Wreck, (Fr. *Vareck*, *Lat. Verriſum & naufragium*) is, when a Ship periſh on at Sea, and no man eſcapeth alive: in which caſe, whatever goods are caſt upon Land, belong to the King, or the Lord of the ſoile; but if any perſon come to land, or if either dog or cat eſcape alive, the goods return to the owner, if he claim them within a year and a day.

Wreedt, (*Dutch*) angry, fierce, furious, whence the word Wrath is commonly uſed by us, for anger, or fury.

Writ, (*Lat. Breve* becauſe the intention of it is expounded in few words) ſignifyeth in Common Law, the Kings Precept whereby any thing is commanded to be done touching the ſuit of Action; as a defendant to be ſummoned; a diſtreſs to be taken, *&c.* It is called by the Civilians, *Actio*, or *Formula*.

W U

Wulfer, (*Sax.*) helper, the proper name of a King of *Middle-England*, it anſwers to the Greek names, *Alexias*, or *Epicurus*.

Wulfrunes Hampton, (from *Wulfrune* a devout woman, who enriched the Town) a Town in *Staffordſhire*, vulgarly called *Wolverhampton*.

Wyver, a Serpent much like a Dragon.

X A

Xangti, a word uſed by the *Chinois*, for the Supreme Governour of Heaven, and Earth, for they have no name for God.

Xanthi, a certain people of *Aſia*, who

were utterly destroyed by *Cyrus* his Lievtenant *Harpagus*.

Xantippe, the wife of *Socrates*, a woman of a very froward and petulant disposition, insomuch as *Alcibiades* told *Socrates*, that he wondred how he could endure to live with her. To which he answered, that he kept her to exercise his patience at home, that he might the better bear the petulancy of others abroad.

Xantippus, a famous Captain among the *Lacedemonians*, who assisting the *Carthaginians*, overcame the *Romans* in a great battle, and took *Regulus* the Consul prisoner.

Xantho, one of the Sea-Nymphs, the daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Tethys*.

Xanthus, a River of *Troas*, called also *Scamander*.

X E

Xenocrates, a famous *Chalcedonian* Philosopher, who succeeded in the Academy of *Speusippus*: he was a man of a very strict, and severe conversation.

Xenodochy, (*Greek*) an Inne, or Hospital, a place for receiving of pilgrims, Strangers, and Travellers.

Xenophon, the son of *Gryllus*, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, and expert Captain: he went with an Army of ten thousand men along with *Cyrus* into *Persia*; and after *Cyrus* was slain, brought back his Army with little losse, through many strange Countries, and divers great difficulties, and dangers. He was for his Eloquence styled the Attick Muse, and writ many choise, and elegant Books.

Xensi, is a noble, and chief Province of *China*, the extreme part of *Asia*, and hath been the least of almost all the Chinique Emperors, even to the exit of the Family of *Hana*, which hap'ned 264 years after the Nativity of our Saviour.

Xeriff, the Title of a Prince, or Supreme Ruler in *Barbary*.

Xerophthalmie, (*Greek*) a certain disease in the eyes which causeth a redness, or soreness, without any running, or swelling.

Xerxes, a King of *Persia*, the Grand-child of *Cyrus*, and son of *Darius* and *Atossa*; he with an Army of 1700000. men, and a Navie so vast, that it filled the whole *Hellespont*, and joined the two Continents together, was vanquisht at *Thermypolæ* by 40000. men; and afterwards in a Sea-fight at *Salamis* by *Themistocles*, and his Generall whom he left in *Bœotia*, was fain to retire with almost all his Forces cut off: he was at length slain in his own Palace by *Artabanus* one of his own Captains.

X I

Xilinous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Cotton.

X Y

Xylobalsame, (*Greek*) a certain sweet wood, whereof Baulm is produced.

Y A

Yardland, a certain quantity of Land, called in Saxon *Gyrlander*, in Latin *Virgata terræ*. In some places it is 20. Acres of Land, in some 24. and in others 30.

Y B

Ybel, an old *Brittish* Proper name of a man; it seems contracted from the Greek *Eubulus*, i.e. Good Counsellor.

Yuba, a herb in *India*, wherewith they use to make bread.

Y E

Year and Day, a certain time in construction of Common Law, though fit in many cases to determine a right in one, and prescription in another, as in case of an Estray, of no claim, of Protection, of a Wreck, &c.

Yeoman, (contract, a young man) the next degree to a Gentleman, and called in Latin *Ingenuus*; in our Lawes he is defined to be a free-born man, who can dispend of his own free Land in a yearly Revenue, to the sum of 40. Shillings Sterling.

Y O

Yoke, in Navigation, is when the sea is so rough that men cannot govern the helm with their heads, then they lease a block to the helm on each side at the end, & reeving two falls through them like Gunners tackles brings

brings them to the ships sides, and so they stear with more ease.

Yonker, (*Dutch*) *Junker*, i.e. a Knight, or Noble-man) a lusty lad: *Yonkers* are, the young men in a ship called fore-mastmen, whose Office it is to take in the top-sails, furle, and sling the main sail bowsing, or trysing and take their turn at Helm.

York, see *Eboracum*.

Youthwort, a kind of plant, called in Latin *Ros Solis*.

Y T

Ytbel, (*British*) a proper name, contracted from the Greek *Euthalius*, i.e. very flourishing.

Z A

Zabulon, or *Zebulon*, (*Heb.*) a dwelling place, *Jacobs* tenth son from whom descended one of the 12 tribes of *Israel*.

Zachariah, (*Heb.*) mindfull of the Lord, the son and successor of *Jeroboam*, King of *Israel*, slain by the Usurper *Shallum*, also the name of severall other mentioned in the old Testament, also the father of *St. John* the *Baptist*, also of late ages a name not unfrequently known in Christendom.

Zacynthus, an Island of the *Ionian* Sea, between *Cephalenia*, and *Achaia*; now called *Zante*.

Zacutus Lusitanus, a famous Jew, that practised Physick in *Amsterdam*, renowned for his Art; though a Galenist.

Zaleucus, a famous Law-giver among the *Locrians*. Who having made a Law for the punishing Adultery, and his son happning to be found guilty of the same crime; he, that he might fulfil the Law, and mitigate his sons punishment, caused one of his son's eyes to be put out and one of his own.

Zameis, the fifth King of *Assyria*, the son of of *Ninus*, and *Semiramis*, otherwise called *Ninus*.

Zany, (*French*) one that, in ridiculous manner imitates other mens actions to stir up laughter.

Z E

Zebennia, the wife of *Odenatus*, King of the *Palmyreni*, who behaved himself with much gallantry against *Sapores* King of *Persia*; she after the death of her husband enjoyed the Kingdom, with her sons, *Herennianus*, and *Timolaus*.

Zechine, (*Ital.*) a certain Coin of Gold valuing about seven shilling six pence sterling.

Zedekiah, or *Zidkiah*, (*Hebrew*) the Justice of the Lord the Son of *Josiah* King of *Israel*, and Unkle of *Jehoiakim*, in whose stead he was made King by *Nebuchadnezer*, and his name changed to *Zedekiah*, which before was *Mattaniah*, but at the last he rebelling, *Jerusalem* was sackt, and he carried bound, (and his eyes put out) to *Babylon*.

Zedoary, (*Greek* Zεδοαρια *Arab. Zurumbeth*,) a neat, and dry plant, growing in the woods of *Malavar*, in the *Indies*.

Zelot, (*Greek*) one that is envious or jealous of anothers actions, also, one that is hot, and fervently zealous in Religion.

Zelotypie, (*Greek*) jealousie.

Zenith, (*Arab.*) the vertical point, or that point of Heaven which is directly over our heads, and opposite to the Nadir.

Zeno, a famous Greek Philosopher, who was the first Author of the Sect of the Stoicks: he strangled himself in the 72. year of his age, after he had broke his finger by hitting it against a stone. There was also another *Zeno* of *Elea*, a hearer of *Parmenides*; he having conspired against the Tyrant *Nearchus*, and being put upon the rack, to make him confess who were the rest of the conspiratours, he bit off a piece of his tongue, and spit it in the Tyrants face; whereupon the Citizens stoned the Tyrant to death.

Zenobia, called also *Zebennia*, a Queen of *Palmyrene*, and the wife of *Odatus*; she governed the Roman Provinces in *Syria*, being reckoned among the thirty Tyrants; usurpt the Government of the World in the time of *Galenus*, she was at length overcome by the Emperour *Aurelian*, and led in Triumph through the City of *Rome* with Golden Chains: Yet he in compassion afterwards gave her a possession in *Tybur*. She understood the *Ægyptian*, *Greek* and *Roman* Languages; and brought up her sons *Herennianus*, and *Timolaus*, in learning, of whom it is not known what became whether they died a natural death, or were killed by *Aurelian*.

Zephyrus, the West-wind so called by the *Greeks*, by the *Latins Favonius*, and begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

Zereth, an Hebrew measure containing nine inches.

Zerubbabel, or *Zorobabel* (*Heb.*) repugnant to Confusion, the Son of *Pedaiah* mentioned in the first of *Chronicles*, also the son of *Shealtiel*, the last of whom was eminent for his zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jerusalem*, which he performed in spight of all opposition.

Zethes, the son of *Boreas* and, *Orithia* and the brother of *Calais*; these two brothers went with the Argonauts to *Cholchos*; and because they had wings, they were sent to drive away the *Harpyes*, from *Phineus* his Table, whom they pursued to the *Strophades* Islands.

Zethus, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Antiope* the wife of *Lycus* King of the *Thebans*, who divorcing *Antiope*, married *Dirce*, after which *Jupiter* falling in love with *Antiope*, got her with child, which *Dirce* perceiving, fearing left she might come again into favour with her Husband; she put her in prison; but the time of her delivery drawing nigh she was set at liberty, and flying to the mountain *Citheron*, she brought forth twins in the high way, and the Children being afterwards found by the Shepheards, were brought up by them, and called the one *Zethus* the other *Amphion*; who coming to age, and hearing of the injuries which *Dirce* had done to their mother, they tyed her to the tail of a wild Bull, whereby she was dragged through rough and stony ways to a miserable death, and changed by *Bacchus* into a Fountain.

Zeugma, (*Greek a joyning together*) a Grammatical figure of Construction, in which a Verb answering to divers Nominative cases (or adjective to divers substantives) is reduc't to the one expressely, to the other by Supplement, as *Vicit pudorem libido*, *timorem audacia*, *rationem amentia*; if the verb be expressed in the beginning, it is called *Protozeugma*, as *Dormio ego & tu* (and so likewise is the Adjective) if in the middle *Mesozeugma*, as *Ego dormio & tu*; if in the end *Hypozeugma* as *Ego & tu Dormis*. *Zeugma* is also made three wayes 1. In person, as *Ego & tu studes*. 2. In gender, as *Maritus & uxor est Irata*. 3. In number, *as hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*.

Zeuxis, a famous painter of *Greece*, who contended with *Timantes*, *Androcides*, *Eupompus*, and *Parrhasius*, all excellent Painters of his time; he Painted a Boy carrying Grapes, the Grapes being done with so much life, that the Birds taking them for true Grapes, flew to them to peck at them; whereat he grew very angry at his own work, saying, That if the Boy had been drawn as well as the Grapes, they would not have peckt at them, for fear of the Boy.

Zimri, (*Hebr.*) *a song or singing*, a Usurper of the Kingdome of *Israel*, having first slain his master *Elah* the son of *Baasha*.

ZO

Zodiack, one of the greater imaginary Circles, being twelve degrees in breadth, three hundred and sixty in length, and dividing the Sphere obliquely into two parts, it containeth the twelve Signs which are called *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*; *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*; *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*; *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*: though the whole length of this Circle runneth a line just in the middle, which is called the Ecliptick line, or the pathway of the Sun, because in that line, the Sun performeth its course; and vulgarly this *Ecliptick*, is by way of *Synecdoche*, used for the *Zodiack* it self. The word *Zodiack* cometh from the Greek *Zodion*, because of the representation of sundry Animals, which it containeth; in Latin, it is called *Signifer*.

Zoilus, a Sophist of *Amphipolis*, who lived in the time of *Ptolomæus*, King of *Ægypt*, and writ a book against *Homer*, (whence he was called *Homeromastix*) which he presented to *Ptolomy*, expecting a great reward; but when he saw that he gave him nothing, he being compelled by want, set on some friends to beg something of him; but *Ptolomy*, answered, that since *Homer*, so many ages past deceased had fed so many men, he wondred how *Zoilus* could want so much, being more learned than *Homer*. Concerning his death some say, that being convicted of Parricide, he was crucified at the command of *Ptolomy*. Others that returning into *Greece*, he was thrown down headlong from the Rock *Scyron*. From him every envious carping Critick is called a *Zoilus*.

Zone, (*Greek*) a belt or girdle; more particularly it is taken for a Girdle, worn anciently by maids about their middle, when they were near marriage, which the Husband untyed the first night of their marriage: also a Souldiers belt: also in Cosmography it is used for a certain space, or division of the Heavens, or Earth, bounded by the lesser circles, whereof there are five in all; namely, the *Torrid Zone* included between the *Tropicks*, the two *Temperate Zones*, included between the *Tropicks* and the Polar Circles, and the two *Friged Zones*, which are included between the Polar Circles, and the Poles themselves.

Zoography, (*Greek*) a description of beasts, a painting of any kind of animals.

Zoophytes, (*Greek*) certain substances which

which partake of the nature partly of Plants, partly of Animals, and are alſo called planted-animals.

Zophyrus, a Nobleman of *Perſia*, who when *Darius* had beſieged *Babylon*, a long time in vain, fled to the *Babylonians* as a fugitive, cutting off his ears, and his lips, complaining of the cruelty of his King; whereupon being received by them, he was made their Captain, and betrayed the City to *Darius*, who notwithſtanding would often ſay, That he had rather have one *Zophyrus* whole, than take twenty *Babylons*.

Zoroaſter, the firſt King of the *Bactrians*, who, as *Pliny* ſaith, was the firſt inventor of Magick among the *Perſians*: he is ſaid to have laught the firſt day he was born, and his brain is ſaid to have beat ſo ſtrongly, that it repelled any ones hand which was laid on, which was held to be a ſign of his future ſagacity. He wrot the Liberal Arts upon ſeven Pillars of brick, and alſo upon ſeven of braſs; he wrot alſo one volume concerning nature, one of precious ſtones, with ſeverall other works. Some ſay, he was conſumed with fire from heaven; and that he foretold to the *Aſſyrians*, that if they preſerved his aſhes, their Kingdom ſhould never fail; Others ſay, he was ſlain in the wars he had with *Ninus*, King of *Aſſyria*.

Zorobabel ſee *Zerubbabel*.

ZU

Zulemon, a Captain of thoſe *Saracens*, inhabiting *Aſia*, who invading *Thrace* with a numerous Army, part of them beſieged *Conſtantinople*, part making an irruption into *Bulgaria*, were overcome by the *Bulgarians*.

Zuventebaldus, a Duke of the *Maraveni*, to whom *Arnolphus* gave the Dukedom of *Bohemia*, he rebelling againſt the Emperour, overcame him with the help of the *Hungarians*.

ZY

Zygactes, a River of *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*; in the paſſing of which, *Pluto* is ſaid to have broke his Chariot, when he raviſh't *Proſerpina*.

Zygomaticus, (*Greek*) a thin muſcle, reſembling a membrane, interlaced with fleſhy fibres, which belong both to the Cheeks and Lips, it is called in Latin *Detrahens quadratus*, among Anotamiſts.

Zygoſtate (*Greek*) one appointed to look to weights, a Clark of a Market.

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